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# ANNUAL REPORTS OF 1878

SUBMITTED TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

# STATE OF INDIANA,

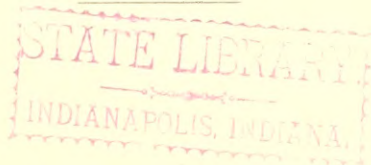
IN FIFTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION,

BEGUN JANUARY 9, 1879.

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PART II.

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INDIANAPOLIS:

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1879.

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# INDEX.

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1. Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction.
2. Report of Indiana University.
3. Report of State Normal School.
4. Report of Purdue University.
5. Report of Hospital for Insane.
6. Report of Provisional Board of Insane Hospital, Department  
for Women.
7. Report of Institute for Deaf and Dumb.
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9. Report of Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
10. Report of Reformatory Institute for Women and Girls.
11. Report of House of Refuge.
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TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT  
OF  
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
OF THE  
STATE OF INDIANA,  
BEING THE  
NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT,  
AND FOR THE YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31, 1877, AND  
AUGUST 31, 1878.  

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TO THE GOVERNOR.

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INDIANAPOLIS:  
INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.  
1879.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Received December 28, 1878.

Examined by the Governor, and transmitted to the Secretary of State to be filed and preserved in his office, and published as ordered by the Commissioners of the Public Printing.

SAMUEL R. DOWNEY,  
Secretary, Governor's Office.

Filed in my office December 30, 1878.

JOHN E. NEFF,  
Secretary of State.

## DISPOSITION OF THIS REPORT.

The law requires that ten thousand copies of the Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be printed and distributed to the several counties, and that one copy be placed in each Township Library. These are all the provisions concerning distribution. For the disposition of the remainder, it is respectfully suggested to the County Superintendents, to whom these reports will be sent, that they be disposed of as follows:

One copy to the County Auditor.

One copy to each County Commissioner.

One copy to each School Trustee, whether of Township, Town or City.

A sufficient number of copies to each County Superintendent.

The remainder, as demands may indicate, to Teachers, School Directors and other citizens.

Second. It is further respectfully suggested to school officers that reports be preserved, and, at the close of their respective terms of office, that they be transmitted to their successors, as other educational papers, books, records and documents are transmitted.

# STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

---

JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

GOVERNOR.

JAMES H. SMART,

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

LEMUEL MOSS,

PRESIDENT OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

EMERSON E. WHITE,

PRESIDENT OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

WILLIAM A. JONES,

PRESIDENT OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

H. S. TARBELL,

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

JOHN M. BLOSS,

SUPERINTENDENT OF EVANSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

JOHN S. IRWIN,

SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT WAYNE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 15, 1878.

To His Excellency, JAMES D. WILLIAMS,

Governor of Indiana:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the twenty-sixth report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, concerning the condition of the School Funds, Revenues and Public Schools of the State, for the two years ending August 31, 1878, in accordance with Section 123 of the School Law.

Respectfully,

JAMES H. SMART,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.





# NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

## OF THE

### SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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In this report I have endeavored to present the facts concerning the growth and condition of our schools in such a way as to be readily understood. The statistics have been analyzed and interpreted, and the information they contain presented in a series of tables and comparative statements that will repay careful inspection.

The subjects treated of in the first part of the report are as follows:

- I. Growth of the Schools.
- II. Enumeration.
- III. School Attendance.
- IV. Duration of Schools.
- V. Teachers.
- VI. School Property.
- VII. School Funds.
- VIII. School Revenues.
- IX. School Legislation.
- X. School Expenses.
- XI. State Board of Education.
- XII. Work of the Department.

I have surrendered most of the space in this report to the County Superintendents for their "written reports." In former years the County Superintendents selected their own subjects for their written reports, and it was not infrequent that many of them wrote upon the same subject, while many subjects that might properly have been discussed by them were not reported upon. To avoid the unnecessary repetition consequent upon this mode of procedure, subjects were selected by the State Superintendent, and assigned to the County Superintendents. Forty-six subjects were selected, each of which was assigned to two superintendents. Written reports were sent in to this department upon all of these subjects, which are as follows, viz.:

1. Election of County Superintendent. Who should be elected; when, and how. E. B. THORNTON.
2. Aims and ends to be reached by County Superintendents in their official relations to the schools. ENOCH MYERS,  
W. A. HOSMER.
3. Superintendents' visits. J. A. C. DOBSON.
4. How to do mischief by visits. S. D. CRANE,  
H. N. SHORT.
5. Revocation of licenses. J. B. BLOUNT,  
G. T. HERRICK.
6. Relation of County Superintendents to their teachers. B. M. BLOUNT.
7. Examining and marking examination papers. F. P. CONN.
8. How to make visits profitable. A. J. DOUGLASS,  
R. I. HAMILTON.
9. Work of County Board of Education. W. P. SMITH,  
J. L. NOBLITT.

10. Should County Superintendents be examined by the State Board of Education. H. G. WILSON.
11. Qualifications of teachers. DAVID M. BECK.
12. How to conduct Township Institutes.  
J. S. GAMBLE,  
I. W. RICHARDS.
13. Mode of conducting examinations of teachers.  
J. W. C. SPRINGSTON.
14. Preparation of questions for examination of teachers; advantages and disadvantages of the present system.  
H. B. HILL.
15. Dismissal of teachers. How and why.  
ISAAC MILLER,  
T. H. HARRISON.
16. Gradation of licenses.  
W. T. STILWELL,  
R. C. KING.
17. Selection and election of teachers.  
D. F. LEMON,  
GEO. W. BOWMAN.
18. Men vs. Women as teachers. FRANK McALPINE.
19. Wages of teachers. JAS. M. CARESS.
20. County Normals. Advantages of; evils of. How should they be conducted.  
TIMOTHY WILSON,  
L. A. STOCKWELL.
21. Best method of conducting County Institutes.  
A. J. McCUNE,  
J. C. MACPHERSON.
22. Faults in the management of County Institutes.  
S. K. BELL.

23. Improvements in the law respecting County Institutes.  
J. W. MILAM,  
OLIVER MUSSELMAN.
24. Care and management of libraries.  
G. W. RAMAGE.
25. Value of Township Institutes.  
CYRUS CLINE,  
JOHN ROYSE.
26. Appointment and duties of trustee. R. F. KERR.
27. Course of study and grade in country schools.  
W. M. WALTERS,  
DAVID MOURY.
28. Uniformity in daily programmes.  
J. H. SNODDY.
29. Township and joint graded schools.  
P. B. TRIPLETT,  
W. W. CHESHIRE.
30. Examination of pupils in country schools.  
HARRISON KOHLER,  
T. F. MCGUYER.
31. Relations of County Superintendents to city and town schools.  
W. B. RYAN,  
L. P. HARLAN.
32. Apparatus. What is needed ; use and abuse of.  
J. A. BARNES,  
I. E. YOUNGBLOOD.
33. How to economize time in ungraded schools.  
T. D. THARP,  
R. L. MARSHMAN.
34. School directors. Their duties and powers.  
U. B. MCKINNEY.

35. How to secure co-operation of parents in school work.  
S. W. PRITCHARD,  
CALVIN MOON.
36. Progress in country schools. J. H. PATE,  
S. L. MAJOR.
37. Care of school property. OLIVER BULLION.
38. Location of schools. THEO. COURCIER.
39. Educational Hinderances. REASON SHINABARGER,  
W. E. BAILEY.
40. How to secure regularity and punctuality of attendance.  
JAS. W. FRENCH,  
J. A. MARLOW.
41. School exhibits at county fairs. S. S. ROTH.
42. The text-book question. JNO. C. McCARGAR.
43. Difficulties in ungraded schools. W. H. CAULKINS.
44. County Superintendent's printed manual and report. What  
should it contain. J. G. OVERTON.
45. Teachers' reports to County Superintendent.  
F. M. HUFF,  
A. C. GOODWIN.
46. Educational columns in newspapers.  
L. M. CRIST,  
W. S. EWING.

These written reports are followed by a few historical sketches of city school systems. The usual statistical tables have been somewhat abridged, but they will be found full enough for all practical purposes.

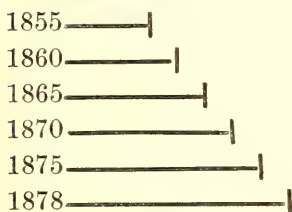
# I. GROWTH OF THE SCHOOLS IN SEVERAL IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.

YEAR.	Length of School in Days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	School Enumera- tion.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1855.	61	4,016	206,994	445,791	\$239,924
1860.	65	7,649	303,744	495,019	481,020
1865.	66	9,493	402,812	557,092	1,020,440
1870.	97	11,826	462,527	619,627	1,810,866
1875.	130	13,133	502,362	667,736	2,830,747
1878.	129	13,676	512,535	699,153	3,065,968

DIAGRAMS REPRESENTING THE ABOVE FACTS TO THE EYE.

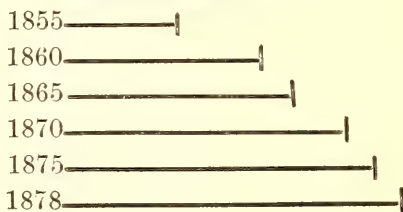
LENGTH OF SCHOOL.

$\frac{1}{2}$  inch=61.



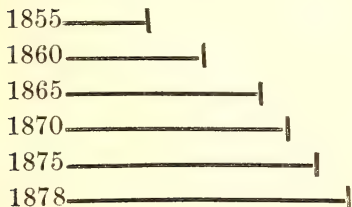
NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

$\frac{1}{2}$  inch=number in 1855.



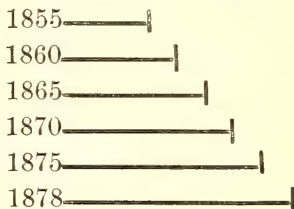
ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.

$\frac{1}{2}$  inch=number in 1855.



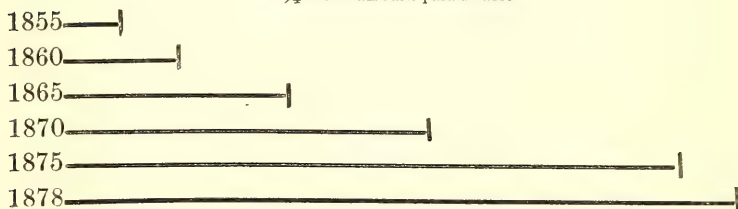
SCHOOL ENUMERATION.

$\frac{1}{2}$  inch=number in 1855.



AMOUNT PAID TEACHERS.

$\frac{1}{4}$  inch=amount paid in 1855.





## II. ENUMERATION.

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### 1. ENUMERATION, 1877.

Number of white males.....	352,889	
Number of white females.....	330,630	
	<hr/>	
Total number of white children.....		683,519
Number of colored males.....	5,596	
Number of colored females.....	5,591	
	<hr/>	
Total number of colored children.....		11,187
		<hr/>
Total enumeration. ....		694,706
Number enumerated last year.....		679,230
		<hr/>
Increase.....		15,476

### 2. ENUMERATION, 1878.

Number of white males.....	354,271	
Number of white females.....	333,033	
	<hr/>	
Total number of white children.....		687,304
Number of colored males.....	5,937	
Number of colored females.....	5,912	
	<hr/>	
Total number of colored children.....		11,849
		<hr/>
Total enumeration.....		699,153
Number enumerated last year.....		694,706
		<hr/>
Increase.....		4,447

## 3. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The increase in school population during the past ten years has been as follows, viz.:

Enumeration of 1868.....	592,865
Increase for year ending September 1, 1869.....	17,699
Increase for year ending September 1, 1870.....	9,063
Increase for year ending September 1, 1871.....	3,101
Increase for year ending September 1, 1872.....	8,811
Increase for eight months ending May 1, 1873.....	8,903
Increase for year ending May 1, 1874.....	13,922
Increase for year ending May 1, 1875.....	13,372
Increase for year ending May 1, 1876.....	11,494
Increase for year ending May 1, 1877.....	15,476
Increase for year ending May 1, 1878.....	4,447
Total as above.....	699,153

## 4. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table presents the per cent. of increase in the enumeration of school children in each county, from 1868 to 1878:

Number.	COUNTIES.	Increase in ten years.	Per cent. of Increase in ten years.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Increase in ten years.	Per cent. of Increase in ten years.
1	Adams.....	1239	29	8	Carroll.....	868	15
2	Allen.....	3797	21	9	Cass.....	2055	26
3	*Bartholemew.....	26	.....	10	Clarke.....	2050	27
4	Benton.....	1938	129	11	Clay.....	2335	40
5	Blackford.....	736	36	12	Clinton.....	1528	25
6	Boone.....	1293	16	13	Crawford.....	358	9
7	Brown.....	334	10	14	Daviess.....	1353	21

## 4. COMPARATIVE TABLE.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Increase in ten years.	Per cent. of increase in ten years.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Increase in ten years.	Per cent. of increase in ten years.
15	*Dearborn.....	585	6	35	*Huntington.....	155	2
16	*Decatur.....	155	2	36	Jackson.....	851	12
17	DeKalb.....	923	16	37	Jasper.....	1281	59
18	Delaware.....	1052	16	38	Jay.....	1501	29
19	Dubois.....	602	11	39	Jefferson.....	1614	15
20	Elkhart.....	1692	18	40	Jennings.....	98	1
21	*Fayette.....	48	1	41	Johnson.....	726	12
22	Floyd.....	629	7	42	Knox.....	2789	37
23	Fountain.....	767	12	43	Kosciusko.....	921	11
24	Franklin.....	207	3	44	Lagrange.....	375	7
25	Fulton.....	74	1	45	Lake.....	1251	30
26	Gibson.....	1404	22	46	Laporte.....	2303	27
27	Grant.....	1754	28	47	Lawrence.....	804	15
28	Greene.....	934	1	48	Madison.....	611	7
29	Hamilton.....	1011	14	49	Marion.....	15796	87
30	Hancock.....	514	10	50	Marshall.....	1333	19
31	Harrison.....	630	8	51	Martin.....	788	19
32	Hendricks.....	963	14	52	Miami.....	2920	55
33	Henry.....	240	3	53	*Monroe.....	73	1
34	Howard.....	987	17	54	Montgomery.....	600	8

## 4. COMPARATIVE TABLE.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Increase in ten years.	Per cent. of Increase in ten years.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Increase in ten years.	Per cent. of Increase in ten years.
55	Morgan .....	846	15	74	Starke.....	626	49
56	Newton.....	1024	58	75	St. Joseph.....	2586	33
57	Noble.....	263	3	76	Steuben .....	866	20
58	*Ohio.....	81	1	77	Sullivan.....	646	9
59	Orange.....	325	7	78	Switzerland.....	101	2
60	Owen.....	86	1	79	Tippecanoe.....	2806	25
61	Parke.....	164	2	80	Tipton .....	1028	25
62	Perry.....	729	12	81	Union.....	367	16
63	Pike .....	761	15	82	Vanderburgh....	5200	44
64	Porter.....	1550	32	83	Vermillion.....	407	11
65	Posey.....	2155	35	84	Vigo.....	3406	31
66	Pulaski.....	848	30	85	Wabash.....	879	10
67	Putnam .....	382	5	86	Warren.....	178	4
68	Randolph.....	1428	18	87	Warrick.....	1695	27
69	Ripley .....	598	8	88	*Washington.....	110	1
70	Rush.....	487	8	89	Wayne.....	1125	9
71	Scott.....	157	5	90	Wells.....	940	18
72	Shelby .....	423	5	91	White.....	917	25
73	Spencer.....	1579	21	92	Whitley.....	577	10

## 5. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following is the enumeration of the thirty-seven largest cities in the State, with their per cent. of increase for ten years, ending May 1st, 1878, viz.:

Number.	CITIES.	Enumeration.	Per cent. of Increase for ten years.	Number.	CITIES.	Enumeration.	Per cent. of Increase for ten years.
1	Indianapolis .....	25127	159	17	Peru.....	1674	66
2	Evansville.....	12888	67	18	Lawrenceburgh.*	1594	
3	Fort Wayne.....	11306	44	19	Muncie.....	1550	65
4	Terre Haute.....	7665	72	20	Crawfordsville....	1537	75
5	New Albany.....	6342	14	21	Washington.....	1467	90
6	Lafayette.....	6114	47	22	Aurora.....	1454	1
7	Madison.....	5372	28	23	Columbus.. .....	1436	36
8	Richmond.....	4454	42	24	Greencastle.....	1419	22
9	Logansport.....	4021	142	25	Mt. Vernon.....	1336	51
10	South Bend.....	3515	100	26	Goshen.....	1294	23
11	Vincennes.....	3392	86	27	Seymour.....	1282	73
12	Laporte.....	3364	75	28	Huntington.....	1273	57
13	Jeffersonville.....	2911	80	29	Kokomo.....	1261	82
14	Valparaiso.....	2272	135	30	Anderson.....	1203	65
15	Michigan City....	1957	60	31	Shelbyville.....	1191	28
16	Elkhart.....	1928	112	32	Princeton.....	1185	101

## 5. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	CITIES.	Enumeration.	Per cent. of Increase for ten years.	Number.	CITIES.	Enumeration.	Per cent. of Increase for ten years.
33	Greensburg .....	1163	21	36	Plymouth .....	1036	90
34	Wabash .....	1146	15	37	Lebanon.....	1022	178
35	Warsaw .....	1042	35				

\*Decrease.

## 6. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table shows the enumeration of school children in all cities and towns in the State enumerating more than six hundred and less than one thousand, in the order of their size, the cities being marked "c:"

Number.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Enumeration.	Number.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Enumeration.
1	Connersville, c .....	979	9	Frankfort, c.....	852
2	Tell City .....	976	10	Bloomington, c .....	834
3	Delphi, c .....	956	11	Union City, c.....	832
4	Franklin, c.....	956	12	Kendallville, c.....	827
5	Brazil, c.....	921	13	Bedford .....	793
6	Cannelton .....	917	14	Marion.....	787
7	Mishawaka.....	871	15	Noblesville.....	763
8	Rushville .....	859	16	Attica, c.....	754

## 6. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Enumeration.	Number.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Enumeration.
17	North Vernon, c.....	745	26	Covington .....	708
18	Columbia City .....	737	27	Vevay, c.....	703
19	Nashville... ..	736	28	Edinburgh.....	690
20	New Castle.....	731	29	Sullivan.....	668
21	Rochester.....	728	30	Boonville.....	640
22	Rockport.....	728	31	Martinsville .....	629
23	Cambridge City .....	726	32	Ligonier .....	610
24	Winchester.....	711	33	Greenfield, c.....	606
25	Newburg.....	710			

## 7. AN ANALYSIS.

An analysis of the reports of the County Superintendents in respect to the enumeration of school children, shows that the children are distributed as follows:

In 49 cities.....	140,164 or 20 per cent.
In 212 incorporated towns.....	61,895 or 9 per cent.
In 261 cities and towns.....	202,059 or 29 per cent.
In 1011 townships.....	497,094 or 71 per cent.
Total.....	699,153

## 8. THE DIAGRAMS,

On the following pages, show to the eye the comparative size of certain cities in respect to school population.





INDIANAPOLIS.



EVANSVILLE.



FT. WAYNE.



Terre Haute.



New Albany.



Lafayette.



Madison.



Richmond.



Logansport.



South Bend.



Vincennes.



Laporte.

Jeffersonville.

Valparaiso.

Michigan City.

Elkhart.

Pern.

Lawrenceburgh.

Muncie.

Crawfordsville.

Washington.

Aurora.

Columbus.

Greencastle.

Mt. Vernon

Goshen.

Seymour.

Huntington.

Kokomo.

Anderson.

Shelbyville.

Princeton.

Greensburg

Wabash.

Warsaw.

## 9. POPULATION OF STATE.

By ascertaining the ratio between the entire population of the State, as shown by the census in 1870, and the school population of the State, as shown by the enumeration of the same year, we can construct a table showing the approximate growth in the population of the State for the past eight years. In 1870 the population of the State was 1,680,637, and the enumeration of school children was 619,627. This gives us a ratio of 2.71. Constructing the table upon this basis, we have the following result, viz.:

YEAR.	Increase in Enumeration.	Increase in Population.	Total Population.
1871.....	3,101	8,404	1,689,041
1872.....	8,811	23,878	1,712,919
1873.....	8,903	24,127	1,737,046
1874.....	13,922	37,728	1,774,774
1875.....	13,372	36,238	1,811,012
1876.....	11,494	31,149	1,842,161
1877.....	15,476	41,940	1,884,101
1878.....	4,447	12,051	1,896,152

The average increase in population, per annum, appears to be 26,939. At the same ratio of increase, the population of the State in 1880 will be 1,950,030.

## 10. POPULATION OF CERTAIN CITIES.

By applying this same process to the cities of the State having an enumeration of over one thousand, we obtain the following table, the accuracy of which will depend upon the accuracy with which the school enumeration has been taken in the various cities:

CITIES.	Population. 1870.	Enumeration. 1870.	Ratio.	Enumeration. 1878.	Population. 1878.
Indianapolis.....	48,244	12,382	3.89	25,127	97,744
Evansville.....	21,830	9,180	2.38	12,888	30,573
Fort Wayne.....	17,718	8,256	2.14	11,306	24,194
Terre Haute.....	16,103	5,182	3.10	7,665	23,761
Lafayette.....	13,506	5,131	2.63	6,114	16,080
Madison.....	10,709	4,447	2.86	5,372	15,369
Logansport.....	8,950	2,367	3.78	4,021	15,199
New Albany.....	15,396	7,114	2.16	6,342	13,698
Richmond.....	9,449	3,515	2.68	4,454	12,036
Laporte.....	6,581	1,757	3.74	3,364	11,581
South Bend.....	7,206	2,304	3.12	3,515	10,966
Jeffersonville.....	7,254	2,149	3.32	2,911	9,664
Vincennes.....	5,440	1,940	2.80	3,392	9,497
Valparaiso.....	2,765	897	3.08	2,272	7,224
Elkhart.....	3,265	875	3.73	1,928	7,191
Crawfordsville.....	3,701	955	3.87	1,537	5,948
Michigan City.....	3,985	1,345	2.88	1,957	5,636

## 10. POPULATION OF CERTAIN CITIES—Continued.

CITIES.	Population. 1870.	Enumeration. 1870.	Ratio.	Enumeration. 1878.	Population. 1878.
Huntington .....	2,925	707	4.12	1,273	5,244
Peru.....	3,617	1,276	2.83	1,674	4,737
Washington.....	2,901	925	3.13	1,467	4,591
Anderson.....	3,126	830	3.76	1,203	4,523
Columbus .....	3,359	1,079	3.11	1,436	4,465
Goshen.....	3,133	918	3.41	1,294	4,412
Muncie .....	2,992	1,075	2.78	1,550	4,309
Mt. Vernon.....	2,880	950	3.03	1,336	4,181
Greencastle.....	3,227	1,093	2.95	1,419	4,180
Princeton.....	1,847	564	3.25	1,185	3,851
Plymouth .....	2,482	681	3.64	1,036	3,771
Seymour .....	2,372	816	2.90	1,282	3,717
Aurora.....	3,304	1,370	2.39	1,454	3,475
Greensburg.. .....	No offici'l	1,060	.....	1,163	3,465
Wabash.....	2,881	964	2.98	1,146	3,415
Shelbyville.....	2,731	969	2.81	1,191	3,346
Lawrenceburgh.....	3,159	1,527	2.00	1,594	3,188
Kokomo .....	2,177	838	2.59	1,261	3,165
Warsaw .....	2,206	774	2.85	1,042	2,969
Lebanon .....	1,572	616	2.55	1,022	2,606

## 11. COMPARATIVE TABLE

Showing the number of square miles, and the number of children of school age per square mile, in each county.

Number:	COUNTIES.	Area in Square Miles.	Enumeration of Children.	Number of Children per Square Mile.
1	Adams .....	324	5537	17
2	Allen .....	638	22008	34
3	Bartholomew .....	400	7715	19
4	Benton .....	414	3443	8
5	Blackford.....	180	2802	15
6	Boone.....	408	9258	22
7	Brown.....	320	3558	11
8	Carroll.....	378	6471	17
9	Cass.....	420	9975	23
10	Clarke.....	400	9623	24
11	Clay .....	360	8201	22
12	Clinton .....	432	7660	17
13	Crawford .....	280	4179	14
14	Daviess.....	423	7646	18
15	Dearborn.....	291	9647	33
16	Decatur.....	372	6957	18
17	DeKalb .....	346	6903	19



## 11. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Area in Square Miles.	Enumeration of Children.	Number of Children per Square Mile.
18	Delaware .....	400	7559	18
19	Dubois .....	420	5896	14
20	Elkhart.....	467	11143	23
21	Fayette.....	200	3599	17
22	Floyd.....	148	9116	61
23	Fountain .....	400	7020	17
24	Franklin .....	380	7625	20
25	Fulton .....	366	4779	13
26	Gibson .....	449	7939	17
27	Grant.....	420	8087	18
28	Greene .....	540	8450	15
29	Hamilton.....	400	8171	20
30	Hancock .....	312	5668	18
31	Harrison .....	475	8377	17
32	Hendricks .....	390	7816	20
33	Henry .....	385	8034	20
34	Howard .....	293	6828	23
35	Huntington .....	384	7397	19
36	Jackson.....	544	7711	14

## 11. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Area in Square Miles.	Enumeration of Children.	Number of Children per Square Mile.
37	Jasper.....	550	3452	
38	Jay.....	370	6681	18
39	Jefferson .....	362	12205	33
40	Jennings.....	375	6054	16
41	Johnson.....	320	6565	20
42	Knox.....	516	10178	19
43	Kosciusko .....	558	9498	17
44	Lagrange .....	384	5226	13
45	Lake.....	480	5371	11
46	Laporte .....	450	10958	24
47	Lawrence.....	440	6532	14
48	Madison.....	400	9213	23
49	Marion.....	420	33899	80
50	Marshall .....	440	8309	18
51	Martin .....	340	4865	14
52	Miami .....	384	8222	21
53	Monroe.....	420	5398	12
54	Montgomery.....	500	9290	18
55	Morgan .....	450	6643	14

## 11. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Area in Square Miles.	Enumeration of Children.	Number of Children per Square Mile.
56	Newton.....	367	2781	7
57	Noble.....	430	7726	17
58	Ohio.....	90	1903	21
59	Orange.....	400	5302	13
60	Owen.....	400	5961	14
61	Parke.....	440	6634	15
62	Perry.....	400	6659	16
63	Pike.....	300	5716	19
64	Porter.....	400	6416	16
65	Posey.....	390	8379	21
66	Pulaski.....	430	3690	8
67	Putnam.....	486	8094	16
68	Randolph.....	440	9153	20
69	Ripley.....	450	8200	18
70	Rush.....	410	6305	15
71	Scott.....	180	3138	17
72	Shelby.....	400	8364	20
73	Spencer.....	390	8933	22
74	Starke.....	432	1932	4

## 11. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Area in Square Miles.	Enumeration of Children.	Number of Children per Square Mile.
75	St. Joseph.....	470	10257	21
76	Steuben.....	314	5155	16
77	Sullivan.....	430	7638	17
78	Switzerland.....	220	4701	21
79	Tippecanoe.....	500	14002	28
80	Tipton.....	280	5180	18
81	Union.....	168	2570	15
82	Vanderburgh.....	216	17041	78
83	Vermillion.....	290	3907	13
84	Vigo.....	400	14675	36
85	Wabash.....	420	8972	21
86	Warren.....	364	3998	10
87	Warrick.....	336	7902	23
88	Washington.....	540	6763	12
89	Wayne.....	400	13034	32
90	Wells.....	380	6255	16
91	White.....	500	4591	9
92	Whitley.....	326	5909	18

### III. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

#### 1. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 1877.

Number of white males enrolled in the schools..	261,556	
Number of white females enrolled in the schools.	230,419	
Total number of white children enrolled....		491,975
Number of colored males enrolled in the schools.	3,375	
Number of colored females enrolled in the schools .....	3,376	
Total number of colored children enrolled..		6,751
Total number of children enrolled in the schools during the year.....		498,726

#### 2. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 1878.

Number of white males enrolled in the schools...	267,315	
Number of white females enrolled in the schools.	237,739	
Total number of white children enrolled....		505,054
Number of colored males enrolled in the schools.	3,794	
Number of colored females enrolled in the schools.....	3,687	
Total number of colored children enrolled..		7,481
Total number of children enrolled in the schools during the year.....		512,535

## 3. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table shows the actual enumeration, enrollment in schools, average daily attendance, etc., each year, from 1868 to 1878, inclusive:

YEARS.	Total Enumeration.	Enrollment in Schools.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number Enrolled in Each District.	Average Daily Attendance in Each District in which School was Taught.
1868.....	592,865	436,736	283,340	52	34
1869.....	610,564	459,918	293,171	54	35
1870.....	619,627	462,524	291,089	53	34
1871.....	622,728	450,057	295,071	51	33
1872.....	631,539	459,451	295,125	51	33
1873.....	640,442	463,204	293,851	51	33
1874.....	654,364	489,044	311,272	53	34
1875.....	667,736	502,362	300,743	55	33
1876.....	679,230	516,270	314,168	56	34
1877.....	694,706	498,726	298,324	53	32
1878.....	699,153	512,535	315,893	55	34

## 4. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table exhibits the per cent. of children enumerated who were enrolled in the public schools by counties; also the number of children who did not attend the schools last year:

Number.	COUNTIES.	Per cent. of Children Enrolled in the Public Schools.	Number of Children who did not attend the Public Schools.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Per cent. of Children Enrolled in the Public Schools.	Number of Children who did not attend the Public Schools.
1	Noble.....	93	504	17	Grant.....	83	1449
2	Steuben.....	90	532	18	Hamilton.....	83	1394
3	Tipton.....	89	558	19	Morgan.....	83	1085
4	Lagrange.....	87	675	20	Howard.....	83	1156
5	DeKalb.....	87	907	21	Clay.....	83	1355
6	Fulton.....	87	636	22	Decatur.....	83	1162
7	Benton.....	86	490	23	White.....	83	762
8	Switzerland...	86	624	24	Greene.....	82	1465
9	Starke.....	85	296	25	Boone.....	82	1609
10	Delaware.....	85	1094	26	Elkhart.....	82	2036
11	Rush.....	84	981	27	Jay.....	82	1212
12	Monroe.....	84	845	28	Newton.....	82	497
13	Owen.....	84	947	29	Randolph.....	82	1569
14	Pulaski.....	84	598	30	Parke.....	82	1153
15	Washington...	84	1057	31	Whitley.....	82	1046
16	Ohio.....	84	306	32	Pike.....	82	1042

## 4. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Per cent. of Children Enrolled in the Public Schools.	Number of Children who did not attend the Public Schools.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Per cent. of Children Enrolled in the Public Schools.	Number of Children who did not attend the Public Schools.
33	Jackson.....	82	1386	51	Warriek.....	78	1690
34	Kosciusko ....	81	1773	52	Orange.....	77	1200
35	Hancock .....	81	1051	53	Hendricks ....	77	1767
36	Jasper .....	81	656	54	Miami .....	77	1865
37	Henry .....	81	1489	55	Montgomery..	76	2143
38	Marshall .....	80	1623	56	Scott.....	76	760
39	Carroll.....	80	1123	57	Wabash.....	76	1951
40	Madison .....	80	1840	58	Crawford .....	76	891
41	Gibson .....	80	1579	59	Huntington ..	75	1861
42	Johnson.....	80	1293	60	Putnam.....	75	1964
43	Warren.....	80	795	61	Wells.....	75	1509
44	Lake .....	80	1051	62	Lawrence.....	75	1587
45	Sullivan .....	80	1482	63	Brown.....	75	857
46	Harrison.....	80	1659	64	Franklin.....	75	1897
47	Blackford .....	79	572	65	Fountain.....	74	1793
48	Martin .....	79	1024	66	Dubois.....	74	1505
49	Union .....	79	529	67	Fayette .....	72	900
50	Shelby.....	79	1705	68	Jennings.....	72	1661



## 4. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Per cent. of Children Enrolled in the Public Schools.	Number of Children who did not attend the Public Schools.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Per cent. of Children Enrolled in the Public Schools.	Number of Children who did not attend the Public Schools.
69	Spencer .....	72	1444	81	Clarke.....	65	3372
70	Clinton.....	70	2269	82	Cass.....	64	5590
71	Bartholomew.	70	2283	83	Ripley.....	64	2890
72	Adams .....	69	1681	84	Porter.....	63	2378
73	Posey .....	69	2548	85	Tippecanoe....	62	5240
74	Vermillion ...	68	1231	86	Knox .....	60	4045
75	Perry .....	68	1139	87	Laporte.....	60	4325
76	St. Joseph.....	67	3303	88	Marion.....	56	14694
77	Wayne.....	66	4425	89	Floyd.....	54	4107
78	Vigo .....	66	4820	90	Jefferson .....	51	5965
79	Dearborn.....	66	3266	91	Allen.....	50	11005
80	Daviess.....	65	2667	92	Vanderburgh	42	9858

The per cent. of attendance in many of the larger counties of the State is affected by parochial schools. The statement of absenteeism does not prove that the children do not attend any school, but merely that they do not attend public schools.

## 5. COLORED SCHOOLS.

The following table exhibits the number of colored children enumerated in each county in the State, together with the number attending school:

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Colored Children Enumerated.	Number of Colored Enrolled in the Schools.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Colored Children Enumerated.	Number of Colored Enrolled in the Schools.
1	Adams.....			16	Decatur.....	46	35
2	Allen.....	42	26	17	DeKalb.....	5	1
3	Bartholomew.....	17	10	18	Delaware.....	53	32
4	Benton.....	1	1	19	Dubois.....	20	17
5	Blackford.....	3		20	Elkhart.....	5	2
6	Boone.....	69	38	21	Fayette.....	54	34
7	Brown.....	1		22	Floyd.....	689	325
8	Carroll.....	5	8	23	Fountain.....	33	12
9	Cass.....	71	47	24	Franklin.....		2
10	Clarke.....	730	396	25	Fulton.....	5	7
11	Clay.....	49	21	26	Gibson.....	336	274
12	Clinton.....	9	6	27	Grant.....	363	185
13	Crawford.....			28	Greene.....	39	41
14	Daviess.....	72	66	29	Hamilton.....	191	129
15	Dearborn.....	30	18	30	Hancock.....	21	13

## 5. COLORED SCHOOLS—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Colored Children Enumerated.	Number of Colored Enrolled in the Schools.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Colored Children Enumerated.	Number of Colored Enrolled in the Schools.
31	Harrison .....	133	146	49	Marion.....	2,378	1,347
32	Hendricks ....	91	53	50	Marshall .....	1	.....
33	Henry .....	212	151	51	Martin .....	.....	.....
34	Howard .....	140	135	52	Miami .....	18	.....
35	Huntington .....	.....	.....	53	Monroe.....	84	83
36	Jackson.....	106	97	54	Montgomery..	114	62
37	Jasper .....	.....	.....	55	Morgan.....	28	9
38	Jay.....	6	14	56	Newton.....	23	22
39	Jefferson .....	415	229	57	Noble.....	4	4
40	Jennings.....	182	139	58	Ohio.....	60	46
41	Johnson.....	79	73	59	Orange.....	63	74
42	Knox .....	228	150	60	Owen .....	42	38
43	Kosciusko ....	8	4	61	Parke.....	55	51
44	Lagrange.....	3	2	62	Perry .....	69	71
45	Lake .....	.....	.....	63	Pike .....	7	5
46	Laporte.....	66	27	64	Porter .....	10	6
47	Lawrence.....	116	84	65	Posey .....	366	232
48	Madison.....	25	13	66	Pulaski.....	.....	.....

## 5. COLORED SCHOOLS—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Colored Children Enumerated.	Number of Colored Enrolled in the Schools.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Colored Children Enumerated.	Number of Colored Enrolled in the Schools.
67	Putnam.....	69	45	80	Tipton.....	12	4
68	Randolph.....	204	161	81	Union.....	47	3
69	Ripley.....	62	40	82	Vanderburgh..	1,000	608
70	Rush.....	175	135	83	Vermillion...	18	3
71	Scott.....			84	Vigo.....	432	332
72	Shelby.....	71	70	85	Wabash.....	40	.....
73	Spencer.....	674	355	86	Warren.....	2	2
74	Starke.....			87	Warrick.....	175	144
75	St. Joseph.....	59	33	88	Washington...	4	.....
76	Steuben.....			89	Wayne.....	467	293
77	Sullivan.....	46	39	90	Wells.....		.....
78	Switzerland...	46	39	91	White.....		.....
79	Tippecanoe...	96	36	92	Whitley.....	19	26

## 6. AN ANALYSIS

Of the Superintendent's reports shows that 73 per cent. of the white children, and 63 per cent. of the colored children, in the State, were enrolled in the schools. A further analysis proves that a larger proportion of the colored children in the townships attend school than in the cities and towns, as follows:

Colored children enumerated in cities and towns .....	7,708
Colored children enrolled in cities and towns.....	4,486
Colored children in cities and towns who do not attend school.....	3,222
Per cent.....	58
Colored children enumerated in townships.....	4,141
Colored children enrolled in townships.....	2,995
Colored children in townships who do not attend school.....	1,146
Per cent.....	72

A careful inspection of the reports, in this Department, shows that 28 per cent. of the children enumerated, and 15 per cent. of the children enrolled, are over fifteen years of age. Upon this basis, it appears that there are but 446 colored children, between six and fifteen years of age, in the townships, that do not attend school.

## IV. DURATION OF SCHOOLS.

### 1. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table exhibits the average duration of schools in each county, for the year ending August 31, 1878, and the increase or decrease since August 31, 1876.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in Days.	Increase since 1876.	
			Increase since 1876.	Decrease since 1876.
	The State.....	129	.....	.....
1	Union .....	163	22	.....
2	Vanderburgh.....	162	8	.....
3	Fayette.....	158	10	.....
4	Laporte.....	158	3	.....
5	Allen .....	154	5	.....
6	Porter.....	154	8	.....
7	Franklin .....	153	.....	4
8	Steuben.....	153	5	.....
9	Marion.....	152	3	.....

## 1. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in Days.	Increase since 1876.	Decrease since 1876.
10	Vigo.....	148	.....	7
11	Dearborn .....	147	.....	8
12	Lake .....	147	.....	23
13	Decatur.....	146	16	.....
14	Delaware .....	145	19	.....
15	Lagrange.....	145	3	.....
16	St. Joseph .....	145	3	.....
17	Tippecanoe .....	145	.....	12
18	Clinton .....	143	.....	6
19	Noble.....	143	.....	.....
20	Warren .....	143	.....	3
21	Elkhart.....	142	.....	5
22	Kosciusko.....	142	.....	4
23	Starke .....	142	.....	12
24	Posey.....	141	11	.....
25	Vermillion .....	141	.....	10
26	Wayne .....	141	6	.....
27	Clay .....	140	4	.....
28	DeKalb.....	140	14	.....

## 1. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in Days.	Increase since 1876.	Decrease since 1876.
29	Rush .....	140	8	.....
30	Whitley .....	140	11	.....
31	Fulton .....	139	14	.....
32	Johnson .....	139	.....	7
33	Monroe.....	138	15	.....
34	Randolph.....	138	20	.....
35	Shelby .....	138	3	.....
36	Clarke.....	135	.....	3
37	Newton.....	134	21	.....
38	Perry .....	134	.....	5
39	Wabash.....	134	9	.....
40	Bartholomew.....	133	.....	32
41	Parke .....	133	.....	2
42	Ripley .....	132	1	.....
43	Benton .....	131	.....	3
44	Knox .....	131	13	.....
45	Marshall.....	131	.....	3
46	Miami.....	131	.....	.....
47	Wells.....	131	3	.....



## 1. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in Days.	Increase since 1876.	Decrease since 1876.
48	Montgomery .....	129	7	.....
49	Hamilton .....	128	15	.....
50	Jasper .....	128	4	.....
51	Adams .....	127	.....	1
52	Floyd .....	127	.....	8
53	Putnam.....	126	.....	2
54	Spencer .....	126	6	.....
55	Morgan.....	125	9	.....
56	Carroll.....	123	7	.....
57	Gibson.....	123	.....	2
58	Jefferson .....	123	.....	1
59	Ohio.....	123	.....	1
60	Jackson .....	122	.....	4
61	Boone.....	120	.....	5
62	Switzerland .....	120	.....	6
63	Tipton.....	120	.....	.....
64	Fountain.....	119	.....	18
65	Hendricks .....	119	.....	5
66	Madison.....	119	18	.....

## 1. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in Days.	Increase since 1876.	Decrease since 1876.
67	Cass.....	117	.....	11
68	Dubois.....	117	.....	3
69	Henry .....	117	.....	12
70	Jay .....	117	.....	2
71	Sullivan .....	117	8	.....
72	Warrick .....	117	.....	3
73	Blackford.....	116	7	.....
74	Greene.....	116	.....	2
75	Owen.....	115	.....	1
76	Jennings .....	114	.....	12
77	Lawrence .....	112	.....	6
78	Huntington.. ..	111	.....	.....
79	White.....	111	10	.....
80	Washington.....	110	6	.....
81	Harrison.....	110	6	.....
82	Crawford.....	108	1	.....
83	Daviess.....	108	.....	14
84	Grant.....	107	10	.....
85	Howard.....	106	.....	13

## 1. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in Days.	Increase since 1876.	Decrease since 1876.
86	Hancock .....	105	.....	18
87	Martin.....	103	.....	14
88	Scott.....	100	.....	.....
89	Pike.....	98	.....	4
90	Brown.....	94	.....	9
91	Pulaski.....	94	.....	6
92	Orange.....	93	.....	15

## 2. AN ANALYSIS

Of the above table shows that the average length of the public schools in days, in 1878, was 129, and that two counties had over 160 days; seven counties had over 150 days; twenty-one counties had over 140 days; seventeen counties had over 130 days; sixteen counties had over 120 days; eighteen counties had over 110 days; seven counties had over 100 days; four counties had over 90 days.

It was the design of the framers of our school system that it should be a uniform system; that, so far as practicable, all the children of the State should be placed upon equality so far as the kind of the instruction and the length of the term of school are concerned. This design is not realized. In one county children have school privileges offered them for one hundred and sixty days, in another for ninety-three days. This is not all. The variation in the length of term of school between the various townships in the same county is often greater than it is between the various counties. In four counties the variation was over one hundred days; in five over ninety days; and in eleven, over eighty days.

It also appears that in one township in the State the children had but sixty days schooling, while in another they had two hundred and twenty days. See succeeding table.

I repeat here the substance of what I said in a former report upon this subject: As long as the schools of some of our townships are kept open but sixty days, and others are kept open two hundred and twenty days, we do not have a uniform system—such as was contemplated by the constitution. The school law requires the trustee of a township to maintain each of the schools in his corporation an equal length of time. This provision can not be so easily applied to the various counties of the State, for the reason that there is a variation in the density of the population, in the wealth of the people, and in the amount of Congressional School Fund belonging to the Congressional Townships. I think, however, there is scarcely a township trustee in the State who can not, under the present law, if he chooses to do so, bring his schools up to an average of six months. I think it would be wise to require each township trustee to levy a sufficient local tax to maintain the schools of his corporation at least six months of the year, provided this can be done without increasing the local school tax beyond the amount now permitted by law. This would have a tendency to bring the poorer schools of the State up to the standard of the best, and would thus unify the system, and make it indeed a common school system.

## 3. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table exhibits the variation in the duration of the schools in the various counties; the first column exhibiting the length of the school in days in the township having the highest average, and the second column exhibiting the length of school in days in the township having the lowest average:

Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in highest Township, in Days.	Length of School in lowest Township, in Days.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in highest Township, in Days.	Length of School in lowest Township, in Days.
1	Adams.....	147	90	16	Decatur.....	180	115
2	Allen.....	195	120	17	DeKalb.....	160	112
3	Bartholomew...	180	80	18	Delaware.....	180	116
4	Benton.....	167	95	19	Dubois.....	150	80
5	Blackford.....	107	91	20	Elkhart.....	160	120
6	Boone.....	144	90	21	Fayette.....	170	140
7	Brown.....	105	75	22	Floyd.....	130	105
8	Carroll.....	135	92	23	Fountain.....	160	80
9	Cass.....	143	100	24	Franklin.....	200	116
10	Clarke.....	160	90	25	Fulton.....	160	113
11	Clay.....	180	86	26	Gibson.....	120	100
12	Clinton.....	168	120	27	Grant.....	117	80
13	Crawford.....	160	69	28	Greene.....	178	85
14	Daviess.....	156	90	29	Hamilton.....	149	70
15	Dearborn.....	185	80	30	Hancock.....	140	81

## 3. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in highest Township, in Days.	Length of School in lowest Township, in Days.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in highest Township, in Days.	Length of School in lowest Township, in Days.
31	Harrison .....	140	60	50	Marshall.....	157	80
32	Hendricks.....	150	90	51	Martin.....	130	80
33	Henry .....	150	83	52	Miami.....	180	100
34	Howard.....	150	78	53	Monroe.....	180	100
35	Huntington.....	118	79	54	Montgomery...	170	94
36	Jackson.....	130	95	55	Morgan .....	180	98
37	Jasper.....	160	80	56	Newton.....	170	80
38	Jay.....	169	80	57	Noble.....	150	120
39	Jefferson .....	140	118	58	Ohio.....	160	97
40	Jennings.....	130	90	59	Orange.....	115	80
41	Johnson.....	160	100	60	Owen.....	140	85
42	Knox.....	190	93	61	Parke.....	160	109
43	Kosciusko.....	160	110	62	Perry.....	140	100
44	Lagrange.....	160	125	63	Pike .....	111	75
45	Lake .....	180	117	64	Porter.....	196	120
46	Laporte .....	180	80	65	Posey.....	158	85
47	Lawrence.....	107	80	66	Pulaski.....	125	60
48	Madison .....	150	89	67	Putnam .....	164	100
49	Marion .....	176	133	68	Randolph.....	180	100

## 3. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in highest Township, in Days.	Length of School in lowest Township, in Days.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in highest Township, in Days.	Length of School in lowest Township, in Days.
69	Ripley .....	173	107	81	Union .....	160	160
70	Rush .....	165	100	82	Vanderburgh...	192	131
71	Scott .....	116	85	83	Vermillion.....	160	112
72	Shelby .....	170	100	84	Vigo .....	180	100
73	Spencer .....	160	90	85	Wabash .....	120	100
74	Starke .....	220	74	86	Warren .....	160	119
75	St. Joseph.....	180	114	87	Warrick .....	126	91
76	Steuben .....	170	130	88	Washington ....	120	85
77	Sullivan .....	130	85	89	Wayne .....	160	120
78	Switzerland....	120	85	90	Wells .....	140	93
79	Tippecanoe.....	180	100	91	White .....	135	75
80	Tipton .....	120	98	92	Whitley .....	150	120

## 4. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table shows the increase in the average duration of the schools in days and months, each year, from 1868 to 1878, inclusive:

YEARS.	Average Duration of Schools in Days.	Average Duration of Schools in months.	Increase on preceding Year in Days.	Increase on preceding Year in Months.
1868 .....	87	4.35	.....	.....
1869 .....	92	4.6	5	.25
1870 .....	97	4.8	5	.25
1871 .....	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.495	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
1872 .....	116	5.8	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
1873 .....	105	5.25	*11	*.55
1874 .....	113	5.65	8	.40
1875 .....	120	6	7	.35
1876 .....	129	6.45	9	.45
1877 .....	128	6.4	*1	*.05
1878 .....	129	6.45	1	.05

\* Decrease.



## 5. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table shows the number of Districts, Schools, etc., each year from 1868 to 1878, inclusive :

YEARS.	Total No. of Districts.	No. Districts in which Schools were taught.	No. Districts in which there were no Schools.	No. Districts in which Colored Schools were taught.	No. District Graded Schools.	No. Township Graded Schools.
1868.....	8,594	8,453	141	.....	113	68
1869 .....	8,692	8,604	88	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	8,861	8,759	162	.....	134	62
1871 .....	9,032	8,936	96	91	181	56
1872 .....	9,100	9,030	70	89	164	81
1873 .....	8,990	8,918	72	90	166	62
1874 .....	9,158	9,105	53	96	161	110
1875.....	9,182	9,130	52	132	290	106
1876.....	9,310	9,259	51	115	271	127
1877. ....	9,325	9,289	36	110	344	164
1878.....	9,380	9,346	34	130	396	151

Number of city systems.....	49
Number of town systems.....	212
Number of school corporations.....	1,272
State Board.....	8
County Superintendents.....	92
City and Town Trustees .....	783
Township Trustees.....	1,011
Total.....	1,894

## V. TEACHERS.

### 1. TEACHERS EMPLOYED, 1877.

White male teachers.....	8,047	
White female teachers .....	5,432	
Total .....		13,479
Colored male teachers.....	62	
Colored female teachers.....	33	
Total.....		95
Total number teachers employed.....		13,574
Total number males employed.....	8,109	
Total number females employed.....	5,465	
Total as above .....		13,574

### 2. TEACHERS EMPLOYED, 1878.

White male teachers.....	7,977	
White female teachers .....	5,699	
Total.....		13,676
Colored male teachers.....	62	
Colored female teachers.....	43	
Total.....		105
Total number of teachers employed.....		13,781
Total number males employed.....	8,039	
Total number females employed.....	5,742	
Total as above .....		13,781

## 3. TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

The following table shows the number of teachers employed during the past eleven years:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1868.....			10,697
1870.....			11,826
1872.....	7,630	4,931	12,561
1873.....	7,594	5,190	12,784
1874.....	7,586	5,419	13,005
1875.....	7,670	5,463	13,133
1876.....	7,852	5,559	13,411
1877.....	8,109	5,465	13,574
1878.....	8,039	5,742	13,781

The above table shows that during the past seven years the male teachers have increased in number 409, while the female teachers have increased in number 811.

## 4. COUNTY INSTITUTES, 1877.

The following table shows the number of teachers employed, and the number of teachers attending County Institutes, for the year 1877, by counties:

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Teachers employed in 1877.	No. of Teachers attending County Institutes.	Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Teachers employed in 1877.	No. of Teachers attending County Institutes.
1	Adams.....	127	93	17	DeKalb.....	264	201
2	Allen.....	384	362	18	Delaware.....	164	230
3	Bartholomew...	151	140	19	Dubois.....	94	84
4	Benton.....	96	116	20	Elkhart.....	275	225
5	Blackford.....	53	68	21	Fayette.....	87	100
6	Boone.....	155	116	22	Floyd.....	98	116
7	Brown.....	70	94	23	Fountain.....	129	88
8	Carroll.....	128	81	24	Franklin.....	126	118
9	Cass.....	180	204	25	Fulton.....	187	230
10	Clarke.....	138	101	26	Gibson.....	128	143
11	Clay.....	125	74	27	Grant.....	134	217
12	Clinton.....	155	115	28	Greene.....	171	121
13	Crawford.....	74	66	29	Hamilton.....	193	246
14	Daviess.....	123	90	30	Hancock.....	121	186
15	Dearborn.....	138	117	31	Harrison.....	154	161
16	Decatur.....	120	130	32	Hendricks.....	129	158

## 4. COUNTY INSTITUTES, 1877—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Teachers employed in 1877.	No. of Teachers attending County Institutes.	Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Teachers employed in 1877.	No. of Teachers attending County Institutes.
33	Henry .....	182	147	52	Miami.....	166	135
34	Howard.....	131	147	53	Monroe .....	122	121
35	Huntington....	126	116	54	Montgomery ...	178	185
36	Jackson .....	131	119	55	Morgan .....	136	102
37	Jasper .....	131	98	56	Newton .....	82	86
38	Jay.....	151	104	57	Noble.....	262	150
39	Jefferson .....	154	157	58	Ohio .....	38	57
40	Jennings.....	121	130	59	Orange .....	100	127
41	Johnson.....	130	110	60	Owen.....	108	130
42	Knox.....	128	120	61	Parke .....	168	120
43	Kosciusko .....	300	225	62	Perry.....	113	109
44	Lagrange.....	195	240	63	Pike.....	93	.....
45	Lake .....	173	96	64	Porter.....	171	164
46	Laporte .....	222	178	65	Posey.....	108	94
47	Lawrence .....	113	83	66	Pulaski.....	87	106
48	Madison .....	156	176	67	Putnam .....	157	250
49	Marion .....	325	164	68	Randolph.....	186	141
50	Marshall.....	238	109	69	Ripley .....	123	104
51	Martin.....	85	103	70	Rush.....	162	99

## 4. COUNTY INSTITUTES, 1877—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Teachers employed in 1877.	No. of Teachers attending County Institutes.	Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Teachers employed in 1877.	No. of Teachers attending County Institutes.
71	Scott.....	55	94	83	Vermillion.....	74	56
72	Shelby.....	159	115	84	Vigo .....	185	230
73	Spencer .....	153	75	85	Wabash.....	171	175
74	Starke.....	66	45	86	Warren.....	134	90
75	St. Joseph.....	201	100	87	Warrick.....	137	143
76	Steuben .....	213	280	88	Washington ....	139	149
77	Sullivan.....	130	150	89	Wayne.....	220	184
78	Switzerland....	90	102	90	Wells.....	198	120
79	Tippecanoe.....	197	214	91	White.....	113	92
80	Tipton.....	87	86	92	Whitley .....	196	160
81	Union .....	64	65				
82	Vanderburgh ..	169	167		Total .....	13574	12385

The following exhibits the summary of the reports regarding County Institutes for 1877 :

Number of Institutes.....	91
Number of Males attending.....	6,835
Number of Females attending .....	5,550
Total.....	12,385

Number of evening lectures .....	222
Amount drawn from County Treasury for Institutes....	\$4,624.36

Total cost of Institutes .....	\$6,340.02
Aggregate length of session in days.....	471
Average length in days.....	5

### 5. NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The following exhibits the summary of statistics in reference to private Normal Institutes during 1877:

Number of counties in which Normal Institutes were held.....	66
Number of such Institutes.....	88
Number of Males enrolled.....	2,440
Number of Females enrolled.....	2,380
Total.....	4,820
Average attendance of Males.....	1,887
Average attendance of Females.....	1,809
Total.....	3,696
Number of Instructors .....	220
Aggregate length of session, in weeks.....	509
Average length of session, in weeks .....	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average cost per pupil, per week.....	\$0.80
Number of public or evening lectures.....	119

The report of County Institutes for 1878 can not now be made up, the Institute season not having closed.

### 6. TOWNSHIP INSTITUTES.

Number of Township Institutes, 1877.....	4,290
Number of Township Institutes, 1878.....	4,548

### 7. REMARKS.

The above statements disclose the fact that there is a great demand on the part of our teachers, and of those desiring to become teachers, for professional instruction.

One of the most striking evidences of the improvement in the work done in our school rooms during the past few years is found in the remarkable increase in the attendance in the institutes and in



the improvement in the character of the work done in them. The teachers of the State should have great credit for making persistent effort to improve themselves in their profession.

The act of 1865, authorizing the payment of money from the county treasury in support of county institutes, is as follows:

"SEC. 159. In order to the encouragement of 'Teachers' Institutes,' the several County Auditors of the several counties of this State shall, whenever the County School Examiner [County Superintendent] of their county shall file, with said Auditor, his official statement, showing that there has been held, for five days, a Teachers' Institute, in said county, with an average attendance of twenty-five teachers, or of persons preparing to become such, draw his warrant in favor of said School Examiner [County Superintendent] on the County Treasurer, for thirty-five dollars, and in case there should be an average attendance of forty teachers, or persons preparing to become such, then the said County Auditor shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for fifty dollars, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said Institute: *Provided, however, That but one of said payments be made in the same year.*"

The act is still in force, and the greatest amount that can be drawn for the support of a county institute, in any county, in one year, is fifty dollars. When this act was passed, the number in attendance at the various institutes was small, being in 1866 an average of but thirty-eight to a county. In 1878 the average attendance at county institutes was one hundred and thirty-five. By the act referred to, thirty-five dollars was appropriated to an institute with an average attendance of twenty-five teachers, and fifty dollars to an institute with an average attendance of forty teachers, it being recognized as a fact that it costs more to provide for and instruct thirty-five teachers than it does to provide for and instruct twenty-five teachers.

Sixty-seven of our counties enrolled last year over one hundred teachers each, fourteen of which enrolled over two hundred each. It can readily be seen that an amount of money sufficient to pay for the instruction of forty teachers is not sufficient to pay for the instruction of two or three hundred teachers. An institute that will do any good can not be maintained without expense. We can not afford to give the teachers cheap instruction—they must have the best—and the amount of money now appropriated by law is entirely inadequate to the necessities of the case.



I shall suggest, on another page of this report, a plan, by means of which a sufficient amount of money may be provided the county superintendents for the purpose indicated, without making further drafts upon the county treasuries.

### 8. TEACHERS LICENSED.

The following table shows the number of teachers licensed in each county, with the per cent. of the number licensed for twenty-four months, for eighteen months, for twelve months and for six months, for the year ending June 1st, 1878:

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total Number of Teachers Licensed.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 24 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 18 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 12 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 6 Months.	Number rejected.
1	Adams .....	95	3	19	39	39	75
2	Allen .....	212	18	43	36	3	273
3	Bartholomew .....	144	18	22	38	22	27
4	Benton .....	130	13	20	31	36	44
5	Blackford .....	46	26	41	15	18	10
6	Boone .....	168	15	19	50	16	97
7	Brown .....	57	14	21	28	37	32
8	Carroll .....	137	5	21	36	38	84
9	Cass .....	156	9	9	43	39	128
10	Clarke .....	149	4	13	32	51	98
11	Clay .....	97	5	14	30	51	211
12	Clinton .....	148	5	21	44	30	59
13	Crawford .....	67	4	16	41	39	69

## 8. TEACHERS LICENSED--Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total Number of Teachers Licensed.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 24 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 18 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 12 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 6 Months.	Number rejected.
14	Daviess.....	83	30	16	20	34	121
15	Dearborn.....	130	11	24	49	16	70
16	Decatur.....	129	52	21	7	20	35
17	DeKalb.....	231	2	18	39	40	37
18	Delaware.....						
19	Dubois.....	71	8	24	24	44	41
20	Elkhart.....	195	16	8	23	53	152
21	Fayette.....	96	7	15	45	33	32
22	Floyd.....	133	29	22	22	27	26
23	Fountain.....	119	11	18	40	31	36
24	Franklin.....	128	11	8	37	44	37
25	Fulton.....	195	9	12	23	56	133
26	Gibson.....	133	3	1	25	71	41
27	Grant.....	145	20	19	24	37	33
28	Greene.....	98	19	16	24	41	93
29	Hamilton.....	190	9	21	38	32	99
30	Hancock.....	142	10	22	36	32	86
31	Harrison.....	122	24	34	30	12	58
32	Hendricks.....	144	10	25	40	25	54

## 8. TEACHERS LICENSED—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total number of Teachers Licensed.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 24 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 18 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 12 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 6 Months.	Number rejected.
33	Henry .....	211	7	11	26	56	62
34	Howard.....	92	18	30	40	12	80
35	Huntington.....	130	10	27	31	32	42
36	Jackson .....	111	11	16	50	23	35
37	Jasper.....	97	11	21	22	46	85
38	Jay.....	144	6	27	40	27	58
39	Jefferson.....	102	35	23	21	21	94
40	Jennings .....	121	24	15	29	32	11
41	Johnson.....	89	36	30	19	15	15
42	Knox.....	128	13	32	25	30	32
43	Kosciusko.....	220	10	5	18	67	163
44	Lagrange.....	165	4	12	44	40	178
45	Lake .....	140	14	11	27	48	42
46	Laporte .....	224	13	20	28	39	52
47	Lawrence .....	70	12	22	25	41	29
48	Madison .....	266	11	8	23	58	263
49	Marion .....	160	6	19	50	25	143
50	Marshall.....	150	3	15	29	53	84
51	Martin.....	93	16	16	26	42	41

## 8. TEACHERS LICENSED—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total number of Teachers Licensed.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 24 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 18 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 12 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 6 Months.	Number rejected.
52	Miami.....	181	25	32	14	29	25
53	Monroe.....	110	21	15	17	47	37
54	Montgomery .....	221	9	20	49	22	74
55	Morgan .....	105	18	32	25	25	41
56	Newton .....	124	9	7	18	66	58
57	Noble.....	230	5	16	33	46	75
58	Ohio .....	40	...	18	37	45	22
59	Orange .....	102	15	13	32	40	80
60	Owen.....	129	19	38	29	14	30
61	Parke.....	120	24	24	24	28	105
62	Perry.....	84	13	16	28	43	36
63	Pike.....	74	16	28	22	34	50
64	Porter.....	207	5	13	24	58	224
65	Posey.....	52	15	25	33	27	14
66	Pulaski.....	91	7	9	21	63	83
67	Putnam .....	167	6	12	23	59	152
68	Randolph.....	197	15	26	35	24	56
69	Ripley .....	64	19	20	31	30	40
70	Rush.....	197	19	36	25	20	34

## 8. TEACHERS LICENSED—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total Number of Teachers Licensed.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 24 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 18 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 12 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 6 Months.	Number rejected.
71	Scott .....	62	14	8	35	43	33
72	Shelby .....	181	17	27	36	20	110
73	Spencer.....	142	17	15	39	29	25
74	Starke.....	89	7	15	28	50	5
75	St. Joseph.....	202	5	6	31	58	113
76	Steuben .....	183	9	13	50	28	132
77	Sullivan.....	149	12	16	42	30	52
78	Switzerland.....	135	23	31	28	18	25
79	Tippecanoe.....	261	14	11	28	47	111
80	Tipton .....	93	6	30	43	21	48
81	Union .....	45	2	16	24	58	52
82	Vanderburgh .....	125	12	18	35	35	50
83	Vermillion .....	94	11	36	32	21	12
84	Vigo.....	191	15	19	48	18	50
85	Wabash.....	213	18	14	43	25	80
86	Warren.....	113	17	20	39	24	94
87	Warrick.....	76	5	4	35	56	51
88	Washington.....	170	19	15	32	34	43
89	Wayne .....	187	11	16	30	43	90

## 8. TEACHERS LICENSED--Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total Number of Teachers Licensed.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 24 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 18 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 12 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 6 Months.	Number rejected.
90	Wells.....	120	7	15	56	22	42
91	White .....	119	3	11	29	57	84
92	Whitley.....	199	41	23	21	15	58
	Total.....	12,447	13	19	32	36	6,696

The total number of teachers licensed for six months was..... 4,358  
 For twelve months..... 4,053  
 For eighteen months..... 2,349  
 For twenty-four months..... 1,687

Total.....12,447  
 Total number of applicants rejected..... 6,996  
 Total number of licenses revoked..... 30

## 9. COMPARATIVE TABLE

Showing the number of applicants for teacher's license, the number licensed, the number rejected, and the per cent. of applicants rejected, for a series of years:

YEAR.	Total number of Applicants for License.	Number Licensed.	Number Rejected.	Per cent. of Applicants Rejected.
1872.....	9,687	8,302	1,385	14
1873.....	11,281	9,575	1,706	15
1874.....	14,338	10,836	3,502	24
1875.....	15,879	12,134	3,745	23
1876.....	14,412	11,872	2,540	18
1877.....	18,541	13,635	4,906	26
1878.....	19,443	12,447	6,996	36

## 10. COMPARATIVE TABLE

Showing the per cent. of teachers licensed for the various terms for a series of years.

YEAR.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 24 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 18 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 12 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 6 Months.
1872.....	15	21	33	31
1873.....	17	20	31	32
1874.....	15	21	29	35
1875.....	14	20	29	37
1876.....	15	20	32	33
1877.....	15	19	32	34
1878.....	13	18	32	37



## 11. COMPARATIVE TABLE

Showing the number of teachers, male and female, for a series of years.

YEAR.	No. of Teachers Li- censed for 24 Months.	No. of Teachers Li- censed for 18 Months.	No. of Teachers Li- censed for 12 Months.	No. of Teachers Li- censed for 6 Months.
1872.....	M. 902 F. 392	1,177 631	1,669 1,062	1,353 1,107
	1,294	1,808	2,731	2,460
1873.....	M. 1,025 F. 601	1,198 766	1,721 1,287	1,630 1,347
	1,626	1,964	3,008	2,977
1874.....	M. 1,120 F. 524	1,464 839	1,940 1,297	1,969 1,683
	1,644	2,303	3,237	3,652
1875.....	M. 1,325 F. 611	1,545 926	2,023 1,557	1,989 2,158
	1,936	2,471	3,580	4,147
1876.....	M. 1,260 F. 610	1,473 915	2,016 1,768	1,967 1,863
	1,870	2,388	3,784	3,830
1877.....	M. 1,411 F. 608	1,735 943	2,608 1,776	2,377 2,177
	2,019	2,678	4,384	4,554
1878.....	M. 1,167 F. 520	1,434 915	2,297 1,756	2,252 2,106
	1,687	2,349	4,053	4,358

## 12. REMARKS.

During the past few years there has been a remarkable increase in the number of persons applying for licenses, and a more remarkable increase in the number of persons rejected by County Superintendents.

In 1872 but 9,687 persons applied for license, while in 1878 19,443 persons applied for license. The number rejected in 1872 was fourteen per cent. of the number that applied; in 1878 thirty-six per cent. of the number that applied were rejected—nearly 7,000 persons having applied this year who were regarded as unfit to teach school by the County Superintendents. The large number of rejections is probably due to two facts: first, the standard of requirements has been raised by the County Superintendents; and, second, under the free examination system, which we now have, it is more than likely that a large number of young and inexperienced persons take the examination as a matter of experiment, without much expectation of securing a license. These examinations cost the State money. It costs just as much to examine a person who is incompetent as it does to examine one who is competent. If the free examination system is continued, the number of applicants will be multiplied in the future, and the consequent expense to the State will be increased.

As before stated, the amount of money appropriated for the support of county institutes is not large enough. I am quite sure that two good results can be attained by so amending the law as to require applicants for teacher's license to pay fifty cents for their examination. The requirement of a fee would deter many persons who now apply from making application. The expense of the examinations would thus be reduced, and a fund would be created from the fees charged, from which competent instructors at the the teachers' institutes could be paid. I believe an almost unanimous vote of the teachers of the State would be given in favor of this amendment, if the proceeds of the fees were to be used for their benefit, as suggested.

We now grant four grades of licenses. There will always be, of course, a great difference between our best teachers and our poorest teachers, but I doubt the desirability of issuing more than three grades of licenses. I am not prepared to recommend that this change be made at the present time. I am satisfied, however, that a six months, or fourth grade license, should be regarded as a *trial*

license *only*, and that, if a person who has received a six months' license does not, with the six months' experience, make progress enough in scholarship, and acquire ability enough in the business of teaching, to secure the grade required for a twelve months' license, he ought not to be permitted to teach in the schools.

I therefore recommend that the law be so changed as to permit the County Superintendents to issue but one six-months' license to the same person.

### 13. COMPENSATION OF TEACHERS, 1878.

The average compensation of teachers throughout the State was as follows:

#### In Townships,

Males .....	\$1 90
Females .....	1 70
Average .....	———— \$1 80

#### In Towns,

Males.....	\$3 09
Females .....	1 81
Average.....	———— \$2 45

#### In Cities,

Males.....	\$4 06
Females .....	2 29
Average.....	———— \$3 17

## 14. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table exhibits the comparative wages of teachers in townships, by counties :

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Number.	COUNTIES.	Average daily Wages.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Average daily Wages.
1	Vanderburgh .....	\$2 52	1	Vermillion.....	\$2 36
2	Vermillion .....	2 47	2	Hendricks.....	2 27
3	Hendricks.....	2 40	3	Decatur .....	2 21
4	Decatur.....	2 34	4	Marion .....	2 17
5	Marion .....	2 33	5	Vanderburgh.....	2 14
6	Gibson .....	2 26	6	Sullivan.....	2 07
7	Posey .....	2 26	7	Tippecanoe.....	2 06
8	Rush.....	2 25	8	Fayette.....	2 05
9	Tippecanoe.....	2 22	9	Gibson.....	2 02
10	Wayne.....	2 19	10	Howard .....	2 02
11	Fayette.....	2 18	11	Posey .....	2 00
12	Pike .....	2 17	12	Grant .....	1 99
13	Grant.....	2 15	13	Rush.....	1 99
14	Clarke .....	2 14	14	Carroll.....	1 96
15	Knox.....	2 13	15	Floyd .....	1 96
16	Parke .....	2 13	16	Fountain .....	1 96
17	Shelby.....	2 12	17	Union .....	1 96
18	Howard.....	2 11	18	Knox .....	1 95

## 14. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Number.	COUNTIES.	Average daily Wages.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Average daily Wages.
19	Sullivan.....	2 11	19	Parke .....	1 95
20	Floyd .....	2 10	20	Cass .....	1 94
21	Franklin .....	2 09	21	Boone .....	1 93
22	Madison .....	2 09	22	Clarke .....	1 93
23	Vigo .....	2 09	23	Pike.....	1 93
24	Daviess.....	2 08	24	Warren.....	1 93
25	Fountain .....	2 08	25	Miami.....	1 92
26	Wabash.....	2 08	26	Wayne.....	1 92
27	Bartholomew .....	2 07	27	Morgan.....	1 91
28	Carroll.....	2 07	28	Orange .....	1 91
29	Jackson .....	2 06	29	Shelby .....	1 91
30	Tipton .....	2 06	30	Daviess.....	1 90
31	Warren.....	2 06	31	Madison .....	1 90
32	Union.....	2 05	32	Wabash .....	1 88
33	Benton .....	2 04	33	Bartholomew .....	1 86
34	Miami.....	2 04	34	Benton.....	1 86
35	Clinton.....	2 03	35	Tipton .....	1 86
36	Hamilton .....	2 02	36	Dubois.....	1 85
37	Morgan .....	2 02	37	Dearborn .....	1 84

## 14. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Number.	COUNTIES.	Average daily Wages.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Average daily Wages.
38	Johnson.....	2 01	38	Putnam.....	1 84
39	Warrick.....	2 01	39	Hamilton.....	1 83
40	Cass.....	2 00	40	Henry.....	1 82
41	Dearborn.....	2 00	41	Greene.....	1 81
42	Henry.....	2 00	42	Warrick.....	1 81
43	Boone.....	1 99	43	White.....	1 81
44	Montgomery.....	1 95	44	Clinton.....	1 80
45	Scott.....	1 95	45	Vigo.....	1 79
46	Greene.....	1 94	46	Jackson.....	1 78
47	Putnam.....	1 94	47	Newton.....	1 76
48	Dubois.....	1 92	48	Randolph.....	1 76
49	Orange.....	1 91	49	Blackford.....	1 74
50	Delaware.....	1 89	50	Montgomery.....	1 73
51	Martin.....	1 89	51	Crawford.....	1 72
52	Randolph.....	1 89	52	Lawrence.....	1 72
53	White.....	1 89	53	Jefferson.....	1 71
54	Hancock.....	1 87	54	Franklin.....	1 70
55	Newton.....	1 87	55	Hancock.....	1 70
56	Elkhart.....	1 86	56	Owen.....	1 70

## 14. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Number.	COUNTIES.	Average daily Wages.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Average daily Wages.
57	Clay.....	1 85	57	Scott.....	1 67
58	Jefferson.....	1 85	58	Washington .....	1 67
59	Laporte.....	1 85	59	Clay.....	1 66
60	Lawrence .....	1 85	60	Huntington.....	1 65
61	Adams .....	1 81	61	Ohio.. .....	1 65
62	Huntington.....	1 80	62	Delaware .....	1 63
63	Kosciusko .....	1 80	63	Pulaski.....	1 62
64	Wells .....	1 80	64	Harrison .....	1 59
65	Blackford .....	1 78	65	Johnson.....	1 59
66	Harrison.....	1 78	66	Laporte.....	1 58
67	Ripley .....	1 78	67	Switzerland .....	1 58
68	Owen.....	1 77	68	Adams.....	1 57
69	Ohio .....	1 75	69	Perry.....	1 57
70	Washington .....	1 73	70	Ripley .....	1 56
71	Allen .....	1 72	71	Spencer.....	1 55
72	Crawford.....	1 71	72	Martin .....	1 52
73	Jasper.....	1 70	73	Jennings.....	1 51
74	Spencer.....	1 69	74	Allen .....	1 49
75	Switzerland.....	1 69	75	Jay.....	1 48



## 14. COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Number.	COUNTIES.	Average daily Wages.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Average daily Wages.
76	Perry .....	1 68	76	Monroe.....	1 48
77	Pulaski.....	1 68	77	St. Joseph.....	1 47
78	Fulton.....	1 67	78	Jasper.....	1 46
79	Marshall.....	1 67	79	Lake.....	1 42
80	St. Joseph.....	1 67	80	Porter.....	1 42
81	Jennings .....	1 66	81	Marshall.....	1 35
82	Starke.....	1 66	82	Elkhart.....	1 34
83	Jay.....	1 63	83	Whitley.....	1 28
84	Lagrange .....	1 63	84	Kosciusko.....	1 19
85	Lake.....	1 63	85	Lagrange .....	1 12
86	Whitley.....	1 60	86	Wells.....	1 01
87	Porter.....	1 59	87	Noble.....	1 00
88	Monroe.....	1 58	88	Fulton .....	99
89	DeKalb.....	1 52	89	Starke.....	98
90	Steuben .....	1 51	90	DeKalb.....	96
91	Noble.....	1 50	91	Steuben .....	91
	The State .....	1 93		The State.....	1 72

No report from Brown county.

NOTE.—In some of the counties which stand low in this list, it is the custom to furnish teachers with board in addition to their *per diem*.



## VI. SCHOOL PROPERTY.

### 1. COMPARATIVE TABLE

Showing the number and kind of school-houses, and valuation of school property, since 1865.

YEAR.	Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Total.	Total Valuation.
1865.....	65	440	5,770	1,128	7,403	\$3,827,173 00
1866.....	78	566	6,145	1,096	8,231	4,515,734 00
1867.....	71	554	6,672	1,063	8,360	5,078,356 00
1868.....	74	592	9,906	831	8,403	5,828,501 00
1869.....	76	655	7,207	723	8,661	6,577,258 33
1870.....	83	725	7,436	583	8,327	7,282,639 30
1871.....	125	834	7,517	513	8,989	7,381,839 73
1872.....	88	877	7,568	547	9,080	9,199,480 00
1873.....	87	960	7,797	458	9,302	9,404,039 70
1874.....	82	1,117	7,657	279	9,129	10,373,692 58
1875.....	92	1,235	7,753	227	9,307	10,870,338 18
1876.....	81	1,418	7,743	192	9,434	11,548,993 67
1877.....	85	1,598	7,640	153	9,476	11,376,729 88
1878.....	89	1,724	7,608	124	9,545	11,536,647 39

It will be observed that since 1873 the number of brick houses has increased 764; that the number of frame houses has decreased 189; and that the number of log houses has decreased 334; there are now but 124 log school-houses in the State.

## 2. COMPARATIVE TABLE

Showing the number of school-houses erected since 1865, with the cost thereof.

YEAR.	Number.	Cost.
1865.....	219	No report.
1866.....	346	No report.
1867.....	364	No report.
1868.....	424	\$587,563 49
1869.....	405	556,607 00
1870.....	498	653,189 22
1871.....	415	609,105 67
1872.....	393	561,813 55
1873.....	465	872,900 73
1874.....	499	875,515 33
1875.....	382	649,145 14
1876.....	454	673,934 73
1877.....	413	611,739 12
1878.....	411	424,304 09

## VII. SCHOOL FUNDS.

### 1. COMMON SCHOOL FUND, 1877.

Amount of fund held by counties in June, 1876.....		\$2,523,988 33
Amount since added from fines by Clerks .....	\$19,512 52	
Amount since added from fines by Justices.....	18,631 21	
Amount since added from other sources	7,663 55	
	<u>\$45,807 28</u>	
Amount deducted on account of drawbacks.....	945 30	
Total increase .....		<u>\$44,861 98</u>
Total amount held by counties in June, 1877.....		\$2,568,850 31
Non-negotiable bonds made by the State.....		3,904,783 21
Total Common School Fund.....		<u>\$6,473,633 52</u>

### 2. COMMON SCHOOL FUND, 1878.

Amount of fund held by counties in June, 1877.....		\$2,568,850 31
Amount since added from fines by Clerks.....	\$27,662 82	
Amount since added from fines by Justices.....	20,001 15	
Amount since added from other sources	4,131 33	
	<u>\$51,795 30</u>	
Amount deducted on account of drawbacks.....	\$4,080 00	
Total increase .....		<u>\$47,715 30</u>

Total amount held by counties June, 1878.....	\$2,616,565 61
Non-negotiable bonds made by the State.....	3,904,783 21
Total Common School Fund.....	<u>\$6,521,348 82</u>

### 3. CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND, 1877.

Amount held by counties June, 1876.....	\$2,351,732 18
Amount since added by sale of lands, etc.....	19,432 87
	<u>\$2,371,165 05</u>
Amount deducted on account of previous errors.....	507 11
Amount held by counties June, 1877.....	\$2,370,657 94
Value of 8,520½ acres of unsold lands.....	82,278 88
Total Congressional Township School Fund.....	<u>\$2,452,936 82</u>
Increase in Congressional School Fund for the year...	10,835 93

### 4. CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND, 1878.

Amount held by counties June, 1877 .....	\$2,370,657 94
Amount since added by sale of lands, etc.....	1,517 41
Amount held by counties June, 1878.....	<u>\$2,372,175 35</u>
Value of 8,038 acres of unsold lands.....	80,931 38
Total Congressional Township School Fund.....	<u>\$2,453,106 73</u>
Increase in Congressional Township School Fund for the year.....	169 91

### 5. SUMMARY OF SCHOOL FUNDS, 1877.

Common School Fund held by counties June, 1877 .....	\$2,568,850 31
Non-negotiable bonds.....	3,904,783 21
Total Common School Fund.....	<u>\$6,473,633 52</u>
Congressional Township School Fund..	2,452,936 82
Grand total.....	<u>\$8,926,570 34</u>
Total amount held in June, 1876.....	8,870,872 43
Increase for the year.....	<u>\$55,697 91</u>

## 6. SUMMARY OF SCHOOL FUNDS, 1878.

Common School Fund held by counties

June, 1878.....	\$2,616,565 61
Non-negotiable bonds.....	3,904,783 21
Total Common School Fund.....	<hr/> \$6,521,348 82
Congressional Township School Fund..	2,453,106 73
Grand total.....	<hr/> \$8,974,455 55
Total amount held in June, 1877.....	8,926,570 34
Increase for the year .....	<hr/> \$47,885 21

## 7. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table shows total amount of School Fund since 1862, and the per capita belonging to each child of school age in the State:

YEAR.	Enumeration.	Total School Fund.	Per Capita.
1862 .....	528,583	\$7,193,154 91	\$13 61
1864 .....	557,092	7,778,355 94	13 96
1866 .....	559,778	7,611,337 44	13 59
1868 .....	592,865	8,259,341 34	13 93
1870 .....	619,627	*8,575,047 49	13 84
1872 .....	631,539	8,437,593 47	13 36
1874 .....	654,364	8,711,316 60	13 31
1875 .....	667,736	8,799,191 64	13 18
1876 .....	679,230	8,870,872 43	13 06
1877 .....	694,706	8,924,570 34	12 85
1878 .....	699,153	8,974,455 55	12 85

\*It is believed that the figures for 1870, which were taken from a former report, are not accurate.

This table shows that the number of children is increasing proportionately faster than the school fund. The absurd statement is sometimes made that we have such a large school fund that it ought, of itself, to pay for the tuition of our children. It is true that we have a large school fund, but it is also true that we have a large number of children to be educated. We have \$12.85 for each child of school age. The interest on the school fund now averages about seven per cent., the State paying six per cent. on its non-negotiable bonds, and the other borrowers eight per cent. Now, seven per cent. of \$12.85 is about ninety cents. Ninety cents will not pay for the tuition of any child for one year. The interest on the school fund would not keep our schools open twenty-eight days per annum.

#### 8. COMPARATIVE TABLE

Showing the additions to the Common School Fund from 1868 to 1878.

YEAR.	Fines and Forfeitures.	Balance from Other Sources.	Sinking Fund.
1868 .....	\$32,904 59	\$2,143 83	.....
1869 .....	35,755 57	806 87	.....
1870 .....	34,103 10	692 40	.....
1871 .....	29,996 49	1,562 22	.....
1872 .....	39,306 51	1,623 37	\$569,139 94
1873 .....	43,171 61	2,453 20	56,140 09
1874 .....	64,091 71	3,105 53	.....
1875 .....	46,339 05	3,675 72	.....
1876 .....	56,056 30	9,523 72	.....
1877 .....	38,143 73	6,618 25	.....
1878 .....	47,663 97	51 33	.....

## 9. CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUNDS.

In the statement of the amount of the Congressional Township School Fund, the estimated value of the Congressional Township School Lands remaining unsold is included. There would be no change in the amount of this fund from year to year, unless the value of the unsold land should change. The increase to the fund from the increase in the value of the land has been in ten years but \$86,000.00.

The additions to this fund will not hereafter be very large. Of the 576,000 acres of the Congressional Township School Lands, 567,961 acres have already been sold at an average of \$4.18 per acre, leaving unsold 8,039 acres, which are valued at \$80,931.38. Seventy-five counties have already disposed of their land. What remains is distributed as follows:

6—SUPT. PUB. INS.

## DISTRIBUTION OF LAND.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Estimated Value.
Bartholomew.....	636	\$25,440 00
Fountain.....	354.46	2,400 00
Fulton.....	80	720 00
Gibson.....	400	500 00
Huntington.....	320	1,600 00
Jackson.....	10	50 00
Jasper.....	2,280	4,225 00
Lake.....	640	1,000 60
Newton.....	800	4,000 00
Posey.....	345	3,450 00
Pulaski.....	579.28	3,248 38
Randolph.....	74.84	800 00
Spencer.....	40.65	600 00
Starke.....	240	1,000 00
Vanderburgh.....	308.60	24,688 00
Wabash.....	566.89	550 00
Warren.....	333	6,660 00
Total.....	8,038.72	\$80,931 38



## 10. CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND.

The following table exhibits the gross amount of Congressional Township School Fund held by each county in the State; also the amount *per capita* on the enumeration of school children:

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total amount of Congressional School Fund held in trust June, 1873.	Per capita on School Enumeration.
1	Adams .....	\$19,551 97	\$3 53
2	Allen .....	56,324 66	2 56
3	Bartholomew .....	21,338 96	2 77
4	Benton .....	46,722 80	13 54
5	Blackford.....	7,121 10	2 54
6	Boone.....	26,600 59	2 87
7	Brown.....	9,755 37	2 74
8	Carroll.....	36,038 52	5 57
9	Cass.....	35,475 32	3 55
10	Clarke.....	20,818 40	2 16
11	Clay .....	10,964 00	1 33
12	Clinton .....	21,781 55	2 84
13	Crawford .....	11,045 70	2 64
14	Daviess .....	20,860 29	2 73
15	Dearborn.....	28,223 62	2 92
16	Decatur.....	19,515 80	2 80
17	DeKalb .....	17,684 00	2 56

## 10. CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total amount of Congressional School Fund held in trust June, 1878.	Per capita on School Enumeration.
18	Delaware .....	\$22,892 26	\$3 02
19	Dubois .....	12,895 80	2 18
20	Elkhart.....	39,651 79	3 56
21	Fayette.....	14,287 31	3 97
22	Floyd.....	14,753 50	1 62
23	Fountain .....	22,344 57	3 18
24	Franklin .....	46,574 75	6 11
25	Fulton .....	22,164 54	4 64
26	Gibson .....	38,331 24	4 85
27	Grant.....	30,696 24	3 79
28	Greene .....	17,655 50	2 09
29	Hamilton.....	25,481 82	3 12
30	Hancock .....	12,070 50	2 13
31	Harrison .....	31,123 56	3 71
32	Hendricks .....	26,628 59	3 41
33	Henry .....	17,624 64	2 19
34	Howard .....	18,430 60	2 70
35	Huntington .....	32,905 85	4 44
36	Jackson.....	14,349 86	1 86

## 10. CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total amount of Congressional School Fund held in trust June, 1878.	Per capita on School Enumeration.
37	Jasper.....	\$44,921 50	\$13 01
38	Jay.....	23,195 61	3 47
39	Jefferson .....	27,198 89	2 23
40	Jennings.....	10,052 50	1 56
41	Johnson.....	17,596 87	2 68
42	Knox.....	40,586 04	3 98
43	Kosciusko .....	26,866 65	2 82
44	Lagrange.....	17,576 80	3 36
45	Lake .....	31,176 67	5 80
46	Laporte .....	57,454 44	5 24
47	Lawrence.....	17,218 12	2 63
48	Madison.....	27,372 88	2 97
49	Marion.....	25,099 33	74
50	Marshall .....	22,476 40	2 70
51	Martin .....	11,788 54	2 42
52	Miami .....	29,381 99	3 57
53	Monroe.....	33,506 47	6 22
54	Montgomery.....	21,118 74	2 27
55	Morgan .....	18,751 92	2 82

## 10. CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total amount of Congressional School Fund held in trust June, 1878.	Per capita on School Enumeration.
56	Newton.....	\$41,035 20	\$11 16
57	Noble.....	20,432 12	2 64
58	Ohio.....	11,708 25	6 15
59	Orange.....	10,705 55	2 02
60	Owen .....	16,769 95	2 83
61	Parke.....	34,029 21	5 13
62	Perry .....	28,116 26	4 22
63	Pike .....	19,030 59	3 50
64	Porter .....	34,983 93	5 45
65	Posey .....	36,696 64	4 38
66	Pulaski.....	21,957 60	5 69
67	Putnam.....	26,375 51	3 26
68	Randolph .....	33,486 76	3 66
69	Ripley .....	18,390 71	2 24
70	Rush .....	29,306 14	4 65
71	Scott .....	10,715 87	3 41
72	Shelby .....	20,328 15	2 43
73	Spencer .....	29,313 11	3 28
74	Starke .....	12,433 42	6 43

## 10. CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total amount of Congressional School Fund held in trust June, 1878.	Per capita on School Enumeration.
75	St. Joseph .....	\$42,780 91	\$4 17
76	Steuben .....	16,623 68	3 22
77	Sullivan .....	15,462 26	2 03
78	Switzerland .....	20,400 99	4 34
79	Tippecanoe.....	33,179 56	2 37
80	Tipton .....	26,008 42	5 02
81	Union .....	36,418 51	14 17
82	Vanderburgh .....	18,963 79	1 11
83	Vermillion .....	37,648 41	9 63
84	Vigo .....	55,915 46	3 81
85	Wabash .....	19,407 53	2 16
86	Warren.....	50,756 92	12 69
87	Warrick .....	23,565 45	2 98
88	Washington .....	30,835 43	4 56
89	Wayne.....	42,288 05	3 24
90	Wells .....	24,982 00	3 99
91	White.....	35,570 96	7 75
92	Whitley.....	17,278 60	1 92

The following remarks are taken, substantially, from a former report, and are here inserted to enable the reader to interpret the foregoing table:

The difference in the amount *per capita* held by the various counties can be accounted for in four ways, viz.: 1. In some counties the original value of the sixteenth section was greater than in others. 2. In some counties the lands were kept and sold at a time when prices were high, while in others they were disposed of at an early day. 3. In some counties the population has largely augmented since the Congressional lands were sold. 4. In one or two cases the lands were held until large towns were built in or near them, and they thus became very valuable.

In inspecting the above table two things must be remembered, viz.: 1. By the State law, the State's revenue for tuition is apportioned *per capita* to each county, and combined in such a way with the proceeds of the Congressional fund in each, as to equalize the amount of tuition revenue received by each child in the county. Thus, each civil township, of any particular county, whether it has a large Congressional fund or not, receives the same *per capita* from the joint funds. There are but few exceptions to this rule. 2. But the State makes no attempt to equalize the *per capita* of tuition revenue between the various counties. Thus, one county having a large comparative Congressional fund, will have a larger *per capita* for its children than a county which has a comparatively small Congressional fund.

This table will be useful in interpreting the statements concerning the duration of schools in the various counties.

## VIII. SCHOOL REVENUE.

### 1. SCHOOL REVENUES FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Amount derived from State tax for the year ending November 1, 1876....	\$1,440,692 03
Amount derived from interest on com- mon school fund, held by counties, to November 15, 1876.....	198,049 57
State's interest on non-negotiable bonds	234,287 00
Amount derived from unclaimed fees, etc., from counties.....	912 11
From miscellaneous sources.....	24,183 63
Total amount.....	<hr/> \$1,898,125 24
Add amount of congressional township school revenue reported by county auditors.....	183,190 32
Add amount of local tuition tax col- lected to November 15, 1876 .....	734,202 00
Add amount of proceeds of liquor li- censes reported to this office to date	199,612 26
Total amount of tuition revenue to November 15, 1876.....	<hr/> \$3,015,129 82

This amount of tuition revenue is applicable to school purposes for the school year ending June 30, 1877, and not for the year ending November 15, 1876.

### 2. SCHOOL REVENUES FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Amount derived from State tax for the year ending November 1,* 1877.....	\$1,494,329 86
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Amount derived from interest on common school fund, held by counties, to November 15, 1877.....	\$203,389 32
State's interest on non-negotiable bonds	234,287 00
Amount derived from unclaimed fees, etc., from counties.....	1,961 95
From miscellaneous sources.....	5,658 34
<hr/>	
Total amount.....	\$1,939,626 47
Add amount of congressional township school revenue reported by county auditors .....	186,417 98
Add amount of local tuition tax collected to November 15, 1877.....	648,388 09
Add amount of proceeds of liquor licenses reported to this office to date	193,106 58
<hr/>	
Total amount of tuition revenue to November 15, 1877.....	\$2,967,539 12

This amount of tuition revenue is applicable to school purposes for the school year ending June 30, 1878, and not for the year ending November 15, 1877.

The above table is similar to the one published in the last report, but where estimates were made last year, the correct figures have been substituted. There are two apportionments of the school revenue for tuition made by this department each year, one on the fourth Monday in May, and the other on the first day of January. The proceeds of these apportionments are applicable to the schools for the same year. This report goes to press in December. For this reason it can not exhibit the revenues for 1878, a part of which will not be reported to this office until January, 1879.



## 3. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table shows the sources of our school revenues, and the amounts of the same for each year from 1864 to the present time:

YEARS.	STATE'S REVENUE.						LOCAL REVENUE.				
	Taxes.	Interest on Common Fund held by Counties.	Interest Paid by State on Bonds.	Unclaimed Fees.	State's Indebtedness Paid.	Miscellaneous Sources.	Amounts of Delinquencies.	Liquor Licenses.	Interest on Congressional Fund.	Local Tuition Taxes as Distributed by County Auditors.	Total.
1864.....	\$402,304 69	\$700,413 52	.....	\$433 36	\$50,000 00	.....	\$62,319 94	\$51,750 00	\$182,277 96	.....	\$880,551 47
1865.....	551,369 16	97,672 74	.....	280 76	50,000 00	.....	64,782 39	78,415 00	131,652 73	.....	957,182 78
1866.....	910,385 37	111,125 52	.....	1,584 50	50,000 00	.....	91,000 00	84,225 00	130,043 57	.....	1,330,863 79
1867.....	937,842 87	98,885 36	\$130,824 73	1,286 38	40,573 56	.....	117,297 74	76,500 00	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	841,548 41	97,629 07	292,021 92	1,038 02	50,000 00	.....	91,864 71	89,258 00	151,036 92	.....	1,504,507 58
1869.....	987,563 41	108,710 33	213,024 97	1,249 75	50,000 00	.....	91,286 01	81,700 00	145,518 86	.....	1,628,172 56
1870.....	1,012,337 74	101,811 63	213,078 96	451 01	50,000 00	.....	91,286 01	81,700 00	141,417 33	.....	1,637,357 53
1871.....	1,021,478 57	112,630 23	223,740 36	985 46	.....	.....	91,286 01	99,509 17	141,781 05	.....	1,661,755 15
1872.....	1,070,501 69	100,840 10	223,740 36	500 58	.....	.....	91,286 01	99,509 17	141,781 05	.....	1,712,243 34
1873.....	1,190,625 66	189,156 47	251,061 50	7,153 72	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	1,876,769 72
1874.....	1,448,245 66	176,738 09	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,003,948 13
1875.....	1,577,533 18	192,271 32	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1876.....	1,410,692 93	198,049 57	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1877.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1878.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1879.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1880.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1881.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1882.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1883.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1884.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1885.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1886.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1887.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1888.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1889.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1890.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1891.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1892.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1893.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1894.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1895.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1896.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1897.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1898.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1899.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1900.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1901.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1902.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1903.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1904.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1905.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1906.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1907.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1908.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1909.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1910.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1911.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1912.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1913.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1914.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1915.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1916.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1917.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1918.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1919.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1920.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1921.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1922.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1923.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1924.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1925.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1926.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1927.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1928.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1929.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1930.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1931.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1932.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1933.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1934.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1935.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1936.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1937.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1938.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1939.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1940.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503 33	.....	.....	91,286 01	108,280 00	146,980 21	.....	2,127,769 72
1941.....	1,401,329 86	203,380 52	251,061 50	2,503							

## 4. COMPARATIVE TABLE

Showing various items as enumerated at the head of the columns, from 1868 to 1878, inclusive:

YEARS.	Tuition Revenue expended per capita on Enumeration.	Tuition Revenue expended per capita on Enrollment.	Tuition Revenue expended per capita on Daily Attendance.	Special Revenue expended per capita on Enumeration.	Special Revenue expended per capita on Enrollment.	Special Revenue expended per capita on Daily Attendance.	Total cost per capita on Enumeration.	Total cost per capita on Enrollment.	Total cost per capita on Average Daily Attendance.
1868.....	\$2 48	\$3 83	\$5 25	\$1 77	\$2 45	\$3 74	\$4 25	\$6 28	\$8 99
1869.....	2 76	3 66	5 75	1 76	2 31	3 66	4 52	6 11	9 41
1870.....	2 92	3 91	6 22	1 86	2 50	4 00	4 78	6 41	10 22
1871.....	3 27	4 52	6 90	1 90	2 60	3 98	5 17	7 02	10 88
1872.....	3 46	4 54	7 36	2 18	3 06	4 66	5 64	7 60	12 02
1873.....	3 60	4 98	7 85	2 45	3 40	5 37	6 05	8 38	13 22
1874.....	4 05	5 47	8 60	2 65	3 55	5 57	6 70	9 02	14 17
1875.....	4 24	5 63	9 41	2 54	3 38	5 65	6 78	9 01	15 06
1876.....	4 55	5 99	9 84	2 69	3 56	5 81	7 24	9 55	15 65
1877.....	4 39	6 11	10 22	2 34	3 25	5 44	6 73	9 36	15 66
1878.....	4 38	5 98	9 80	2 27	3 09	5 02	6 65	9 07	14 82

The cost of all permanent improvements is included in the above statement of *per capita* expenditure of special school revenue. This expenditure has been included in the statements made by former superintendents. In order to make the comparison a fair one, I have also included it in the statements for 1875-6-7-8. It is, however, unjust to charge to current expenses the cost of a school building that will be used for school purposes for many years. The cost of permanent improvements should not be included in a state-



## 5. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following tables show the value of taxable property and the number of polls in the State, and the increase on the same, and the per cent. of increase for each year from 1867 to 1878:

YEAR.	Value of Taxable Property.	Increase or Decrease in Value.	Per cent. of Increase or Decrease.
1867 .....	\$459,348,322	.....	.....
1868 .....	591,979,964	\$132,631,642	29
1869 .....	655,521,479	63,541,518	17
1870 .....	662,283,178	6,761,699	1
1871 .....	652,881,374	Dec. 9,404,804	Dec. 1.5
1872 .....	653,367,451	486,077	1.14
1873 .....	950,467,854	297,100,403	45
1874 .....	954,857,475	4,389,621	2.5
1875 .....	897,739,783	Dec. 57,117,692	Dec. 6
1876 .....	864,720,440	Dec. 33,019,343	Dec. 3.6
1877 .....	855,190,125	Dec. 9,530,315	Dec. 1.1
1878 .....	850,616,987	Dec. 4,573,138	Dec. .5

## 6. TABLE OF POLLS.

YEAR.	Number of Polls.	Increase.	Per cent. of Increase.
1867 .....	191,967	.....	.....
1868 .....	244,269	52,302	27
1869 .....	251,284	7,015	3
1870 .....	258,280	7,005	3
1871 .....	260,431	2,142	1
1872 .....	261,869	1,438	.5
1873 .....	293,469	31,600	12
1874 .....	265,000	Dec. 28,469	Dec. 9
1875 .....	282,391	17,391	6
1876 .....	295,856	13,465	4.7
1877 .....	297,931	2,075	.7
1878 .....	300,000	2,069	.7

## IX. SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

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I have not heretofore recommended much change in the school law. Frequent changes in a school law produce mischief. Too many changes have already been made. The law is by no means perfect, and if I were to construct a model law, I would change the Indiana law in several particulars. But to make many of these changes now would, in my opinion, result in harm rather than in good. If there is any law that the people need to become used to, and need to respect, it is their school law. How can people become used to a system that is changed every session of the Legislature? How can people respect a law that is not good enough to remain on the statute books more than two years? Frequent changes in our laws beget not only a restless desire for change, but also a contempt for law that is prejudicial to its successful execution.

Most of the evils complained of in our schools arise from defective administration; they can not be remedied by a change in the system. If a trustee builds an extravagant house, the remedy must be applied by the people themselves. No change in the law will prevent mischief of this sort. If a county superintendent presents fraudulent bills for services, the remedy is with the county commissioners, and not with the Legislature. If he is incompetent, the remedy is with the trustees who appoint the county superintendent. The evil can not be cured by a change in the mode of his appointment. If a teacher neglects his business he can be dismissed without appeal to the law-makers. Most of those who ask for a change in the mode of appointing the county superintendents base their demand upon the ground that the trustees will not appoint the men who ought to be appointed. This is precisely the argument used by those who asked to have the appointing power taken from the commissioners and given to the trustees, six years ago.

Remedies, speedy and certain, now exist for the cure of most of the evils apparent in the administration of public school affairs. Such evils can not be remedied by a change in the law governing the system. It is true that our schools do not produce as good results as they ought to produce, but they have made, under the present system, rapid improvement in the past, and under it they will make rapid improvement in the future.

## X. SCHOOL EXPENSES.

No part of the public service costs so much as our public school system; in no part is there opportunity for so much waste of time, energy and money; in no part so much need of the most systematic and thorough supervisory control.

Our school fund amounts to nine million dollars, most of which is loaned to individual borrowers on real estate security. This fund requires constant care and watchfulness to prevent loss. We spend four million dollars annually for the support of the schools. This passes through the hands of twelve hundred school officers, and should, therefore, be surrounded with safeguards, so that not a dollar can be misappropriated. We have permanent school property of the value of twelve million dollars. This is a large investment, and it is necessary that great care be taken that it may not be misused or destroyed. A brief discussion concerning the cost of our public schools can not, therefore, be out of place.

In 1852 we had no public school system. We had little or no school property, but a small and comparatively unproductive school fund, and but few children in schools, either public or private. Some of the older States had had well organized school systems for more than half a century. Indiana had a school system to create. She has done the noble work in a comparatively short space of time. It is true that we have invested in school property a large amount of money in the past twenty years; it is also true that the current expenses of our schools have, until recently, steadily increased from year to year. This is as it should have been. It is to the credit of Indiana that she has dotted her territory all over with comfortable



and convenient school-houses. It is to her credit that she has been willing to tax herself sufficiently to retain her best teachers in the service, and to draw able men and women from other States.

In 1860 Indiana was the sixth State in population, and the twentieth State in educational facilities. It is now generally acknowledged that her school system is a superior one, that her progress in recent years is unsurpassed, and that she now stands abreast of her sister States in educational advantages.

### DO OUR SCHOOLS COST TOO MUCH?

If they do cost too much, it must be because we pay too much to our teachers, or because we build too expensive school-houses.

It is true that we spend a large amount of money for tuition purposes, but it must be borne in mind that we are educating half a million children. We demand much from our teachers. We have been raising the standard higher and higher, year by year. Qualifications which would have obtained in many counties a first grade license ten years ago, will not now obtain a third grade license. Under the examinations ten years ago, but few persons were rejected; last year nearly seven thousand applicants were refused licenses. We not only demand scholarship, but we demand professional skill. Teachers must now go to a normal school and learn their business—they are not permitted to learn their business in the school room, at the expense of the children. It certainly requires more ability to manage a school well than it does to engage successfully in many of the more remunerative vocations of life. The average *per diem* of the teachers in townships for 1878 was \$1.80. The term of service is brief. But few teachers are employed for more than four months during the year. The average teacher receives, then, but \$144 per annum. The employment that can be obtained for the remainder of the year is uncertain. Out of this \$144 the teacher must pay his board for the four months, and perhaps for the remainder of the year; he must pay his expenses at teachers' institutes; he must subscribe for one or two educational journals, and must buy a few books. The wages we are paying our teachers are not too much. It is possible that we pay our poorest teachers too much, but we do not pay our best ones enough. We do not pay enough to retain them in the service. Nearly twenty-five per cent. of our experienced teachers leave the profession every year, because they can make more money in other kinds of work. We are not spending too much in the payment of teachers' salaries.



Our school fund is not increasing as rapidly as the children are. Hence the amount of interest for each child is constantly decreasing. The valuation of the taxables of the State has, within a few years, largely decreased. Thus, the State's tuition revenue will be diminished. It will, therefore, require an increased local tax to maintain the present prices paid to teachers.

### DO WE BUILD TOO EXPENSIVE HOUSES?

It is possible that in some localities too much money has been invested in permanent school property, but the instances are very rare. Where this has been the case, it is not likely that the foolishness will be repeated. The average cost of the school-houses of the State, including those of cities and towns, is about \$1,160. In the townships the average is probably less than \$600. This does not indicate great extravagance. But these houses have been built and have been paid for, and the work need not be done over again. We may, therefore, expect in the future, that the amount of money to be expended for permanent school property will be less than in former years.

In my report for 1876 I said that we had a sufficient number of school-houses in the State to accommodate the children, and that the expenditure of special school revenues would probably be diminished. This expectation has been realized. The expense of our schools from 1870 to 1875 steadily increased, year by year; but since 1875 the expense has been decreasing.

In respect to the expenditure for school-houses, it reached its maximum in 1874, in which year \$875,515 were spent. In 1878 the expenditure for the same purpose was \$424,304—a reduction of over fifty per cent.

The following table will show the reduction in expenditure of special tuition revenue *per capita* since 1876. This *per capita* includes the cost of all permanent improvements made in the cities and towns, as well as those made in townships:

YEAR.	Special Revenue expended per capita on Enumeration.	Special Revenue expended per capita on Enrollment.	Special Revenue expended per capita on Daily Attendance.
1876 .....	\$2 69	\$3 56	\$5 81
1877 .....	2 34	3 25	5 44
1878 .....	2 27	3 09	5 02

The following table also gives some items of interest bearing upon the same point. The figures for 1878 are given when possible:

ITEMS.	1875.	1877.	1878.
Taxables in State.....	\$897,739,783 00		\$850,616,987
Common school tax...	1,577,533 00	\$1,494,329 00	
Special school tax.....	1,699,457 00		1,585,942
Local tuition tax.....	768,142 00	648,388 00	
Liquor licenses.....	217,562 00	193,106 00	
Am't apport'd by State	2,012,957 00	1,939,625 00	
Per capita of same.....	3 00	2 77	

By means of a comparative table based on the report of the United States commissioner of education for 1875, we can see how we stand in reference to school expenses, as compared with other states, viz.:

#### POPULATION—CENSUS OF 1870.

1. New York..... 4,382,759
2. Pennsylvania ..... 3,521,791

3.	Ohio .....	2,665,260
4.	Illinois .....	2,539,891
5.	Missouri .....	1,721,295
6.	Indiana.....	1,680,637
7.	Massachusetts .....	1,457,351
12.	Iowa .....	1,191,792

## 1. VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

1.	New York.....	\$29,928,626
2.	Pennsylvania.....	24,260,789
3.	Massachusetts.....	20,856,777
4.	Ohio .....	19,876,504
5.	Illinois (1876).....	18,056,386
6.	Indiana.....	10,870,338

## 2. TOTAL SCHOOL EXPENDITURE.

1.	New York.....	\$11,601,256
2.	Pennsylvania.....	9,363,927
3.	Ohio.....	7,651,956
4.	Illinois.....	7,389,208
5.	Massachusetts.....	7,000,000
6.	Iowa .....	4,605,749
7.	Indiana.....	4,530,204

## 3. EXPENSE PER CAPITA ON ENROLLMENT.

1.	Arizona .....	\$42 41
2.	Massachusetts.....	20 00
3.	District of Columbia.....	19 50
4.	Colorado.....	17 39
5.	California.....	17 09
6.	Montana .....	14 36
7.	Rhode Island.....	12 96
8.	Connecticut.....	12 92
9.	Michigan .....	11 97
10.	Nebraska.....	11 42
11.	Ohio... ..	10 57
12.	Arkansas .....	10 15
13.	Maryland .....	9 68
14.	New Jersey.....	9 55

15.	Utah.....	9 55
16.	Louisiana.....	9 40
17.	Iowa.....	9 38
18.	Indiana.....	9 01

### A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE COST OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Taught in public school-houses, and the cost of public schools, will afford a very strong argument in favor of the proposition that our public schools do not cost too much.

Six hundred and eighteen private schools were taught in public school-houses last year. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools was 13,516, and the average daily attendance was 9,087. The average cost per pupil per month for tuition in the private schools was \$1.40, or for a year of six and one-half months \$9.10. This estimate is made up on the basis of the number enrolled. The average expenditure for tuition per pupil per month in the public schools was \$0.92, or for a year of six and one-half months \$5.98. Thus it appears that tuition in these private schools is fifty-two per cent. more than tuition in our public schools.

The private schools taught in public houses are generally ungraded schools, and the pupils in them are usually instructed in no more than the common English branches. The statement of the expenditure for tuition in the public schools includes the cost of all high schools in the State. The argument would be much stronger in favor of public schools, if the cost of high schools were excluded from the statement, as it ought to be to make it a perfectly fair one.

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## XI. STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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As I have said in former reports, the greatest need of our public schools is better teaching in the school rooms. It matters but little how much our schools cost, if the results are adequate to the expenditure. A child may be educated to honor, or to shame. If to shame, then any expenditure for the work done by the teachers is worse than useless. How to improve the work done by the teach-

ers in the school rooms, is the chief educational problem. How to keep incompetent persons out of the schools, and how to improve those that are licensed to teach our children, is the work to which the State Superintendent, the State Board of Education and the county superintendents have devoted their energies.

As the supply of teachers has increased, the standard of qualifications has been raised. The means adopted by the State Board of Education to assist the superintendents in securing this result are as follows, viz. :

The questions upon which the teachers in the various counties are examined are prepared by the State Board, and not by the county superintendents. The different subjects are assigned to the different members of the board; the questions are prepared by them at their leisure, and presented to the board at one of its regular meetings. As the questions are read, they are, one by one, commented upon, adopted, amended, or rejected by a vote of the board. A question is seldom adopted to which two members of the board object. The questions are then printed in slips, under safeguards that make it almost impossible for them to be obtained by persons improperly. They are usually printed in four sets—a different set of questions being prepared for each month. The sets are sealed, and placed under lock and key, and no one, in or out of the department of public instruction, knows what set will be used for any particular month until the day the questions are sent to the county superintendents. This process secures, of course, uniformity in the questions presented to the teachers in the various counties. In order to aid the county superintendents in securing uniformity in marking the answers given by the teachers, the questions are not only given a specific value, but, when questions can be divided into parts, each part is given a particular value, and the value so given is indicated upon each question by marks that are readily understood. The questions are sent to the superintendents in sealed packages, under letter postage, and are used by them on the last Saturday of each month only. If superintendents desire to hold an extra examination they make their own questions for it. I know of no other State in which the examination of teachers is conducted with so much thoroughness as in this State. This work was commenced several years ago with the concurrence of the county superintendents, and it is generally regarded as the most important work that has been accomplished by the State Board. I append a list of the questions



used in the month of July, 1878. Other sets used in recent examinations may be found in the appendix.

For several years it has, from time to time, been discovered, that the questions have been surreptitiously obtained by dishonest teachers, but it is believed that the vigorous measures adopted by the State Board and county superintendents to prevent mischief of this sort will prove successful.

## QUESTIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

### RULES OF EXAMINATION.

1. That these questions be used *ONLY* on the last Saturday of the month.
2. That during the examination all maps, globes or other aids be carefully removed from the observation of the candidates.
3. The writing of the candidates should be done in every case with pen and ink, to prevent erasures and changes.
4. All conversation or communication should be absolutely forbidden during an examination.
5. No person should be permitted to see the questions, except such as intend to be examined, until the examination is over.
6. A specific time should be allowed for the preparation of the answers upon each subject. The time must be determined by the observation and experience of the superintendent.
7. All books and papers should be carefully moved from the desks when the candidates are examined. No trial papers should be used. If the printed lists are used they should be divided, so that no opportunity or temptation shall be given to applicants to refresh their minds at recess by reference to authorities.
8. Do not permit the candidates to ask questions. If they have any doubts as to the meaning of any question, let them be offered in writing, so that the superintendent may examine them when he examines the answers to the questions.
9. If any corrections are necessary, the candidate shall not erase, but draw a single mark over the error, that the superintendent may see the error as well as the correction.
10. These rules should be given to the candidates before entering upon the examination.

## WRITING.

## SPECIMEN OF PENMANSHIP.

"Take the bright shell from its home on the lea,  
And wherever it goes it will sing of the sea;  
So take the fond heart from its home and hearth,  
'T will sing of the loved to the ends of the earth."

1. For what purpose would you use the blackboard in teaching writing? 10.
2. (a) Why should the technical terms of writing be taught to pupils? (b) Give five of these terms. a=5; b=5 pts., 1 each.
3. At what point should the final stroke in all words terminate? 10.
4. Indicate below each letter in the following the horizontal space which it should occupy. "Try to improve." 10 pts., 1 each.
5. What slant should all straight lines make with the base line? 10.

NOTE.—The applicant should be required to copy the specimen of penmanship in ink. He should then be marked upon it from one to fifty, according to the value placed upon it as a specimen of penmanship, by the superintendent.

## READING.

April! summer 's coming! *Now* begins the year,  
For the snow has melted and the blue-bird 's here!  
Woolly catkins swinging on the elder-bush  
Whisper, "Leaves are starting! we can feel them push!"

*Wide Awake for April.*

- (a) What uses of capital letters should pupils notice in this lesson?
- (b) How should the use of the apostrophe in the words *summer's* and *blue-bird's* be explained to children?
- (c) What marks should children specially notice in this lesson besides the apostrophe?
- (d) How will you explain to children the fact stated in the last sentence?
- (e) Read the stanza as you would have children read it.  
5 pts., 20 each.

## ARITHMETIC.

1. When dividend and divisor are both concrete numbers, what kind of a number is the quotient? Why? 2 pts., 5 each.

2. Find the greatest common divisor of 112, 140, and 168 by factoring. Proc. 5; ans. 5.
3. If 2-9 of one number are equal to 6-7 of another, and both together equal 340, what is each number? Proc. 8; ans. 2.
4. Reduce 7-9 of a mile to integers of lower denominations. Proc. 5; ans. 7.
5. Chicago is 843 miles west of Boston. When it is 3 o'clock A. M. at Chicago, what time is it at Boston, allowing 51 miles for a degree of longitude? Proc. 6; ans. 4.
6. Goods are sold at retail at 30 per cent. above cost, and at wholesale at  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. less than the retail price. What is the gain per cent. on goods sold at wholesale? Proc. 7; ans. 3.
7. What sum must be invested in government bonds at par value, bearing  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest, to yield an annual income of \$2,500. Proc. 5; ans. 5.
8. A. bought \$1,250 worth of goods on six months time, but cashed the bill at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. off. How much money did he pay? Proc. 5; ans. 5.
9. Write a negotiable promissory note payable at a bank. 10.
10. The first term of a proportion is .25, the third term is 3.5. and the fourth term is 9.4. What is the second term? Proc. 5; ans. 5.

## GEOGRAPHY.

1. Why are the tropics distant  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees from the Equator? 10.
2. Why are there four seasons in the temperate zones? 10.
3. Name five rivers that flow into the Atlantic Ocean. 5 pts., 2 each.
4. (a) Name and describe the most important ocean current.  
(b) Describe its effect upon the countries upon which it impinges. a=6; b=4.
5. Name five principal products of the Central States. 5 pts., 2 each.
6. Through what waters would a barrel, set afloat at Sault St. Marie, pass to reach the ocean? Take off  $1\frac{1}{2}$  for each pt. omitted.
7. From what two countries do we receive our chief supplies of coffee? 2 pts., 5 each.
8. What two of the United States are largely peninsular? 2 pts., 5 each.



9. In going from Fort Wayne to Evansville, by way of Indianapolis and Vincennes, over what railroads, and through what large towns would you pass? 10.

10. Name the two chief mineral productions of Indiana.

2 pts., 5 each.

### GRAMMAR.

1. What is the origin of the Rules of English Grammar? 10.

2. (a) Define a participle. (b) Name the different kinds of participles. (c) Give examples. a=4; b=3; c=3.

3. Give the rules for the objective case of nouns. 10.

4. Write a sentence containing an adjective clause and an adverbial clause. 2 pts., 5 each.

5. Write the plurals of *Apparatus*, *Court Martial*, *Hose*, *German*, *Moslem*. 5 pts., 2 each.

6. (a) How do you denote a lower quality than is expressed by the positive? (b) Give examples. a=6; b=4.

7. Designate the subject, the predicate, and the modifiers of each, in the following sentence:

“ Much pleased was he to find  
That though on pleasure she was bent,  
She had a frugal mind.”

10.

8. Parse the italicised words in the following sentence: “ I wrote *him* for a barrel of flour, but he sent *me home sugar instead*.”

5 pts., 2 each.

9. Correct the following sentence, and give reasons for the corrections:

“ If any pupil is prepared, they may hold up their hands.” 10.

10. (a b) Give two rules for the use of the *Semi-colon*. (c) Write a sentence in illustration. a=3; b=3; c=4.

### HISTORY.

1. Name the distinct periods into which United States history is divided, giving the time of each period. 20.

2. (a) When did King William's War occur? (b) Give reasons why the English colonists in America were particularly interested in this war? a=5; b=15.

3. Explain what is meant by the following declaration: Taxation without representation is tyranny.” 20.

4. What great questions were at stake in the war of 1812?
5. (a) State the chief causes of the Civil War. (b) State some of the important results. 2 pts., 10 each.

### PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Name five bones of the cranium. 5 pts., 2 each.
2. Upon what does the complexion depend? 10.
3. What are two chief uses of the food? 2 pts., 5 each.
4. (a) What kind of food is necessary in a cold climate?  
(b) What in a warm climate? a=5; b=5.
5. Why should pork not be eaten when raw, or partially cooked? 10.
6. Why is bread made from wheat, or corn, a good article of food? 10.
7. What two offices do the lacteal perform? 10.
8. In what vessels does the blood become impure? 10.
9. Describe the process of inspiration. 10.
10. Name the coats and two humors of the eye. 5 pts., 2 each.

### THEORY AND PRACTICE.

1. How far is the teacher responsible for the proper moral training of his pupils? 20.
2. What qualifications are essential to success in moral training? Name two or more. 20.
3. What is your opinion of the practice of offering prizes to secure good conduct? 20.
4. Why should a teacher be quick to perceive and prompt to commend the faithful efforts of a dull pupil?
5. What moral qualities should be carefully cultivated in pupils? Name five. 5 pts., 4 each.

### GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give your name and post-office address.
2. What special preparation have you made for teaching?
3. Do you take or read educational works or periodicals? If so, name them?
4. Have you attended teachers' institute? If not, why?
5. Have you taught school? What grade? How long?
6. What is your age?

7. What is the length of your previous certificate?
8. Have you given or received aid during this examination?

J. H. SMART.

GEORGE P. BROWN.

The method heretofore used by the State Board, for the examination of candidates for state licenses, has not proved altogether satisfactory. At a meeting of the board, held in September, 1878, a new scheme was devised, the substance of which is as follows:

*First.* The applicant shall present to the board, at such time as it may direct, a full statement setting forth the name of the institution or institutions at which he has been educated, the courses of study he has pursued and completed, and the extent of the attainments which he has made, scholastic and professional. He shall also furnish satisfactory evidence, by reference, certificate, or otherwise, of the following facts: That he has taught, or supervised school work, for at least fifty months, of which eighteen shall have been in Indiana; that, during this period, he has maintained, and does still maintain, an unspotted character, is industrious, temperate, pure, honest, and truthful; that he has attained high distinction as a successful educator, having not only ability to instruct, but also marked tact as a disciplinarian; and that he has so managed the school or schools under his charge as to properly develop the moral and intellectual character of his pupils.

*Second.* When the board is satisfied, by a thorough examination of the evidences furnished, as to the moral and professional requirements above recited, they will then notify the applicant of the time and place of the second part of the examination, which may be oral or written, or both. Applicants must be prepared to pass a thorough examination in the following branches:

For license of second grade—Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, Grammar, Morals, Geography, including Physical G., United States History, Elements of Algebra, Plane Geometry, Elements of Physics, Elements of Zoology, Elements of Botany, Constitution of United States, Physiology.

Add for first grade—Complete Algebra, Elements of Rhetoric, Elements of Geometry, General History, English Literature, Elements of Chemistry, Latin, embracing two Books of Cæsar and four Books of Virgil, or the equivalent thereof.

The following notice was ordered to be appended to the scheme, namely:

Notice is hereby given that for the examination of 1878-9, applicants must file with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or before December 10, 1878, such evidence as may relate to the points required in the first part of the examination above described. The State Board will notify such persons as may pass the first part of the examination to appear at a meeting of the board, to be held at a subsequent time, for the second part of the examination.

The following resolution, embodying the opinion of the State Board in reference to the issue of state certificates, was also passed:

*Resolved*, That the state certificate is not intended as an instrument to enable its holder to gain a position in the profession, but is a testimonial for service already rendered, and of professional eminence already gained.

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## XII. WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

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The work of this department has increased so much in the past few years that it has become one of the most laborious, if not one of the most important, in the state government. The statement of the number of children in the schools, the number of teachers and school officers employed, the amount of money spent for educational purposes, the amount of the school fund that is invested for the benefit of education, and the value of the permanent school property owned by the various school corporations, all of which are under the general supervision of the state superintendent, is sufficient to indicate that a superintendent who attends to his business will find enough to do to bring out all the energy he possesses. Let me indicate as briefly as I can some of the details of the work of this department for a year.

### OFFICIAL REPORTS.

1. Early in the spring the enumeration of the school children of the State is taken by the school trustees. This enumeration is reported to the county superintendents, who, in turn, make a

report to the state superintendent, indicating the number of children, male and female, white and colored, in each separate school corporation. These reports are due in this department from May 1st to 15th. They must be carefully footed and compared with former statements, and sometimes returned to the county superintendents for correction. It is important that this report should be accurate, because it forms the basis of the apportionment of the State's revenue for tuition by the state superintendent.

2. From the first of May to the third Monday in May the auditors make their first semi-annual report of school tax and of interest on the common school fund collected by the county treasurers. These reports must be carefully inspected and tabulated, as they show the amount of money that must be paid into the state treasury for school purposes.

3. On the fourth Monday in May the first semi-annual apportionment of school revenue must be made. The amount of money reported by the auditors in their semi-annual reports, together with the State's interest on its non-negotiable school bonds, together with the unclaimed fees reported by the attorney general are aggregated. It is ascertained how much each child in the State is entitled to, and upon this basis the proper amount of the State's revenue for tuition is apportioned to each county. The apportionment sheet thus made, showing all the details that enter into the calculation in respect to each county, is carefully printed, and a certified copy is furnished the auditor and treasurer of state, and the auditors and treasurers of each county. This certified apportionment sheet is the certificate upon which the auditor of state issues his warrant upon the state treasury, by means of which the county treasurers draw their portion of the State's revenue for tuition. The apportionment by the state superintendent amounts, in some years, to over two million dollars.

4. During the last week of May and the second week in June reports from the county auditors containing the names and post-office addresses of all the newly elected and appointed township and school trustees, and county superintendents, are received and recorded.

5. On the first of June, the reports of the county superintendents respecting the examinations of teachers for the year are due. These reports show the number of licenses of each grade issued, the number of licenses revoked, number of applicants rejected, and also the name of each teacher licensed in the county during the



year. A record is thus kept in the department, which will show, in case of controversy, whether a person has been licensed or not in a particular county. These form three separate reports.

6. During the first week in June, the county auditors having in charge the funds of congressional townships divided by county lines make their reports of the amount of congressional fund distributed by them to the adjoining counties, in accordance with the act of March 12, 1877. This work involves the inspection of several different reports each year, and the accounts kept with the various counties, necessitated by the act referred to, are the most complicated in this department.

7. During the second week in June the reports of the county commissioners, respecting the additions to the school fund from various sources, the amount of the fund in the treasury, the amount on loan and the condition of the loans—whether good or bad—are received and carefully recorded in a set of books kept for that purpose. Upon these reports are based the calculations made by the state superintendent, which show the amount of interest on both the common and congressional school funds for which each county is responsible to the State, and to the various congressional townships.

8. During the third week of June the auditors make a detailed report of the State's revenue for tuition recently apportioned to their counties by the state superintendent, the amount of congressional interest, the proceeds of the liquor licenses, the local special tax for building purposes, and the local tax for tuition purposes, distributed by them to the various school corporations—townships, towns, and cities—in their respective counties. These reports must be compared with the reports previously received, to see if the distribution has been properly made by the auditors.

9. On the first of September the county superintendents' statistical reports are due. These reports contain sixty-four statistical items from each school corporation in the respective counties. Among other particulars in the reports are the sworn statements of the trustees of each school corporation, concerning the various school revenues received and disbursed by them during the year. Thus, the state superintendent can trace the moneys raised by taxation, and the interest arising from the fund, from the county treasury into the state treasury, thence to the county treasuries again after apportionment, thence to the school trustees, and from them can learn just what disposition has been made of the moneys at their disposal.

This process involves a great deal of labor, and, in case errors are discovered, often requires long-continued correspondence.

10. In December the annual settlement with the counties with respect to the interest on the school funds is made. The interest on the common fund, as reported by the commissioners in June, is carefully computed by the state superintendent, and a copy furnished the auditor of state. This certifies to him the amount of interest which the various counties must pay into the state treasury to balance their accounts. The county auditors report in detail the amount of taxes received since the May report, the amount of interest still due from the county to balance the interest account, etc., etc. This settlement sheet forms the basis of the second semi-annual apportionment. This sheet, being a settlement sheet, is somewhat more complicated than the semi-annual report made the county auditors in May.

11. On January 1 the second semi-annual apportionment of the State's revenue for tuition must be made. This apportionment is similar to the one made in May, with the exception that it must show that the counties have settled their interest accounts in full.

12. During the third week in January the auditors' second semi-annual statements of the distribution of school revenues are received. These reports are similar to the reports received in June.

These, with several minor reports upon special subjects, complete the round of reports received in this department during the year. The blanks necessary for these reports, as well as for the reports of teachers to trustees and of trustees to county superintendents, are furnished by the state superintendent. He furnishes about twenty-five different forms for blank reports. More than eighteen hundred reports were received during the year ending September 1, 1878. They thus average more than one hundred and fifty per month.

#### OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The school law is very complicated. The original act of 1865 has been amended many times. About thirty supplemental and amendatory acts have been passed. It is defective in many particulars, and is not infrequently contradictory, as will be shown in this report under the head of "The Codification of the School Laws." The interests of so many different persons are affected by this law that it gives rise to a thousand and one controversies. It is the duty of the state superintendent to give his opinion as to the proper

construction to be placed upon the law when it is called in question. The questions arising are often complicated, and to answer them requires not only a knowledge of the school law itself, but also some knowledge of common law and of the decisions of the courts in reference to school matters. Many cases which would otherwise be subjects of litigation, and thus be matters of considerable expense, are settled by the state superintendent. These opinions are made a matter of official record, and thus become precedents for the government of school officers and teachers throughout the State. The opinions of the department have come to be regarded as *quasi* judicial decisions. Over fourteen hundred of these opinions have been written during the past year.

The other official correspondence, in answer to questions, giving advice to teachers and school officers, etc., etc., amounts to about seventeen hundred letters per annum, making the aggregate not less than three thousand communications received and answered under the personal supervision of the state superintendent. These, with the reports before mentioned, make an average of more than four hundred communications per month.

#### APPEAL CASES.

All the decisions of the county superintendents in relation to general school matters are subject to appeal to the state superintendent. The rules governing these appeals are the same as those governing the appeals from justices to circuit courts. Evidence must be received, pro and con, in accordance with the forms of law. As a rule, the cases are decided upon abstracts of evidence furnished to the state superintendent by the county superintendents. In certain cases, however, the state superintendent must notify both parties to the controversy, visit the locality in which it occurs, hold court, hear testimony, and render judgment. The judgments must be carefully recorded, as they are made final by the statute. So many applications for license are rejected by the county superintendents in recent years, that the number of cases appealed has largely multiplied. An appeal can be taken concerning every one of the 19,443 applications made for license. The persons rejected can appeal to have licenses granted them; persons who have a low grade of license can appeal to have the grade raised; and any patron of the schools who thinks the county superintendent has given too high a grade can appeal to have it reduced. The appeal business is getting to be burdensome.



## COUNTY INSTITUTES AND OFFICIAL VISITS.

The state superintendent is required to respond to incessant calls for visits to county institutes, for addresses to teachers and to the people, for speeches at school commencements and dedications of school-houses, and for official visits to meet trustees, settle controversies between school officers, and to make investigations concerning the care and management of the school funds. Seventy-eight of these visits were made during the year 1878, thirty-one of which were visits to county institutes, and seven were made in attending district meetings of the county superintendents. The meetings held by the state superintendent vary in attendance from seventy-five to eight hundred persons.

## THE BIENNIAL REPORT

Of this department to the Legislature, and the annual report to the Governor, require no little labor in their preparation, as may be seen by an inspection of the present volume. The biennial report is prepared during the year preceding the meeting of the Legislature, and the report to the Governor during the year when the Legislature is not in session. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature the state superintendent is required to publish a revised edition of the school laws. These reports and school laws are in good demand. The edition of the report of 1876 was nearly exhausted a month after publication. The department also performs the labor of sending out the county questions each month to the county superintendents. The amount of mail and express matter sent from this office is about as follows:

## Even Years—

Reports.....	2,000
School laws.....	4,000
Blanks .....	9,500
Letters and circulars.....	3,500
County questions.....	7,200
	— 26,200

## Odd Years—

Reports.....	8,000
School Laws.....	11,000

Blanks .....	9,500
Letters and circulars.....	3,500
County questions.....	7,200
	<hr/> 39,200
Total.....	<hr/> 65,400

Of course most of the reports, school laws and blanks are sent in large packages, but the letters, circulars, and one-third of the blanks are sent as individual pieces.

### MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES.

The state superintendent is *ex officio* president of the State Board of Education. He must attend its meetings and execute its orders. He is also an *ex officio* trustee of the State Normal School. He occasionally assists in making an exhibit of the school interests of the State at a Centennial Exhibition and at a Universal Exhibition held in the Old World. These, with a few other minor but constantly recurring duties, constitute the greater part of the work of the department.

These things are spoken of merely to show that a state superintendent can find enough work if he is inclined to do so.

I have omitted to mention the fact that, at its last session, the House of Representatives ordered the state superintendent to codify the school laws, and present the result of his labors to the next succeeding House. Some observations concerning this order, taken from the last annual report to the Governor, are appended.

### CODIFICATION OF THE SCHOOL LAWS.

On the 5th day of March, 1877, the Indiana House of Representatives passed the following resolution:

*“Resolved, That the state superintendent of public instruction be and the same is hereby instructed to codify the school laws of the State, with such alterations and amendments as will make the laws harmonious and compact, and report the same to the House of Representatives at the [meeting] of the next General Assembly, provided the same shall be done without cost to the State.”*

I certify that the foregoing resolution passed the House, March 5, 1877. Witness my signature, this 6th day of March, 1877.

[Signed]

CYRUS T. NIXON,  
Principal Clerk.

“By the terms of this resolution it became my duty not only to codify the school laws, but also to make such alterations and amendments as will make the laws harmonious and compact. Believing the work to be of great importance to the State, and considering the resolution of the House of Representatives to be the latest expression of its will in regard to the duties of this office, I have cheerfully undertaken the task, although it will nearly double my work during the entire year, and require the postponement of other but possibly less important duties.

The preliminary work necessary to the proper codification of the laws has already been done. I have carefully examined,

1. The school law as it stood at the last codification in 1865;
2. The amendments made thereto;
3. The new school acts passed by the Legislature;
4. The Supreme Court decisions on questions raised under the school law;
5. The opinions given by the attorney general upon questions submitted to him by this department and by school officers throughout the State;
6. The opinions upon the school law made by this department since 1865; and,
7. The decisions made by the Supreme Courts of other states, so far as the same were made upon common-law principles or upon school statutes similar to those of our own State.

Since the revision of the school law in 1865, it has been amended twenty-seven times, seven supplemental sections have been added, and twenty-two new school acts have been passed. Thus the law has become a piece of patch-work. The law by which our schools are organized and managed interests directly far more persons than any other, possibly more than all other laws. It should be one of the simplest on our statute books. It is, in fact, one of the most complicated and one that is most difficult of interpretation. In many cases it is impossible to tell what sections are in force; in others, the language is so ambiguous that it is difficult to interpret it; and in others, the law is contradictory.

I have not supposed it to be my duty to make a new school law, or to change our school system in any particular, but rather to rewrite the law, so as to make it in harmony with the decisions of the courts and with the interpretations placed upon it by this department; to render clear what is now ambiguous; and to harmonize

what is now contradictory. It will thus be seen that the preliminary study was an absolute necessity.

This work has brought together a large mass of valuable information in regard to school law and the common-law principles which have been promulgated by the courts in relation thereto. It covers several hundred pages of manuscript, and will probably make two hundred pages of printed matter. I shall at no distant day present this material in such form that the school officers of the State can have access to it.

Of the hundreds of difficult questions which arise in interpreting the school law I here state a few, which may serve to indicate the character of the others, viz.:

1. Great embarrassment arises from the fact that there are so many different school years established by the school laws. The school year proper commences July 1. The county superintendents report progress of their schools for the year ending September 1. The trustees' financial reports, which are condensed by the county superintendents and sent to the state superintendent of public instruction, are for the year ending September 1. School directors are elected for the year ending the first Saturday in October. The trustees' financial reports to the commissioners are for the year ending on the first Monday after the second Tuesday in October. The report of taxes collected for school purposes is for the year ending November 1. The report of interest on the school fund is for the year ending November 15. The state superintendent makes his annual report for the year ending nobody knows when. The state superintendent assumes the duties of his office for the two years ending March 14. Township trustees, who act as school trustees, assume their duties for the two years ending the first Monday in April. The county superintendent's report of the number and names of teachers licensed is made for the year ending May 31. The county superintendents are elected for the two years ending the first Monday in June. School trustees in cities and towns are elected each for three years, ending at the first meeting of the city or town council in the month of June. The report of the commissioners concerning the condition of the school fund and the additions thereto, is made for the year ending at the first meeting of the county commissioners in June.

Some of these differences are unavoidable, but many of them are without apparent reason. They certainly have a tendency to produce great confusion in the administration of the schools.



2. The liquor law of March 17, 1875, provides that the proceeds of the licenses issued by county authorities shall "be paid into the school fund of the county in which such licenses are obtained." There is no county school fund; each county holds a part of the common school fund of the State. If the proceeds of the licenses were paid into this fund, it would become a part of the permanent school fund, and the interest thereon would be distributed all over the State. It was evidently the intention of the Legislature that the proceeds of the liquor licenses in a county should inure to the benefit of the children in that specific county.

It is supposed that the Legislature intended to use the term "revenue" instead of the term "fund." An opinion to this effect has been given by this department, but the matter should be placed beyond controversy by the language of the law.

3. The question "Who is a voter at a school meeting?" has been a puzzling one for several years. Section 26 of the school law provides "that at such school meetings all tax-payers of the district shall be entitled to vote, except married women and minors." This seems plain enough to a person who does not understand the school law; but what is a school district? A school district has no determinable geographical boundaries. The only place in the school law from which an approximate answer to the question can be obtained, is found in section 14, which provides that on taking the annual enumeration "[The trustee] shall enquire of each person whose name he so lists to which school he or she desires to be attached, and such persons upon making their selection shall be considered as forming the school district of the school selected, and none shall be allowed thereafter to attach themselves to or have the privilege of any other school but by the consent of the trustee and for good cause shown." This would seem to limit the voters at school meetings to those who were enumerated. Such was evidently not the intention of the Legislature, although the attorney general has been forced by a strict construction of the law to so decide. The law formerly gave tax-payers who did not have charge of children of school age the right to become enumerated, and thus become voters at school meetings. If this provision were re-enacted, I think the intention of the Legislature would be realized.

4. Section 1 of an act approved March 14, 1877, reads as follows:

*"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That all sums of money now remaining in the hands of the Township*

Trustees, arising from surplus dog-tax fund, shall be, upon the taking effect of this act, placed to the credit of the Tuition Fund of such township, and shall be expended as other tuition funds of the township are expended. The Township Trustees of the several townships in the State are hereby authorized to pay the same to School Trustees of incorporated towns or cities their proportion *pro rata*, according to the enumeration for school purposes within such township."

In interpreting this statute, several important questions arise. Prior to its passage the surplus dog-tax held by any township trustee on the first day of March each year was required to be paid into the tuition fund of such township, and no part of such surplus dog-tax could, by law, be paid to a city or town school board. If the township trustees did their duty under the former law, no surplus dog-tax remained in their hands on the approval of the act of March 14, 1877. If they had not done their duty, and such surplus did remain in their hands, it is evident that the Legislature intended that the cities and towns should share in the distribution of such surplus. But there is no repealing clause in the act of March 14, 1877, and the strict letter of it, namely, "that all sums of money *now* remaining in the hands of township trustees," *i. e.*, on March 14, 1877, has no reference to the year 1878, or any subsequent year. It thus becomes a serious question whether the trustees should be governed in their future distribution by the act of March 14, 1877, or by the former act. There are also one or two other questions which will readily suggest themselves upon reading section 1 of the act as quoted above.

5. Clause 19 of section 1 of an act approved March 1, 1877, prescribing the powers and duties of the civil officers of incorporated towns, reads as follows: "And said board of trustees shall have power to levy and collect annual taxes, not exceeding thirty cents on the hundred dollars valuation, on all property subject by law to taxation for the support of town schools within their said corporation." The board of trustees referred to in this act is, beyond question, the board of civil trustees of the town, and not the board of school trustees. The school law already provides for the election of school trustees in incorporated towns, and gives them authority to levy a tax for the purpose of building and repairing school-houses. Indeed, by the school law, it is the duty of the school trustees exclusively to take charge of such matters. There is no repealing section in the act from which the above nineteenth clause was taken. Was it the intention of the Legislature to abridge

the duties of the school trustees of incorporated towns and to require the civil trustees to perform the duties so cut off? or was it its intention that the school trustees should still have power to levy a tax for special school purposes, to build school-houses and maintain schools in them, and that the civil trustees of a town should also have power to levy another tax and build other school-houses, and thus maintain another school system? It is impossible to answer this question by reading the statute.

6. Section 3 of an act approved March 8, 1873, provides, among other things, that persons residing outside a town or city in which certain bonds have been issued for school purposes, "and electing to be transferred to such town or city for educational purposes, or who shall send their children to a school taught in such building, shall, with their property, be liable to such tax as if they resided in such city or town, on all property owned by said person in the township where such city or town is located." By a previous statute a general system of transfers of persons for school purposes has been established, by which it is universally the case that when a person is transferred from one corporation to another—for example, from corporation "A" to corporation "B," the property of the person so transferred, which is situated in corporation "A," is taxed for school purposes exclusively for the benefit of corporation "B." All of the property of the person so transferred that is not situated in corporation "A," is taxed for the benefit of the corporation in which it is situated. Now, refer to the part of section 3 quoted above, and suppose that the city "B" was created out of a part of township "C," and that a person was transferred to the city from township "A." It is evident that the property of the transferred person, situated within the township in which he lives, is, by the new rule, not taxed for the benefit of the city, and that whatever property he may have situated in township "C," in which he does not live, is taxed for the benefit of the city. This is a violation not only of the rule of justice, but of the general law governing transfers all over the State. A slight change in the phraseology of the part of section 3, quoted above, would be sufficient to make it in harmony with the spirit of the law.

7. By section 6 of an act approved March 8, 1873, it was made the duty of county superintendents "to examine the dockets, records and accounts of the clerk of the courts, county auditor, county commissioners, justices of the peace, prosecuting attorney, and mayors of cities," for certain purposes. Section 7 of the same act required

all these officers to open their books, records, etc., to the inspection of the county superintendent, and provided that when the county superintendent did find that any of these officers had neglected or refused to collect and pay over interest, fines, forfeitures, licenses, or other claims due the school fund, etc., he should institute suit in the name of the State of Indiana for the recovery of the same. By an act of March 9, 1875, the Legislature repealed, or attempted to repeal, section 6, as recited above, but did not attempt to repeal section 7. Thus the officers were required to open their books to the inspection of the county superintendent. It was not, however, the duty of the superintendent to inspect the books, but when he did inspect them and found evidences of delinquencies, it was made his duty to commence suit against the delinquents. The presumption is that it was the intention of the Legislature to strike out both section 6 and section 7. I think there is no one thing in our school legislation that has caused more confusion than this.

8. By section 121 of the general school law, approved March 6, 1865, the state superintendent is charged with a "general superintendence of the business relating to the common schools of the State, and of the school funds and school revenues set apart and appropriated for their support." Section 3 of the same act instructs the state superintendent as follows: "He shall at any time, when he discovers, from the report, or otherwise, that there is a deficit in the amount collected for want of prompt collection, or otherwise, direct the attention of the board of county commissioners and the county auditor to the fact, and said board of commissioners are hereby authorized and required to provide for such deficit in their respective counties." Section 126 of this same act provides as follows: "He shall exercise such supervision over the school funds and revenues as may be necessary to ascertain their safety, and secure the preservation and application to their proper object, and cause to be instituted, in the name of the State of Indiana, for the use of the proper fund or revenue, all suits necessary for the recovery of any portion of said funds or revenues. \* \* \* \*"

Section 6 of an act approved March 12, 1873, as amended by an act approved March 9, 1875, provides as follows: "Such [county] superintendent shall see that the full amount of interest on the school fund is paid and apportioned, and when there is a deficit of interest of any school fund, or loss of any school fund or revenue by the county, that proper warrants are issued for the reimbursement of the same. \* \* \* \*"



In the act of 1875 there is a repealing clause. The question arises, does the act giving the county superintendents authority, repeal the sections giving the State Superintendent authority, over the school funds, or do state superintendent and county superintendents have concurrent jurisdiction? These are important questions, as they involve the supervision of over four millions of dollars of school funds, and of the collection of three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of interest thereon annually. I think it is impossible for the county superintendents to carry out the provisions of section 6. They have not the necessary information. The county superintendents might be authorized to see that the moneys apportioned by the state superintendent were properly distributed and accounted for by the county officials. This is a duty the county superintendents can perform; the other they can not perform.

9. Township trustees, who are *ex officio* school trustees, were formerly elected in October. The law required them to make their final settlements with the commissioners on the first Monday after the second Tuesday in October. The trustees will, however, be elected hereafter on the first Monday in April, but the law requiring the trustees to make their annual settlements with the commissioners in October remains unchanged. Now, shall the outgoing trustees retain their books, papers, vouchers and accounts until they can make their annual settlements with the commissioners in October, or shall they turn them over to their successors as soon as they qualify, and before the final reports are made? Neither way is the proper way. They should be permitted to make their final settlements with the commissioners upon retiring from office. The same difficulty arises when the treasurer of a city or town school board retires from office in June. Again, the law requires the school trustees to make an enumeration of the school children between the first day of March and the last day of April. The trustees in townships now go out of office early in April. If a part of the work of taking this enumeration is done by one trustee and a part by another, a great deal of confusion would be likely to arise. The law should require the outgoing township trustees to complete the enumeration and make their reports to the county superintendents before they retire from office.

10. Section 146 of the general school law reads as follows: "Any person who shall sue for or on account of any decision, act, refusal, or neglect of duty, of the Township Trustee, for which he might have had an appeal, according to the provisions of the preceding section, shall not recover costs." The preceding section provides for no

appeal. The appeal spoken of in section 146 is evidently the appeal from the decision of the trustee to the county superintendent as provided for in section 164.

11. An act approved March 11, 1875, entitled "An act to limit the power of township trustees in incurring debts, and requiring him to designate certain days for transacting township business," speaks of the township trustees as officers of the civil township, and not as school trustees. In each township there are two separate corporations—a civil corporation for certain purposes, and a school corporation for certain other purposes. The civil corporation has a civil trustee, and the school corporation has a school trustee. Although both offices are held by one and the same person, they are, nevertheless, two separate and distinct offices. The Supreme Court has so declared. A limitation placed upon a township trustee does not necessarily limit him as a school trustee, and a limitation placed upon a school trustee of a township does not necessarily limit him as a civil trustee. It is thought that there is as much reason for the limitation of a school trustee in the contraction of a debt for a school-house as there is for the limitation of a civil trustee in the contraction of a debt for a bridge or a road. Although possibly so intended by the Legislature, I think this statute places no limitation whatever upon the trustees in townships in relation to school matters.

12. Incorporated cities and towns are often formed within townships, and both frequently extend their limits so as to include school property held by the townships. Sometimes this enlargement takes in a part of a school district, sometimes the whole of it. Sometimes the school property so included has not been paid for, and the township may be heavily in debt for it. Possibly it has issued bonds to cover this indebtedness. In most cases both the city or town and the township have an interest in the property. If the property is retained by the city or town the township would be defrauded; if retained by the township the city or town would be defrauded. Cases of this sort are of frequent occurrence, and are among the most vexatious and annoying of any submitted to this department. While no two cases are precisely alike, some general provisions might be made by which questions of this sort might be speedily and easily settled. The law makes no such provisions, although the title to property worth hundreds of thousands of dollars is probably involved.

13. The school law has been amended at every session of the

Legislature since 1865. In order to ascertain the history of the amendments, all the published volumes of the acts printed must be carefully examined. So many sections of the law have been changed that this is a laborious task. If a section, say section 30, for example, has been amended at one session, and the amended section has been amended at another, and so on, in all editions of the school law issued from this office the section as last amended has been printed in lieu of the original section. This is so printed that school officers may readily ascertain what the law is at any given time. The Supreme Court has laid down the rule, that where a section has been once amended it is no longer in existence, and that if further amendment is made the amendatory act must be amended rather than the original act. Great confusion has arisen from the fact that the Legislature has often attempted to amend a section of the original school law which had already been amended by a subsequent act. This process has given us many school laws with defective titles. Some of these have already been declared void by the Supreme Court; others probably would be if brought before the court. This is one of the strongest arguments I can make for a thorough and entire revision of the whole school law. A simple, plain, compact school law is an absolute necessity to the proper administration of the schools and the management of the school funds. I think I have said enough to show that the work I am doing is of vast importance, and that the Legislature was justified in requiring it to be done, whatever of labor or time may be consumed in its accomplishment."

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. SMART,  
Superintendent Public Instruction.



COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS'  
WRITTEN REPORTS.



## COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' REPORTS.

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### ELECTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—WHO SHOULD BE ELECTED—WHEN AND HOW.

BY

E. B. THORNTON, SUPERINTENDENT OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The county superintendent should possess the whole category of attributes belonging to the successful teacher. He should be a close observer, and acquainted with the best methods of imparting instruction; otherwise his visits to his schools will not accomplish their chief object—elevating the poorer schools to the standard of the best. He should be a practical teacher, one who can conduct in the best manner a recitation in any of the common branches. Teachers demand this, and their wishes should certainly be regarded when selecting one so intimately connected with their work. He should be one who, by his attainments, will command the support and respect of his teachers. He should possess no eccentricities or idiosyncrasies that would injure in the least his influence with his teachers. He should not be dogmatic; he should not be a respecter of persons, but one who can say, when necessary, *yes* or *no*; who can see his duty, and, seeing, have the courage to do it. He should be sufficiently acquainted with the mind to know that some natures can be more easily led than driven. He should be energetic, awake to the spirit of progress, proving all things and holding fast to that which is true. He should *not* be a doctor, preacher or lawyer, unless thoroughly in sympathy with our system of schools and able to fill a teacher's place. Of course his being a doctor, lawyer or preacher does not of itself incapacitate him for the position; but unless he possess the necessary qualifications for a successful teacher he is unqualified for superintendent. Some one has facetiously



remarked that the superintendent might be a doctor with no patients, a preacher with no charge, or a lawyer with no clients; and it should be added that such might be the case, provided he were in hearty sympathy with our school system, and able to discharge competently the duties of teacher. As the teacher, so the superintendent must be a good executive officer. This is very essential to success, and it is an indisputable fact that the superintendent is a failure who fails in this important point.

As regards the election of superintendent, any method that might be proposed will of course have difficulties connected with it; but in the consideration of any plan the point that should have great prominence is competency. In regard to ability in the office of superintendent, every one realizes the fact that each county should have the very best man possible in this position. Is this the case at present? It is a fact that there are among the ninety-two superintendents in the State, some who can not make a list of questions for the examination of applicants, while others are so dilatory that the report of teachers licensed, due in May, is not made until September. Let such incompetents be decapitated immediately. We would not ask a plan that would continue such men in office. On the other hand, there are some superintendents in the State who, by their work and real worth, should be retained in office. Perhaps the present mode of election, with but a slight modification, would secure all that is desired. The office of superintendent is more closely related to that of trustee than to any other, and it seems eminently proper that he should be chosen by them. His election should not be placed in the hands of the people, nor should it be farther removed from them than it is at present.

To secure a competent man for the office, it is the honest conviction of most of the superintendents to whom the subject has been mentioned, that the county superintendent should hold a special license, granted by the State Board of Education, covering the eight common branches, and also judgment, executive ability and general fitness for the office. One would not be considered eligible to the office unless he held such a license. Of course licenses should be granted to candidates before election, as this would obviate a great deal of embarrassment, perhaps, on the part of the one elected and trouble on the part of those who elect. No one should be permitted to enter upon the examination who could not present to the State Board satisfactory evidences of character and standing in the community. This recommendation should be certified to by

the county commissioners. Of course this would necessitate hard work on the part of the State Board, but it seems that it would be fully repaid for all its labor if a better class of men can be secured for the important position of county superintendent.

Again, the superintendent demands his teachers to pass a rigid examination before they are permitted to teach in the public schools of the State; and if one of these teachers disobey the ruling of the county superintendent, he will, in all probability, have his license revoked. Carry this a little farther. Let the superintendent hold a license from the State Board, as above laid down, subject to revocation whenever their ruling is disregarded. It is believed that this would assist somewhat in keeping the State Board questions where they belong.

The present mode of electing would secure good men for the place, it is believed, if it were modified in this particular. As it seems that a better class of men is selected for trustees, the superintendent should keep apace with them. It would require but a slight change to make it the law, that the county superintendent should hold this special license granted by the State Board of Education, and it is believed that the change will strengthen the system.

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## AIMS AND ENDS TO BE REACHED BY COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS IN THEIR OFFICIAL RELATIONS TO THE SCHOOLS.

BY

ENOCH MYERS, SUPERINTENDENT OF FULTON COUNTY.

The county superintendent has the care and oversight of the schools of his county, with authority to direct in their organization and general management, and is required to labor in every practicable way to elevate the standard of teaching, and to improve the condition of the schools. Few inexperienced persons are capable of properly estimating the responsibility of this officer. From the nature and extent of his work, however, it must be apparent to every one, who has given the subject any thought, that his duties are anything but light. In order to perform his official labors intelli-

gently, he should be a man of superior administrative ability, of good judgment, and correct habits. In addition to this, he must have a comprehensive knowledge of the entire educational system of the State—the common school, the high school and the college—and know just what relation the one bears to the other. In discussing the “aims and ends to be reached by county superintendents in their official relations to the schools,” the mention of colleges may seem out of place. Let us examine this question for a moment. High schools are distributed all over the State, in almost every county. These schools are the natural feeders of the colleges. The common schools supply students to the high schools. Now, it seems to me that the course of study in each of these schools should be arranged with special reference to the others; that when a pupil has finished the course in the common school, he is ready for the high school; which, in turn, prepares him for college. I believe that if this matter was better understood, and practiced by county superintendents and other educational teachers, the present confusion could be avoided, and much time saved to the student. It may be said that only a very small per cent. of those in the district schools ever reach the high school. True, but the plan I have suggested provides for those, and at the same time insures the thorough training of the remainder, as far as they go. That the present training, intellectual and moral, in the common schools, is very defective, needs only to be asserted. The true object of education is to promote the normal growth of the individual, and to develop his natural powers, methodically and systematically, and thus give the greatest possible range to thought and action. And yet we can not fail to notice, on visiting the district schools, with what utter disregard to method many of them are conducted. Not, perhaps, because order and discipline are unappreciated, but because no settled course has been fixed upon.

But the ideal precedes the real. The architect views his structure as a whole, in his imagination, and knows the purpose of every act to be performed; he sees it at its various stages of completion; knows the office of each of its parts, and notes, with interest, how it grows into the perfect building under the skillful labor of his workmen. So it is with the teacher. He must have his ideal man and woman, that he may adapt his labor to the end in view. From his general knowledge of men, and their relations to each other in society, he is enabled to estimate the wants of those entrusted to his care, at their various stages of life, and modify his teaching

accordingly. If this quality of knowledge is essential to the architect and teacher, it is doubly so to the county superintendent; who must not only have his ideal man and woman, but his ideal school and teacher as well. The teacher who sets about his professional work without having first studied carefully the objects of an education, as well as the means to be employed in obtaining them, must inevitably fail. And the labors of the county superintendent who visits his schools without a fixed purpose in view, will be as certainly fruitless. From the very nature of things, it is clear that much of his practical work must be done during his official visits to the schools; and his success or failure will depend very largely upon the "aims and ends" of such visits, and the correctness of his knowledge concerning the means to be employed in reaching them.

This leads us to inquire what the objects of these visits are. I have said that the superintendent should be a man of superior administrative ability. During the vacation months he arranges his plans for the coming campaign; and through the local newspapers, letters, circulars and institutes, he publishes and explains them. But after he has done all this, it will frequently remain for him, during his official visits, to further explain and execute them. No fixed rule for conducting these visits can be given. The superintendent must depend mainly upon his good judgment, and nice discrimination. He measures every school by his ideal standard, and notes minutely the points in which the real differs from the ideal; ascertains the cause if possible, and applies the proper remedy. Some of the principal points to be noted are, the condition of school grounds and surroundings; the condition of school-house and furniture; the condition of school records; the deportment of teacher and pupils, in school and while at play; discipline, methods, and results of instruction, etc. Thus it will be seen that the superintendent's visit to the school is no idle "call," but that it means something. While in school he will have use for his eyes and ears, his note-book and pencil if he desires to make his visit effective. Now, if the county superintendent has thoroughly matured his plans, and will bravely execute them, his influence must be felt by teachers, pupils and parents. I say bravely, for there will be times when it will require courage to point out to the teacher his failures. But it should be done (privately, and in a friendly manner of course), that the teacher may himself conform to the ideal. Thus the superintendent, by correcting all faults wherever they may exist in the educational machinery, insures the harmonious workings of all its



parts. When this course is pursued, and not until then, will our schools be in reality what they are in theory.

To recapitulate: The primary objects of the county superintendent are to remove all educational hindrances, and assist the schools in the performance of their legitimate functions—that of preparing young persons for coming responsibilities; preparing them for the actual duties of life; preparing them to be men and women. That the present confusion and unnecessary delay in going from the common school to the high school, and from there to college, deters many students from entering upon such a course, there can be but little doubt. Therefore, let the courses of study in these schools be arranged in accordance with the foregoing suggestions, and the results become an absolute certainty.

In this paper many things relating to the subject are necessarily omitted. It is written without any attempt at rhetorical display, and with no thought that the subject is exhausted. The only hope I dare indulge with reference to its destiny is, that I have given expression to some crude ideas which may be developed by abler minds, and thus become instrumental in reaching the end in view.

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## SAME SUBJECT.

BY

W. A. HOSMER, SUPERINTENDENT OF LAPORTE COUNTY.

In the discussion of this topic, I shall assume that the county superintendent's work of supervision has reference almost entirely to country schools. The section of the school law prescribing the duties of the county superintendent provides, "That city schools having a superintendent employed by their board may, at the request of said board, be exempt from the general superintendence authorized in this section." Where such a request has not been made, I take it for granted that the county superintendent does not attempt to interfere with the detailed work of city schools. How to elevate the country schools, and make them produce better results, is then the great question presented for the county superintendent's solution, and his work should be directed to the remedying of defects which still weaken the effectiveness of these schools. In the compass of

this brief paper, I shall not undertake to outline the work which the county superintendent should do, but shall attempt no more than an enumeration of some of the objects which, in my opinion, this officer should constantly have in view.

1. A defect which has tended to dissipate the power of country schools is the want of proper classification and the absence of a systematic course of study, the completion of which will mean the finishing of the pupil's education in these schools. A graded course of instruction should be furnished the schools; teachers should be educated so that the system can be successfully carried out; patrons should be taught to see the importance of the work, in order that their support and co-operation may be secured. These are matters demanding the early attention and active exertions of the county superintendent.

2. Another defect which sadly cripples the usefulness of country schools is the lack of thorough work. It is not an uncommon occurrence for pupils to pass over the same ground, term after term. The education of a child implies two things: the acquisition of knowledge, and the formation of right habits of study; and it is now generally conceded that what the pupil learns in school is not of more importance than the discipline and drill to which he is subjected while he is learning it. In the light of these facts, superficial work in schools becomes an evil which should receive the thoughtful attention of the county superintendent. A test of thorough work should be made, and this can be best done by instituting a system of periodical examinations. That these examinations should be written when pupils are old enough to write readily, no person will deny, as it is generally admitted that written work furnishes the best means of determining the scope of the subject considered.

3. Irregular attendance is still a fruitful source of weakness in our schools. The prevalence of this evil can not be denied. Its effects upon the child who is inconstant in attendance is most pernicious and remediless. But the effects of the evil do not stop there. The success of the entire school is impaired. The teacher is disheartened, the pupils are interrupted and retarded, the course of study is broken up. It is evident that the schools cannot be made to attain even a reasonable degree of efficiency while this evil exists in its present huge proportions; at the same time, it is difficult to fix upon a speedy or certain cure. Under the existing conditions, the only remedy is to be found in making parents feel the importance of keeping their children constant in attendance,

and school officers should take the lead in building up a public sentiment which shall say that school life demands the same exclusive devotion which is the acknowledged price of success in other branches of business.

4. A judicious course of study, wise regulations, adequate support, enlightened public sentiment, are all important factors in school work, but all of them together are not so essential to the production of good results as are the character and qualifications of the teacher. It may be safely said that in not a single county of the State does the number of well qualified, energetic teachers equal the number of schools. While this condition of things exists, the superintendent has an important work to do. This is the most delicate duty which the superintendent is called upon to perform, for it implies an almost constant conflict with forces which would crowd persons into the teacher's profession from motives in no way related to teaching capacity. There should be a standard of character and capacity, failure to reach which would shut out all applicants; and, in obedience to the law of progress, there should be a gradual elevation of this standard. In no other way can those interested be made to see that real fitness for the work constitutes the only claim to the teacher's position, and that, as time advances, a decided and visible improvement should be manifested. Much can be done in the way of securing better teachers by giving a substantial pecuniary premium for good literary qualifications and successful work. The difference in wages should be so apparent that the most indifferent would see that a reward is offered for well educated and diligent teachers. If this were adopted as a policy, those persons with poorer qualifications and less earnestness would be induced to fit themselves for their work, and would be stimulated to fidelity in the performance of that work.

I have not spoken of the superintendent's work of school inspection, the care of school property, and many other duties which this officer is called upon to perform, but I have simply referred to some of the most prolific sources of weakness in rural schools, the eradication of which should be the earnest aim of the county superintendent. The attainment of these ends will place our educational system upon a higher plane of usefulness, and will give assurance that the thousands of boys and girls of the State, who can not be educated by any other agency, will be adequately rewarded for time spent in the district schools.



## SUPERINTENDENTS' VISITS.

BY

JAMES A. C. DOBSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF HENDRICKS COUNTY.

I regard school visiting as the most important part of the work of the county superintendent. By it a judicious and intelligent inspector may accomplish much good; but injudicious and ill-timed work may do an incalculable amount of harm. The territory over which the superintendent must travel is large, and how to economize time is an important question.

My county contains four hundred square miles, and one hundred and thirty school-teachers. I make my first tour of the county, and see every school, in from forty to fifty days, by the following plan:

I lay out my line of travel in such a way as to avoid long drives between schools, by which time is lost on the road. I always start in the morning, with a feed for my horse in a box under my seat, and arrive at the first school in time to see it begin, and stay with it until recess. During recess I drive to the next school, and arrive in time, usually, to see it called into the house and begin work. I stay with it until noon and feed my horse, and, while he eats, the teacher shares her dinner with me; and I have never found a teacher yet, who had anything at all to eat, that did not have enough for two. After eating, I drive to the next school in time to see its afternoon's work, and at evening recess I drive to the next school; and in this way I can easily visit four schools a day in the fall, while the days are long and the roads good.

After I have visited all the schools in this way, one time, and taken a survey of the field, I afterward visit the schools where my aid is most needed, and make my after-visits long or short, as necessity may require. In this way I see nearly all my schools twice, and many of them three times.

Upon entering a school, the practiced eye of the superintendent should take in the situation at a glance, and decide whether he has before him a counterfeit or a genuine article. This glance, like that of the experienced counterfeit bank-note detector, should include the face, back, vignette, ornamental work, superscription, and subscription; and if any suspicious points are observed they should be examined with care.

The superintendent visits a school for the purpose of noting the condition of the school property, observing the teacher's methods of

calling and dismissing school, moving classes, inducing work, giving instructions, and of government; and in one hour and a half he can form a pretty reliable estimate of a teacher's work, on all these points, and make up his mind as to what he should do for the teacher and the school. His suggestions may be written upon a slip of paper while the school is at work, and handed to the teacher, with whom he can hold a short conference, after which he is ready to go to the next school.

The superintendent's deportment in every school and his treatment of teachers should be well studied and of such a character that he will at all times be a welcome visitor. His visits should be looked forward to by teachers and pupils as to the coming of a friend who is expected to bring a valuable present. It is a fine art to properly and successfully criticise a teacher in his work and correct his errors without giving him offense; but it can and should be done in such a manner as to fully attain the end in view, and at the same time increase the teacher's respect for the superintendent.

I think it best to let well enough alone, and not affect too much wisdom or be hypocritical in the suggestions made. I often think it proper to commend what I consider praiseworthy in both teacher and school, but I am certain that it is best to praise but sparingly, and never compare the good or the bad points of one school with another: I sometimes say to a school: "This is one of the best schools in the county;" but never say to a school that it is the best school.

I never report my observations in any school for publication in the public press, because it can not often be done candidly and truthfully without weakening a teacher's power in his school or giving unnecessary offense. I observe in much of this kind of work, which some superintendents do, the tricks of a demagogue. Only the good points of a school are mentioned, and their pretended criticisms are so adroitly constructed as to praise rather than condemn the work.

The superintendent should avoid, in his intercourse with teachers and the people, a haughty, imperious or all-wise demeanor, and only assume such dignity as he is able to carry about without too great an effort.

When visiting schools I make such notes of my observations as will furnish me data from which I prepare a professional descriptive roll of every teacher, which I record in the inspection record as a guide to school officers and others in selecting teachers in the future.

No work that I have done in the schools has been productive of better results than the oral examinations of the schools. At my later visits I select in every school a class or classes, and give them a thorough oral review in some branches. The result is quite often a surprise both to myself and the teacher. It often happens that in a school in which my general observations have led me to expect the best results, the classes pass the poorest examinations. The teacher is disappointed at this, because his pupils have always recited well, and I am surprised that so poor results should follow such good work; but by it I learn that the teacher never reviews, and neglects his examinations. This work will furnish the superintendent an excellent opportunity to correct a very common failing with many teachers.

The prospective visit of the superintendent exerts a very great influence upon the school for a long while before it takes place, and I have been led to believe from my own observation that sometimes its influence is greater before than after the visit. If it is known that the superintendent will make but one visit, as soon as that visit is past, all the good influence which is exerted by the constant liability to inspection is lost on that school, and since very much of the good accomplished by supervision is due to this very influence, I am greatly in favor of shorter visits and more of them, and none of my schools ever feel any certain exemption from the liability of a visit from me until the last hour. When a teacher has received from me any special directions on a matter of importance, he feels sure that I have only gone to come again, and he will therefore be very apt to make proper efforts to carry them out.

I will close this paper by adding my testimony to that of others, of the importance and practicability of the application of a course of study and system of gradation to the district schools, and the enforcement of these is the especial duty of the superintendent when visiting the schools.

## HOW TO DO MISCHIEF BY VISITS.

BY

S. D. CRANE, SUPERINTENDENT OF LAGRANGE COUNTY.

The task of visiting schools, and rendering all the good possible, without having made some mistake or having done some injudicious thing, is a work not easily performed. Every superintendent feels

the importance of his work, and, if prudent, he studies his surroundings, his teachers, his schools, and avoids all breakers and dangerous shoals.

One of the most common errors into which superintendents are likely to fall is that of public criticism. If a teacher, he will often observe errors in instruction, bad methods, poor discipline, sometimes no discipline at all, and with an earnestness characteristic of many of his profession, he will commence to criticise, perhaps upbraid, the teacher in the presence of the school. To sum up in a few words, if you wish to do mischief by your visits, criticise freely every improper act of the teacher, upbraid him for his faults, ridicule and chide him for his ignorance, treat him with contempt for his lack of discipline and poor management, and you will have accomplished the work of injuring the school most effectively. The victory is achieved and the banner is yours.

#### TAKING THE MANAGEMENT OUT OF TEACHERS' HANDS.

Schools may be very seriously injured by taking the entire management out of the teacher's hands. The teacher may be young and inexperienced, and his work may be very imperfectly done; but he must do it, be it ever so poor, in the absence of the superintendent, and should be allowed to do so during his presence. If the superintendent is a good instructor, his work will be of a superior quality, and the contrast between his work and that of some of his teachers will be such as to cast reflection upon that of the teacher; besides, if he takes full control of the school, he will have no opportunity to obtain a full and correct estimate of the teacher's ability to govern, teach and manage a school—something very essential for future reference if the teacher continues in the work. True, the superintendent must counsel, advise and direct in all these things, but how to do so must be carefully considered, and if determined wisely, well; but if, over-anxious to exert his authority, he assumes control, he takes the responsibility away from the teacher, thus rendering him a nonentity, a mere machine; he lowers the teacher in the estimation of the pupils and injures the school.

#### INJUDICIOUS DISCIPLINE AND FAULT-FINDING.

It is a question with some whether a county superintendent has a right to administer discipline of any kind, but he certainly should



discountenance immorality, such as swearing, lying, stealing, etc.; and even in doing this he may seriously injure the school. His advice to pupils must ever be given in a spirit of kindness. If he wishes to stir up a commotion, let him rail out in vindictive language against any bad habit—any sin, be it ever so heinous—chargeable against the school-teacher or patrons of the district, and he will be sure to array them against him.

There are many local customs, which of themselves are all right, but when connected with the school sometimes become injurious. Such are lyceums, spelling-schools and religious meetings during the school session, when not properly managed. These may not be put down always, but they must be controlled, and the superintendent will be questioned concerning his opinion of them during the visit to the school. If he stand up bravely for the right, and in temperate language criticise wrong, with earnestness approve the good, he may so control these things as to benefit the school and society; otherwise he injures it.

#### FLATTERY—LACK OF COMMENDATION.

The school is a miniature government, composed of societies and associations. Its teacher is, or should be, the leader. He may be well acquainted with the people and thoroughly established in his business, so as to give him influence in the district, or otherwise. He may be popular or unpopular with the patrons of the school. If unpopular, it may be owing to inefficiency, lack of good judgment, or it may not be. If popular, it may be on account of his superior ability as a teacher, or his accomplishments and attractions as a man, all of which must be taken into account by the superintendent, and govern him, so far as his actions toward that teacher and school are concerned. But if on account of the teacher's popularity, or the prestige he may have because of his influential friends, the superintendent flatters the teacher, or allows errors to go uncorrected, he injures the teacher and the school. On the other hand, if the teacher is doing good work, no matter how unpopular, he should be commended. I have no respect for that narrow-minded plan of operation that is so completely co-operative as to allow the principle of "You help me, and I will help you," to control, when the interests of the school, society and humanity demand prompt and decided action.

## ATTEMPTING TO MAKE APES OF TEACHERS.

The individuality of teachers should not be seriously interfered with. Each teacher will have his opinions and his methods. This is absolutely necessary, or he would not be a teacher. True, he may not always be right, and his methods may be very imperfect, but the superintendent should endeavor to develop and improve them, not remodel them after his own notions and ways always; nor should he break them down and leave the teacher to start again. If a superintendent wishes to take all the life out of the school, if he wishes to secure a class of teachers as plastic as putty and just about as clammy, let him continually insist that they shall teach, govern and manage just as he does. One meaning of the word teacher is leader, and though the leaders may be advised, and should be, they should not be led, or they will be no longer leaders. Education is the cultivation, growth and development of all that is good in a man and the elimination of all the bad, and those who superintend and teach should look at the specimen in the rough, discover the outline and perspective of the best model Nature has given it, and set to work to develop and complete the ideal.

## HOW TO DO MISCHIEF BY VISITS TO SCHOOLS.

Criticise the teacher before the pupils. Criticise the pupils sharply for imperfect lessons, bad habits, shabby looks and bad manners. Hold your teachers off at a good distance while you make a display of yourself. Make them do everything just as you do. Take the entire management of the school into your own hands. Flatter your teachers if they are influential; rail at them if they are not. Make your visits few and far between if you are a good superintendent; numerous and often if you are a poor one. By all means have some other occupation, so that superintending will be secondary, and the work will be accomplished.

Contra: Go to the house quietly, and without knocking enter. Make yourself at home, in a quiet, cheerful way, and prepare to take notes, mentally, to be written by and by. Watch the work for a few recitations, and then ask to conduct one yourself. Do this in an easy, quiet manner, without ostentation. At recess get your record of school-house apparatus, fixtures, etc., but wait till after school to write up the teacher. Make all criticisms of the teacher privately to him, and no one else; say a few cheering words to the school, slip out quietly, and go about your business elsewhere.

## SAME SUBJECT.

BY

H. N. SHORT, SUPERINTENDENT OF MORGAN COUNTY.

All who have noticed the practical workings of our system will observe at once that much harm may be, and often is, done by visits of county superintendents. I suppose by the assignment of this topic that it was thought an inverse discussion would attract most attention and be most effective in accomplishing the desired object. In order to effect some harm, the superintendent should issue his mandates, and make all of his suggestions, without first ascertaining exactly the notions of the teacher upon the various subjects connected with the government and instruction of a school, and without a complete, or in fact any adequate, understanding of what is going forward in the school in hand.

One of the most fruitful sources of mischief is for the superintendent to attempt arbitrarily to grade a school during a visit without first securing the co-operation and help of the teacher; for it is absolutely vain and nugatory for a superintendent to even attempt to grade a school before the teacher has clear and just notions of what grading means, and also has a disposition to make an earnest and intelligent effort to carry to final results the suggestions and directions of the superintendent. When the superintendent enters a school and so conducts himself that his entire course of procedure is a criticism on the teacher's daily work, the visit can not do otherwise than result in harm to the school. A superintendent may shine, in a small way, as a worker of mischief, by rashly taking charge of classes upon his appearance in a school, without acquainting himself with the teacher's method of doing recitation work, or, perhaps, it may be, knowing himself just what he wishes to accomplish by the recitation. If the superintendent's methods and practice do not suggest themselves to the teacher's favorable consideration without remark or demand for their adoption, the general inference is that they are not of a superior character.

The superintendent who assumes disciplinary charge of a school during a visit will surround himself by embarrassment and difficulty, and will find it impossible to acquit himself of his undertaking without bad results. A public reprimand of a teacher before his school is both foolish and mischievous; and, on the other hand, to publicly reprimand the pupils of the school for doing things



which have been tolerated all along by the teacher, has an unsatisfactory effect.

Every one who teaches a successful school asserts his individuality very strongly in conducting that school. So the pupils of such a teacher come to recognize in him characteristics worthy of imitation, and he is thus moulding their characters day by day. Though he may not do everything in exact accordance with what are regarded as standard methods, any attempt to summarily interfere with the practices of a teacher in such school can not but meet with such opposition on the part of both teacher and pupils as will be detrimental to the usefulness of the school. Direct antagonism of the established and supported order of things must, of necessity, have a weakening effect. A tendency to fatal conservatism must be attacked indirectly and dealt with judiciously, or the effort which is intended to overcome it will fall short of its purpose and be ineffective.

It seems to be a principle in human nature to respond to a display of authority with a spirit of rebellion. And when a superintendent attempts to carry his purposes by force of official position and character, he encounters difficulties which he finds it very embarrassing to surmount. Whenever a superintendent relies for his influence on anything but his mental qualities, and the extent, accuracy and minuteness of his information, he is sure to be the source of harm rather than good in the school-room; interfering with and frustrating the teacher in his regular work, and subjecting the office to dislike and ridicule, by both teacher and pupils.

The teacher's whole work should be based upon lasting principles, which should be uniform, balanced in all their parts, and at once practical, simple and easily comprehended. Therefore, when the superintendent enters the school-room for the display of any pampered hobby, he renders himself ridiculous and harmful. So, when, without due consideration of the advancement and wants of the school, he presents matters that are not suited to the pupils, and dwells with emphasis upon them, he is quite as likely to do harm as good.

The superintendent who, in making a visit, violates the regulations of the school, lowers himself in the estimation of the teacher, thereby diminishing the chances of having his suggestions carried out, and harms the school by the effect of his example upon the pupils.

The characteristics and circumstances of schools are so numerous

and varied, that it is impossible, without knowing the circumstances, to conceive of all the effective ways of doing mischief.

In the careful observation of results, not only in the schools, but also in churches, in legislation and elsewhere, one is forcibly impelled to the conviction that almost as much harm is unwittingly done by well-meaning people as could result from the systematic efforts of those whose intentions are wholly bad, and whose minds habitually contemplate mischief.

## REVOCATION OF LICENSES, ETC.

BY

J. B. BLOUNT, SUPERINTENDENT OF RUSH COUNTY.

Section 36 of the school law provides as follows: "The county superintendent shall have power to revoke licenses granted by him or his predecessors, for incompetency, immorality, cruelty or general neglect of the business of the school," etc., etc. In this provision is sufficient latitude to justify the superintendent in keeping his schools free from unqualified and immoral teachers; yet there is a delicacy which bars the rigid enforcement of the law. Superintendents can not always be satisfied as to the correctness or justness of charges which are preferred. They are frequently imposed upon by parties who are selfishly interested in the revocation of a license, and are not always certain that their decision may not be reversed in case an appeal is taken. These facts opposing leave many unworthy persons to occupy the honorable as well as responsible positions of teachers in our common schools. It is not just to grant too great latitude to officials, but it is equally detrimental to leave a gap by which the actions of conscientious men may be set aside.

In my official capacity, acting as the guardian of the schools, and seeking to have none but those of unimpeachable morals for instructors, I have discovered the above difficulties, and, in the discharge of legal duty, have been compelled to meet them.

Five cases of teachers who were accused of immoral habits have been brought to my notice. Three of these I found were arraigned by persons who were envious or exercised because the parties were selected as teachers, in the respective districts whence the reports came, against the will of the accusers. When the accusers were

called upon to make good the charges specified, they universally failed to appear. This is a source of trouble and annoyance, and can only be obviated by placing the revocation of license upon the superintendent's personal knowledge, or by compelling the appearance of witnesses, as in other courts of judicature. Two of the five cases were relieved from further connection with the schools of the county. Their sins, as are nearly all sins, were from that ever fruitful source of sin, intemperance. The manner of proceeding in one case was to notify according to form in the appendix of the school law, p. 135. The accused appeared as notified, but none came to verify the charges, and upon his presenting certificates of his future good behavior I granted an extension, with the assurance that upon violation of his pledge his license would be revoked without another opportunity for defense. The pledge was violated and the license revoked. The other case came under my own observation. The teacher came to examination for the purpose of increasing his grade in certain branches, and was under the influence of intoxicants. I refused an examination, and upon my return to my office notified him that "we had no further use for him as teacher in the public schools of the county." I did not deem that, under such circumstances, proceedings against him were necessary. An effort for an appeal was made in this case, but dropped by the appellant from the fact that the evidence of guilt was overwhelming.

As stated above, the cause of the revocation of these licenses was intemperance, and as this is the source, directly or indirectly, of all immorality, superintendents can not guard too well the habits of those whom they license. This brings me to another thought touching this matter. Both teachers whose licenses I revoked have taught or are teaching in other counties. One taught a select school soon after dismissal from this county; the other is, as I am informed, teaching a public school upon a license in another part of the State.

A foot note in the school law suggests that when a license is revoked all the trustees of the county be notified of the fact, and I would further suggest that all the superintendents of the State be likewise notified. The revocation of a license neither mends the morals nor takes up the certificate, but leaves it in the hands of the offender, to serve as an introduction to some new locality, where he may still draw upon the public fund and practice his ungodliness. I deem that it should be so arranged that a revocation of a license should compel the offender to give up his paper, and that it should

be known throughout the State, so that such persons would be compelled to either give up the profession of teaching or improve their morals so that they might be worthy of the position of teacher, as well as the confidence of the people.

## SAME SUBJECT.

BY

GEORGE F. HERRICK, SUPERINTENDENT OF WABASH COUNTY.

Section 36 of the school law gives the county superintendent power to revoke licenses granted by him or his predecessor, for "incompetency, immorality, cruelty, or general neglect of the business of the school."

I know of but one license, in the history of this county, that has been revoked. That was revoked on account of immorality. In view of this fact, it occurs to me that this is a power that we are seldom called upon to exercise. We certainly should exercise it with great care. The old maxim, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is a very good one to be followed by examiners. Prevent the necessity of revoking licenses by using a few ounces of care before granting them. Be sure that the applicant possesses the necessary qualifications, physically, mentally, and morally, before conferring upon him power to instruct. It is much more difficult to revoke a license than it is to refuse one. If the examiner does his duty there will be very few cases in which he will be compelled to make use of this revoking power. Cases may occur, however, and do occur where persons, who are wholly incompetent to teach, obtain license. The law, as it should do, provides for these cases. No superintendent ought to revoke a license unless he is convinced, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the holder is "incompetent, immoral, cruel, or neglects the business of the school." The teacher should be given ample opportunity to prove himself worthy to hold his license before it is revoked. Examiners have good opportunity to know of the educational qualifications of applicants. Mistakes in this respect ought seldom, if ever, to be made. In this county, any one who fails to answer sixty per cent. of the questions in any branch, submitted to him on examination, is not



entitled to a license. If the questions are surreptitiously obtained by applicants, previous to examination, they may succeed in deceiving the examiner. But he is not responsible for this, unless it be through his negligence or tort that the questions are obtained.

Moral character can not be so easily and certainly determined. The law says that the applicant before being licensed shall produce to the examiner the proper trustee's certificate, or other satisfactory evidence of good moral character. This leaves it all with the examiner to decide what satisfactory evidence is. Positive evidence is required before a license can be revoked for immorality. The evidence of good moral character must be of a higher grade than that required to be given by a saloon keeper before he can receive license to retail intoxicating liquor. The very fact that a person is engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors would be sufficient reason, I think, to refuse to grant him license on grounds of immorality. We look to teachers as we do to preachers, as men and women of pure moral character. Their work is next to that of the minister, and not entirely dissimilar. Therefore, our teachers should possess pre-eminently good moral characters.

**Cruelty:** It is not difficult to decide whether one has been cruel or not. The evidence in the case is more easily obtained because other persons are injured beside the teacher, and they are injured in such a way that they will not be slow to complain and prove their complaint. If a teacher is cruel, he certainly ought not to be allowed to teach. Indeed, in this advanced age of civilization, it seems almost cruel to make use of any form of corporal punishment. We have no way of determining whether a teacher will be cruel before granting him license, consequently cases may occur where licenses should be revoked for this cause.

General neglect of the business of the school is good cause for revocation of license. I am not so sure but that, if the licenses of every teacher who neglects the business of his school were revoked, quite a number of our teachers would be out of the business of teaching. It might have a good effect if some licenses were revoked for this cause. The superintendent can determine somewhat of this in his visits to the schools. The fact that he does visit the schools, at a time the teacher knows not when, has a tendency to make the teachers, some of them, attend more closely to the business of the school than they otherwise would do. It is the county superintendent's duty to visit each school at least once during the year, and some of them he ought to visit more than once. Those schools

in which the teacher is negligent of duty ought to be visited frequently, and teachers kept in constant expectation of the superintendent. If the superintendent is convinced by what he sees, and by what information he can gain from other sources, that the teacher does neglect the business of his school, he ought to revoke his license.

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## THE RELATION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS TO THEIR TEACHERS.

BY

B. M. BLOUNT, SUPERINTENDENT OF TIPTON COUNTY.

The relation which one part of human society bears to any other, however remote that relation may be, is a subject for serious consideration by every philanthropist. Where, however, that relation is intimately associated with the very basis upon which the highest interests and greatest happiness of the race depend, its importance is necessarily heightened.

In moulding and developing society in this country, the educator holds a front rank. Than he, no man holds a greater influence. No one contributes more toward shaping the destinies of the masses. The school-room is his workshop. In it he does the work which will ultimate in good or bad in the after lives of his pupils. From the impressions that he makes upon their mental and moral natures, will largely result a high condition of enlightened Christian civilization, or retrogression into a barbarism alike degrading to man and dishonoring to the author of his being. That he may have all the facilities necessary for securing the best results, the wise men of our great commonwealth have devised our magnificent school system, with its immense educational fund; its two great Universities; its Normal school; its numerous high and graded schools; and last, but not least in importance, its nearly ten thousand district schools. These facilities afford the necessary opportunities for successfully educating the whole people, from the poorest day laborer to the millionaire—from the humblest to the most exalted in the gifts of the country. Prominent among the instrumentalities in this great system are county superintendents and the teachers over whom they preside. The relations and consequent dependencies of these I shall

briefly attempt to describe. The relation of the superintendent to the teacher, I assume to be both supervisory and advisory; and that the principles necessary to success in the schools are the principles of success in other enterprises—*wise supervision* and *effective workers*. Where large numbers are employed in the same work, experience has taught that a controlling element must exist somewhere to direct each movement, in order that success may be the most effectively secured. When Moses was about to build the tabernacle, Bezaleel was appointed to superintend the entire work. In the building of the great temple every stone and log of cedar, from foundation to turret, was prepared according to the directions of Hiram. Euripides once said: “A wise head is of more value than many hands.” The world-renowned victory of the Greeks at Marathon resulted largely, no doubt, from the fact that Themistocles and Aristides surrendered to Miltiades the entire command of the army. The emergency, they felt, demanded that one head should direct the action of their comparatively little band. But I deem it unnecessary to pursue this line of thought further. The experience and practice of men in all ages corroborates the necessity of a centralized directing power in all great enterprises. And certainly the work of educating and training the myriads of intelligent souls in this country is not an exception to the general rule. Hence I accept it as true that the success of the educational enterprise of each county very largely depends upon the personal supervision and influence of the county superintendent. Where that supervision is not exercised by the superintendent, or where the relation is not recognized by teachers, the success that ought to obtain in school will not likely be realized. It is scarcely possible that one hundred and fifty or two hundred teachers, scattered over four hundred square miles of territory, each working after his own plan, should accomplish as much as if they were all working by the same plan, presided over by a judicious and well informed superintendent.

Every county superintendent should, therefore, have a well arranged system of school work adopted for the management of his schools. This system should be simple in its arrangements, and yet embrace in its details all that is necessary, as far as possible, for the successful execution of the work intended. Each teacher should be so thoroughly instructed in the plan proposed that unity and harmony might obtain in all the departments of school work throughout the entire county. No man is likely to succeed well in any enterprise without a clear and well defined conception of his work.



Much less is success likely to be secured in the school, the most difficult of all enterprises, in the absence of such a conception of the nature of his work on the part of the teacher, or of a well defined plan for its execution. Since the superintendent is *de facto* the head of the schools of his county, he is largely responsible for the plans and details practiced in his schools. The wisest and most scientific theories, however, are comparatively useless in the absence of an executive force to reduce them to practice. And since the teachers are the instruments upon which the superintendent must depend for the execution of his plans, it becomes a grave necessity that he have their cordial co-operation. How to secure this much to be desired end may be more easily theorized than realized. My experience, however, warrants the conclusion that such a co-operation can be secured. Here the superintendent exercises his advisory jurisdiction. There are few teachers who are not willing to be advised; very few who are unwilling to follow a course marked out by a competent superintendent. The dependence of the teacher upon, and his responsibility to, the superintendent, makes such a course desirable. To secure such an end, however, the superintendent must show himself worthy of the respect of his teachers. That man who sits in his office and issues his orders, or gives his advice at long range, will not likely succeed well. Napoleon carried a standard in front of his gallant hosts at the fearful charge of the bridge at Lodi; Washington led his little band of patriots at the sanguinary conflict of Princeton; and superintendents, if they wield the influence they should over their teachers, must get out into the field, leading the band of faithful educators through the thickest of the dangers that lie in the way. It is thus they show themselves worthy of the confidence necessary to secure the adoption of their advice. I know of no way by which we can enter fully into sympathy with the teacher in his work, in the details of school-room life, except by actual association with him. Here we learn to know his difficulties and trials. As each teacher, in consequence of his locality, is likely to have a different experience, and a modification of trials from those of his fellows, it becomes a necessity that the superintendent personally observe the situation in order to properly advise. This personal observation leads him more fully into sympathy with his teachers, secures their confidence, and furnishes an easy solution of the problem: "How can co-operation be secured, and the highest possible condition of school-work be attained."

I have thus briefly outlined what I conceive to be the relation

superintendents sustain to the teachers under them. And also, the results which may obtain by a judicious exercise of the influence which ought to be exerted; and which it is the legal duty of the ninety-two county superintendents to exert in the conscientious discharge of the important trust committed to them in presiding over the more than sixteen thousand teachers in Indiana.

## EXAMINING AND GRADING PAPERS.

BY

F. P. CONN, SUPERINTENDENT OF VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

The manner of estimating and marking the results of written examinations requires careful consideration. More attention should be devoted to this work than is usually given it by a majority of examiners. From a series of written questions submitted, we can ascertain little more than the applicant's preparation for teaching. It does not determine his ability to manage and instruct. The plan of summing up the results of written examinations, and the practice which, I believe, is general in the State, may be briefly explained, thus: A convenient scale of marking is taken; 100 may be used, (but that adopted by the State Board of Education is 10.) An answer being accepted as correct is marked 100. Every imperfect answer will bear some less relative value to 100. But questions which are susceptible of division will have a value for each of the parts. In order to present the subject clearly, and that it may be better understood, let us take a few questions to illustrate the process:

1. How are words treated respectively under etymology and under syntax. In this question we have two distinct parts, each equally important. The applicant may answer the first part of the question and fail to answer the second part, yet his want of knowledge of the one part does not impair the worth of his knowledge of the other part, according to our system of marking. Each of the parts is of equal value in determining the amount of credit due—50 per cent. for each.

2. Write sentences, using the word *that* as four different parts of speech. This may require four sentences to be written to express

the grammatical use of "that" as four different parts of speech. If we shall consider each use, properly expressed, of equal importance, the question may be divided into four parts; but if we count, in the estimate, the correct construction of the sentences written to illustrate the different uses of the word as a part of speech, then four more divisions should be made. Four parts for the examples, and four parts for the expressions of the examples. We may credit each correct example given, 15, and each grammatical sentence used in the illustration of the examples, 10. The credits due to the several parts together equal 100.

3. Define *declension* and *synopsis*. Decline *him*; write a synopsis of the word *lie*, in the active v., indicative m., com. form, sing. number, and third person. [20 each for def.; 6 prts., declension, 5 each; 6 prts., syn., 5 each.] Here are several parts, and the rate of marking each is indicated after the question, which will be understood from the foregoing explanations of the first and second questions. Now, examiners would differ as widely in fixing or apportioning this basis of marking, to the several parts of the question, as they sometimes do in estimating the amount of credit due the answer. Something like ninety county superintendents contributed their testimony in support of the truth of this statement, when the test was applied, about three years ago. Intelligent juries disagree about the plainest statement of facts, so will examiners always disagree in summing up the results of an examination. Framing the questions, as well as indicating the rate of marking the answers to the same, is therefore wisely the work of the State Board of Education. This plan will secure greater uniformity in grading: it will establish a more certain criterion of professional qualification and skill over the State; it will insure a better system, and a more critical and rigid examination. \* \* \* \*

There is a maxim in law which means, "False in one, false in all." Lawyers sometimes quote it when summing up the testimony of witnesses. In the examination of teachers after the manner just indicated, many of the answers may suggest the law maxim changed, *i. e.*, to: "Ignorant in one, ignorant in all." In order to be just in examining papers, negative marks should be employed; when any part will impair or detract from the whole answer it should receive a minus mark.

To properly and justly estimate the full value of each answer is a work that requires discrimination and judgment. No one can discharge this duty well without great familiarity with authors and

authorities on the various branches of study taught in the schools. It is a work in which county superintendents exercise a wide discretion. But the plan for examining and grading examination papers should be reduced to a system so perfect and faultless that little or no power of discretion should rest with the examiner. There are matters connected with the examination in which superintendents may use discretionary power; but I see, too, that it can be exercised too freely; making allowances for what the candidate omitted, for what he intended, a slip of the pen here, and a line too much there, is not discredit. Overlooking poor penmanship, bad spelling, omission of capitals and periods, want of paragraphing, and other such common errors, is not within the discretion of the examiner to do.

*The style of composition* should enter into the examination. The expression of principles and facts on paper should be examined in respect to these several points; whether,

1. *Logical in thought;*
2. *Grammatical in construction;* and,
3. *Arrangement in respect to form.*

Under the first of these three requisites, we may include succinctness, perspicuity, comprehensiveness. The second may embrace proper use of words, spelling and capitalization. The third, division into paragraphs and other proper regard for order.

The examination should require candidates to elucidate some questions as they would do in teaching the subject to learners. With other questions they should be required to deal as a scholar—a pedagogue. When this test is as rigidly employed in determining an applicant's preparation for the school-room, as that to ascertain his proficiency in solving arithmetical problems, something like blank thousands of the 13,000 teachers of Indiana will drop out, and a premium will then be offered for merit and professional, trained teachers. The importance of this part of the examiner's duty cannot be overestimated. The examiner should be a man of some literary attainments—a ready and careful proof-reader, possessed of good business sense, and a knowledge of the things most useful to be taught in the common schools. \* \* \* \* Should a teacher be careless in thought, slovenly in expression? should he show scarcity of words, poverty of language, an inelegant, ungrammatical style? While the exactness, fitness and efficacy of his language should bear witness to his ability to instruct.

In the use of speech, the vehicle of thought, the teacher should



indeed be a proficient, for "Except ye utter by the tongue, words easy to be understood, how shall it be known what is spoken, \* \* for, if I know not the meaning of the voice, I shall be unto him that speaketh a barbarian, and he that speaketh shall be a barbarian unto me." Cor. xix, 9, 10, 11. My experience is, that many teachers and large numbers aspiring to become such, need to cultivate their language; to be able to command a large share of words; to acquire an easy and unhesitating flow of Anglo-Saxon—a language polished and exact, free from ambiguity and never pedantic. The teacher must suggest ideas, and impress his thoughts on the minds of others. His words should bring forward from the mind thoughts well polished, neatly clothed, in order that they may exert an influence and be decent enough to claim a lodging in the memory. Therefore, I would suggest, as the result of several years experience and observation as an examiner of teachers, that the composition, in style of expression, has not been properly weighed and estimated in grading papers; that it is quite as important as the subject-matter and can not well be separated from it.

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## HOW TO MAKE VISITS PROFITABLE.

BY

A. J. DOUGLASS, SUPERINTENDENT OF WHITLEY COUNTY.

Since the advancement of our schools owes much to the help given by these visits, great care should be taken by all concerned, in the consideration of what might be viewed as a principal element in our school system.

The county superintendent ought to be fully acquainted with the ability, tact and experience of each of his teachers. He ought to have a fair knowledge of the character and condition of each school in his county. He should know at the opening of each term in which district each teacher will be employed. Then, knowing the school and the teacher, he will be in a condition to know where these visits will be needed first and most.

To pave the way for such visits, the superintendent ought in some way to have teachers, pupils and all concerned, know and feel that his business with the school is to help rather than criticise. Unless a confidence of this nature be secured, the superintendent will find

teachers and pupils much embarrassed and the true or normal condition of the school beyond his reach.

Visiting school with a view to help enables the superintendent to feel himself more as brother and benefactor, and as he goes before the school feeling this relationship, all the parties concerned feel at once at ease in his presence. His visits might, when well managed, soon be hailed with pleasure. That he may be a help, he goes to see and hear. The school should be conducted as on other days, unless the visiting official should desire some special work. The superintendent should carefully note whatever may need his special attention. The management of the school, the character of recitation, the arrangement and gradation of classes, and the general deportment of the scholars, together with the strength of influence attained by the teacher, or in what the teacher may be deficient in this direction. As these are the principal points to be considered, the utmost care should be used.

The superintendent might, if he thought it best, hear a class or two recite. If he does, he should be very careful to avoid display or show a desire to effect a contrast between his and the teacher's work. Criticisms should not be made before the school when such would in any way reflect on the teacher's work. Disapproval should not appear so prominent as to be apparent to the school, nor need the public be made acquainted with it. The object, remember, is simply to help, and that alone. The visiting official should have a private talk with the teacher, in which he should make such suggestions as he finds necessary, and give such advice and counsel as he may think needed, but should present it in such a way as to leave the teacher free from wounds. Leave the teacher feeling better, if possible, for your having visited the school. You may add to this what I have found of great and lasting good; it is this: From the notes taken during the visit, write out at your leisure (but immediately after the visit) such suggestions as these notes may call out, with what counsel you may think proper to give, and remit at once to the teacher. This carries with it the weight of deliberation, and the teacher will value it more because of the interest and care thus shown him and his work. This written statement, made under such circumstances, will not only be used by the teacher as a present help, but will serve him as a guide in the future.

But there is another way of satisfying this demand, and one I have followed for many years, and like much better, and am convinced will accomplish more. My plan has been, and is now, to



visit the school in the evening and have something in the character of an evening institute. Until we get parents and guardians properly interested in our schools, teachers and school officials may toil in vain to secure a healthy action. When you get the attention of these parties, you may then look hopefully to the realization of all you may have desired for your schools. These parties will never meet you in the day-time in school. Every effort to have them do so has proved a failure. Suitable and timely notice is given of these evening meetings, to which parents, children, teachers, and all who may feel or take an interest, are invited and expected to come.

During the many years I have followed this plan, there has always been a full attendance of all these parties. Fathers, mothers, teachers, and in fact every human being in the district, meet me at these appointments. I have four of these evening meetings each week during the school term. At these meetings the whole school business comes before me, and if there is found any crookedness anywhere, the matter is adjusted at once, and almost universally to the entire satisfaction of all the parties concerned. After the transaction of such business as may need my special attention, I proceed with a lecture which is always sufficiently varied so as to take in the wants and necessities of this particular district. In these lectures the relationship of parents to the common school is freely and fully discussed. The teacher has his work carefully marked out, and the children, who are always in attendance, and who never fail to give the most respectful attention, receive proper notice, their privileges numbered with suitable comment, and their duties as children and pupils properly presented to their understanding.

The peace, the general quiet, the progress of our schools, which is universal in Whitley county, is the best proof I can offer in support of this plan. Some of our schools, I visit according to the manner mentioned first in this discussion, but I never feel that I have accomplished anything in comparison to what I am permitted to reach on the other plan. At these meetings, having all the parties concerned in the school present, I am able to solve and settle any variance that may exist. Here it is that I am able to awaken a new and a lively interest in every branch of the school work. Parents go away from these evening meetings feeling that they, too, are in a high degree responsible for the growth of the common schools. The children make new and earnest resolves to make good the advantages which crowd about them. The teacher seeing these symptoms so unmistakably manifest, and armed with something new in

the line of his work, sees his way to a successful end. All are revived and encouraged, and success made certain.

I am taught by my experience, that evening visits will accomplish more than day visits. I have followed this, my favorite plan, for more than twenty years and always met with cheering success. I put this plan in use long before there was any law requiring visits of any character. Having all the parties concerned before me, I was able to make my work complete. When we build, we ought to have all the material on the ground.

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### SAME SUBJECT.

BY

R. J. HAMILTON, SUPERINTENDENT OF MADISON COUNTY.

In what I shall say on this subject I shall treat it practically rather than theoretically. I shall speak of county school supervision as the fact of to-day, not as the fancy of the future. Being limited to a short article, I shall proceed at once to my subject without dwelling upon inviting preliminaries.

Since county superintendents have a large number of schools to visit in comparatively short school terms, it is impossible to secure as good results from supervision as are secured in city schools. Very few superintendents will be able to visit their schools oftener than once, or twice at farthest, within any school year. The work of *personal* supervision must be done, then, in one or two short visits. Remembering this, it is vitally important that we know how to make our visits profitable.

What or whom is the superintendent's visit to profit? The school, certainly, at least ultimately. This may be accomplished in two principal ways: first, by working upon the school; second, by working upon the teacher. Much more can be done in the second way than in the first. The work done upon the school will consist mainly in hearing recitations, examining classes, correcting faults, commending excellencies, etc., concluding with a few words of encouragement and advice. The work done upon the teacher should be more systematic. He should be provided with a copy of the enumeration of his district, course of study, model programme, and

record of inspection. The copy of enumeration is necessary that he may know who are entitled to attend his school. I shall not consider the necessity for a course of study or programme, or the advantages arising from them; but will say that programmes should show, not only that a certain class recites at a certain time, but also what every other pupil should be doing at that time. The record of inspection should be provided that the teacher may be prepared to give any desired information. He should also know that the superintendent will make a permanent official record of many things concerning the school.

As a rule the superintendent should not give previous notice of his visit. He certainly wants to see the school in its usual, everyday work. Both teacher and pupils desire to make the best possible impression. If they are forewarned of the visit, the superintendent will often find a very different school from what it usually is. Schools should always be "at home" to visitors. There is a time when it is proper and desirable that previous notice be given, and that the patrons be present. This is when the superintendent desires to make a formal examination of the classes in the work done. In preparing for the examination the teacher will not be satisfied with superficial work. He knows that his work must undergo the scrutiny, not only of the superintendent, but of his patrons also. The children will have a double incentive to careful, thorough work—the desire to appear well before their parents and before the superintendent. The patrons may be able to suggest some improvements. If the work is not reasonably satisfactory, they may discover the cause. If the fault is in the teacher, they can assist him in correcting it. If it is in them or their children, they can remove it.

When the superintendent enters the school-room he should attract as little attention as possible, and should interfere very little with the school work. His first care should be to remove any embarrassment manifested by the teacher. This can be done more effectively and pleasantly by his manner than in any other way. The superintendent may observe that the teacher experiences considerable difficulty in conducting some particular recitation—his illustrations are not clear, his explanations of difficult points are not thorough; in fact he has not mastered the subject well. In such case the superintendent should kindly ask to conduct the recitation. When he takes the class he should treat it as his own, and should do nothing tending to cause the scholars to draw comparisons between him and the teacher. He should not by word or action lessen their

respect for the teacher. He should not attempt to show how much he knows and how little the teacher knows, and should studiously avoid anything that would chagrin the teacher. His whole conduct should be free from ostentation, and he should prove himself a refined, cultured gentleman by his concern for the rights and feelings of the teacher. Teachers are, properly, very sensitive concerning their school work.

I have said that the superintendent should exercise great care in not wounding the feelings of the teacher. This I repeat, but would caution him against allowing his friendly solicitude to degenerate into that mawkish sentimentalism that praises and commends indiscriminately the good and the bad.

Of course I have been speaking of the ordinary teacher. The superintendent will occasionally find a teacher who is slovenly and careless in his habits, and utterly indifferent as to the welfare of his school. He does not want to be disturbed, and regards the superintendent as a supernumerary deserving his sublime contempt. He considers gradation of the country schools an impossibility, and very undesirable if it were possible. He objects to holding examinations in his school, and to making reports to parents and school officers. He regards all progressive steps as follies borrowed from the cities. He does not read school journals and attend county institutes unless his superintendent follows that detestable practice of giving a per cent. on license for so doing. He attends the township institutes to avoid having his wages docked for absenteeism. If he does any work in the institute he spends three-fourths of the time in a harangue against "red tape" and the injustice of compelling teachers to attend township institutes. The remainder of the time he employs in offering puerile excuses for not being prepared to perform his assigned portion of the exercises of the institute. He succeeds admirably in disgusting his hearers and proving to them that he was never "called" to teach, but answered the "call" of some better man. I have a few teachers of this class each year, but they will never see this article, for they never read the state superintendent's report. They have a holy horror of any reading that they suspect of being "educational." With such teachers, the superintendent must use considerable firmness, and probably make them feel the weight of his authority. He must visit them oftener than he does others, to see that they work according to instructions. If they prove incorrigible, a revocation of license or refusal to re-license disposes of them. "Desperate cases require desperate remedies."



In some recitations the superintendent may notice evidences of superficiality in the pupils' work. If so, a few well directed questions in the way of a brief examination of the class will be sufficient to manifest to both teacher and pupils that their work will not bear inspection—that it will not stand a fair test. They will be likely to "take the hint" and to apply the proper remedy. Perhaps the teacher permits, and the pupils practice, some things incompatible with good order and discipline. I refer to snapping the fingers, quitting seats while a class is reciting, studying in a whisper, rude conduct on the play-ground, etc. The superintendent may correct this by suggesting in his remarks to the pupils that these things are not in accordance with school propriety, and by advising the teacher to prohibit them.

Some instructions should be given, and some errors should be corrected, in the presence of the school, while others should be reserved for a private talk with the teacher. Superintendents will be able to distinguish between the two classes. The pupils know that the superintendent is the highest school authority in the county, and they expect to treat his suggestions with respect. His instructions should be given, and his suggestions made, in such a manner that both teacher and pupils will understand that they are to be heeded.

An inspection of the records may show an excessive loss of time through absence and tardiness. For these two great evils there are no specifics; but the superintendent will, doubtless, be able to offer some advice which will result in a diminution of the evil. A comparison of the enrollment with the enumerations may show that many are not in school who ought to be there. In this case all the superintendent can do is to advise the teacher how he may bring about a more healthy educational interest in his district.

The superintendent should assist in the gradation and classification of the schools, and in the arrangement of a daily programme, when he finds teachers at a loss in these matters. He should inquire what professional books and periodicals the teacher is reading. He should advise and assist him in the selection of such works, and use every proper incentive to arouse a higher and nobler professional interest in his vocation.

The results of the superintendent's observations should be carefully noted in his record of inspection for future use. Those teachers, or schools, which he finds need his help most should be

visited oftenest, so that he may see with what success the teacher works in accordance with his instructions.

When convenient the superintendent and township trustee should visit the schools of his township in company. In so doing they are of mutual benefit by becoming better acquainted with each other's plans, thus enabling them to work in harmony. The trustee will also get some ideas of supervision, which will aid him in his subsequent visits.

What I have said relates to the work done by the superintendent at the time of his visit. I have found it an excellent plan to visit the schools of a township during the week previous to some one of its institutes. I then attend the institute, and in a general talk summarize the week's observations. I find many things during the week which I desire to speak about in the institute. In this way all the teachers have the benefit of the advice. It is also very appropriate and desirable that the superintendent talk to the patrons of some of the schools at the school-house in the evening. As he can not address the patrons of all the schools in this way, he should select those districts where the patrons take least interest in school matters. He may occasionally deliver a more formal address upon educational topics at some of the villages and smaller towns.

Amid all his varied duties the superintendent should ever remember that "Education is the formation of character." The true aim of the common school is to fit our boys and girls for practical life—for enlightened and honorable citizenship. While reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, etc., are extremely useful, and highly desirable, in themselves, they are taught in the public schools because they are necessary elements in the highest, noblest, and most useful type of manhood and womanhood. "The real strength and glory of a nation are to be sought and found in its universally educated citizens." He should labor to impress these truths upon the minds of both teachers and pupils. Many teachers seem to think that their duties extend no further than the branches of study; and that, if they do acceptable work in these, and the attendant matters which go to make an orderly and well appointed school, their trust is discharged. The sooner their minds are disabused of this error, the better will it be for the schools. The teacher assumes a responsibility second to none but the parent, and, in the sight of the law, not second to that.

I might mention other minor ways in which the superintendent's



visits may be made profitable, but the limits of this paper will not permit. I have confined my remarks to the more important particulars, and hope I have said something that will aid my brother superintendents in the arduous and important work of county school supervision.

## WORK OF COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BY

W. P. SMITH, SUPERINTENDENT OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

By the "work of the county board of education" I suppose is meant its jurisdiction, its sphere, its chapter of duties. These are fully set forth in supplemental section "E," on page 33 of the school law, as follows:

Said board shall consider the general wants and needs of the schools and school property of which they have charge, and all matters relating to the purchase of school furniture, books, maps, charts etc., the change of text-books, except in cities, and in the care and management of township libraries, shall be determined by such board, and each township shall conform as nearly as practicable to its actions, etc.

What can it do? What should it do? It can do some things it should not do, and it should do some things it can not do. The danger is, however, that it will fail to do some things which it can and should do. Let us now consider some of the things which come under the last named head, and deal with them as practical probabilities and duties.

General wants and needs of the school. This is a very broad subject, but one which should receive the careful attention of the board. I shall take up a few of what I deem to be the most pressing wants and needs of the schools of my county. In visiting my schools, I observed that many of them are suffering severely on account of having only a short term—eighty to ninety days during the year. This, of course, is taught during the winter, the schools opening about the first of November and closing about the first of March, following. During the remaining eight months of the year a private school is sustained in a majority of the districts for a period of three months, but in most of these schools the teachers are poorly

qualified for their work—teaching for a trifle—and it is a question whether their labors result in good to the juveniles under their charge, as the better qualified teachers of the public term often find much difficulty in correcting wrong impressions gathered in these private schools. But if we admit that good is accomplished to those attending, the difficulty is not yet removed. There are a large number of families not able to send their children to these private schools, and the children of such parents become discouraged by seeing their more fortunate classmates outstripping them in the race for knowledge. Besides this, the grading of the school is broken up. In other townships the trustees sustain a public school from one hundred to one hundred and ten days. In these townships the attendance is light at the beginning of the term if the school opens early, and at the close if it continues late. Teachers and pupils become tired toward the close, and the energy and enthusiasm which ought to and which did characterize both earlier in the term, begin to wane. The same difficulty exists here in relation to private schools.

Other townships kept their schools open from one hundred and forty to one hundred and forty-five days in the year, beginning in September and closing in April following. In these schools it was noticed that the attendance during the early part of the term was very light, the larger students, especially males, being needed at home. They enter school one at a time during the first eight or ten weeks of the term. By this time the weather is so severe that many of the smaller ones are compelled to drop out. Early in March the larger boys resume their work on the farm, and some of the smaller ones return. Thus a continual change in the daily exercises of the school is necessary. Under such circumstances teachers can not keep their schools in an organized condition, can not perform the work they lay out for the term, and, finding their real so far below their ideal, they become discouraged and, in a degree, careless. A longer term does not seem to mend matters.

In two of our townships the seven months' term is divided into two terms—one of four months, commencing about the first of November and closing about the first of March, the other opening the first of April and closing the last of June. In these townships but few pupils under eight years of age are enrolled during the winter term, and nearly all enter at the beginning. Here the teachers can organize their schools and make out a permanent programme, as they are not interrupted every week by the formation of

new classes or the dropping out of some already formed. The attendance is more regular, and the per cent. of attendance much higher. In the spring term nearly all the pupils are enrolled at the beginning, but few of them being over fourteen years old. I also observe in these spring terms, in nearly every instance, the enrollment and average attendance, as well as the per cent. of attendance, exceeds that of the winter term. I have watched these schools very closely for three years, and the result is very gratifying indeed. This, I think, is one of the greatest "wants and needs of our schools," and we will, as early as possible, arrange for two terms of school in each township. The remedy at present is local taxation.

Another matter which should receive close attention from the board is a course of study and some general rules and regulations for the government of the schools. These should be prepared with the greatest care and rigidly followed. Without this there can be no system in the work. Teachers will enter their schools without knowing the kind or amount of work done the previous term, and thus lose much valuable time in ascertaining such data. Besides, many teachers enter upon the work of the school-room without any well digested plan of their own, and without something to guide them will float about on the great ocean aimlessly, reminding one of a ship at sea without a rudder. The course of study should be so clearly laid out that any *live* teacher will be able to follow it readily; but no matter how clearly it may be presented, we may, perhaps will, find a few who can not or will not follow it. In such cases the superintendent should at once act upon the suggestion of DeWolf: "When a teacher dies the superintendent ought to bury him."

As to school property, the board should thoroughly discuss such matters as care of the property, repair of school-rooms, fencing, play-ground, wood-houses, privies, kind of fuel and time of providing it. In many instances the district school-house is used for religious, political or secret meetings, when each individual in attendance deems it his privilege to carry in all the mud his brogans will hold, and while there to chew as much tobacco as his nerves will stand. Thus the school-room is usually found in a deplorable condition when the time comes for opening a term of school. In many, and, I dare say, in a majority of districts, the labor of cleaning the school-room and otherwise putting it in order, which is properly the duty of the trustee or director, devolves upon the teacher, and if, from any cause, he can not arrive until the morning

his school is to open, he is often embarrassed and his legitimate work delayed, much to the detriment of himself and school, by having to put the room in order, just when he ought to be engaged in organizing his school, instead of soiling his hands and clothing handling a dirty, rusty stove, scrubbing or sweeping a tobacco stained floor and wainscoting. The fencing (if there happens to be any) is sadly out of repair, and the hogs have rooted the yard full of holes, which are filled with stagnant water, rendering it not only unfit for a play-ground, but unhealthy also. The weather-boarding is knocked off the wood-house, and the privies are in a condition well calculated to cultivate coarseness. If we look again into the school-room we will perhaps find from eight to ten panes of glass wanting, the stove standing on three legs, its door broken, the pipe eaten into holes by the rust, or if, perchance, in fair condition, entirely too small to warm the room unless brought to a red heat. There is not more than half the black-board surface necessary, and that sadly out of repair. As an effect of a leaky roof, a portion of the plastering overhead has released its hold on the laths and lies scattered over the floor. The erasers are worn out and no crayon yet provided. In one corner we find the handle of a broom and a pile of staves that was once a water bucket; but our search for a fire shovel, ash bucket, and iron poker, is fruitless, and there is no special provision for ventilation. The wood (if any has yet been provided) is of poor quality.

Though no teacher is likely to encounter all these obstacles at once, they all exist in the country schools, and that teacher who does not have to confront one or more of them the first day at school may consider himself especially fortunate. As a means of correcting these evils care should be taken to have the offices of directors filled with live men, and see that they discharge their duties according to law. Discuss these matters thoroughly at the meeting of the board, and instruct the county superintendent to issue a circular to the directors, clearly setting forth their duties, and urging a faithful performance of the same.

All these questions, and many others, which space forbids me mentioning, should be carefully considered by the board, and faithfully carried out by the trustees. The trustee is thus seen to be a duplex agent. He figures, first, as a part of the organic whole known as the County Board of Education; and, secondly, as a whole in the charge of the township's affairs. No officer has a more direct access to the people; no other can know so well the wants and needs of the schools, or the remedies for their defects.



# SHOULD COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS BE EXAMINED BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BY

A. G. WILSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF CASS COUNTY.

It appears to me that arguments numerous and unanswerable can be adduced in support of the affirmative of this question. Our law-makers, when they created the county superintendency law, had in contemplation the promotion of our public school interests. They recognized in our free schools the people's colleges, and supposed that, through an efficient system of county superintendency, they could more nearly be made to accomplish all that might confidently be expected of a system of free schools. It seems to me that the highest standard attainable in our public or free schools can only be reached through the instrumentality of an efficient system of supervision. A county superintendent should be a man of scholarly attainments, marked executive ability, persevering, energetic, enthusiastic, with well defined ideas of school work, moral integrity and decision of character. It is true that efficient work has been done by county superintendents, which in many counties would not have been more effective or productive of greater good had the superintendents been subjected to the most rigid examination; but this fact does not reflect in any degree upon the plausibility of our argument. This efficient service has been done by a class of superintendents who, had they been called upon, could have passed an examination before the State Board of Education. So their efficiency would have been enhanced rather than diminished by the effort put forth in the preparation for an examination. The soldier is required to occasionally present himself for close inspection and examination by his superior officer, and the very fact of his being thus called upon causes him to be more vigilant and observing about the condition of his person and his arms. The teacher is examined and licensed according to his qualifications, and I believe that those teachers who prepare for an annual examination, devote more time to preparation than those teachers do who are examined only biennially. If superintendents were required to pass an examination upon questions prepared by the state board, it would rid the profession of very many who are chosen to the position of county superintendent, for no other special qualification except that they happen to affiliate with the political party that exercises dominion over those counties. It would also rid the profession of many who are chosen superin-

tendents because they are engaged in the practice of law, medicine or editing a newspaper, and can devote but a portion of their time to the superintendency work, and will thereby entail but little expense upon the county. In some instances persons are chosen to fill the office of county superintendent who have never been engaged in the work of teaching; chosen because they are unsuccessful as doctors or lawyers, and the very purpose for which the county superintendency law was created is thus defeated. A county superintendent should be a practical teacher, and, if required to pass an examination, in many instances better and more practical men would be secured. The argument is adduced, and not without some foundation, that many persons who are able to pass the examination for a first-grade state license could not successfully fill the office of county superintendent—just as we sometimes find teachers whose scholarship will entitle them to a good grade of license, yet they measurably fail as teachers. I am of the opinion that superintendents should be examined especially for that office, and that executive ability as well as scholarship should be considered, and it would seem that this examination should take place after the superintendent has been elected to office.

The expense of a second election might be entailed upon some counties, but, notwithstanding this, I believe that it would be preferable to a law recognizing a state certificate as one of the requisite qualifications for a county superintendent. Again, if superintendents were required to pass an examination, it would, in a great degree, cut off that competition for the office that is offered in many counties by second, third, and even fourth-rate teachers; a competition that is in every way detrimental to the office and its efficient administration. And last, but not least, the good work that has been so well begun would, ere long, be carried to a higher degree of perfection, if superintendents were required to pass an examination. The opposition to the superintendency system would be less positive, and the masses of the people from Ohio on the east, to Illinois on the west, from the river on the south, to the lake on the north, would be inspired with new zeal and admiration for our noble system of free schools, because of the demand that superintendents be men of culture and educational ability, rather than men chosen to meet party demands and political ends. May the day speedily dawn when Indiana's superintendents shall be examined as to their fitness and ability to point the way wherein the intelligence of a great state may run and not weary; walk and not faint.



## QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

BY

D. M. BECK, SUPERINTENDENT OF BROWN COUNTY.

In approaching a treatise on the above named subject I feel quite a delicacy, when realizing its vast importance and my inability to do justice to so sublime a theme. In contemplating the necessary qualifications of a true and successful teacher, I have endeavored to measure the relative magnitude of responsibility resting upon the teacher, compared with that resting upon individuals in the various other professional stations in life. The result of my investigation has led me to the conclusion that the teacher occupies a station in life probably second in importance to none other. Admitting the above proposition to be true, the qualifications of a teacher should be such as would enable her to do justice to herself, and especially to those dependent little ones under her care. In pursuing this subject farther, we will divide it into three heads, viz.: First, a teacher should be well qualified to administer the laws of health; second, she should be able by her knowledge and wisdom to enlighten the mind; third, she should possess the necessary qualifications to enable her to preserve and educate the soul.

1. There is such an existing sympathy between the mind and body that she who fails as a teacher to faithfully and diligently look after the temporal wants and welfare of her pupils fails to possess the proper qualifications of a teacher, and is unworthy of a position in a school-room. Every teacher should understand the laws of health, and should carefully guard her pupils from violating said laws while they are in her care. She should feel the weight of responsibility resting upon her, in assuming the place of a parent or guardian, to preserve and protect the health of those dependent and thrice precious jewels committed to her care. How sad to think of a loving father or a fond mother entrusting a charming little boy, with rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes and a happy temper, to the care of a teacher who would let him be exposed to the atmosphere of an ill-ventilated and sultry room for a time, and then rush, childlike, into a chilling blast; or who would permit him, after engaging in the merry games of childhood until the body is covered with perspiration, to sit in a current of cold air, thereby probably contracting disease, which in time would destroy his own happiness and tear him from the fond embrace of his loving parents.

2. We think it unnecessary to argue at much length the necessity of a teacher's possessing a thorough knowledge of the branches to be taught in our public schools. He who is unacquainted with a road is unable to describe it to others. He who is blind is incapable of leading others. So he who is unacquainted with the subject of arithmetic, geography, or any other branch of education, is wholly unfit to teach it. And yet a person may understand all the branches necessary to be taught in our public schools and lack many prerequisites required to make him a successful teacher. Courage, firmness, zeal, industry, etc., are all essential characteristics of a good teacher. He who lacks courage will meet with many insurmountable difficulties in the profession of teaching in our common schools. He who is indolent is unfit for a mortar-bearer in a brick-yard, much less is he unfit to engage the restless minds and precious time of our dear little girls and boys who are being carried upon the swift wings of time into womanhood and manhood, and whose destinies in time and eternity greatly depend upon the improvement of their time in youth. But inasmuch as some of these, together with other characteristics, will enlist our attention in the latter part of our subject, we will proceed to examine the third and last, but not least, proposition:

3. Before approaching this part of our subject, we desire to make the following remarks: The principal object of an education, in the minds of both teachers and parents in former days, seems to have been the *power* to transact the common business of life. But we maintain that this, when compared with the true object of education, falls into utter insignificance. We maintain that the true objects of an education are human happiness and perfection; that the power to transact business correctly is only auxiliary to our happiness; and without an education of the heart that power may prove to be a curse to an individual and to a nation.

Knowledge is power, and that power unrestrained by a conscientiousness of right and wrong, has caused widows to weep and orphans to beg. Yea, moreover, it has caused the sturdy sons of a nation to welter in their own blood.

Teachers, therefore, to take charge of a material finer than gold and more precious than diamonds, a material from which to mould characters to be useful in life, and spirits to be happy in eternity, should be women and men of pure hearts and clean hands. They should be philanthropists in deed and in truth. They should not only possess a thorough knowledge of the text books, and have a

clear understanding of their duty in administering the laws of health, but they should be women and men of character. Character is what a man is, and not what he is thought to be. The character of a teacher should be made up of words and deeds emanating from an honest, upright, devoted, loving heart, and a persevering spirit.

Placing a man destitute of character in the school-room to direct and educate the youths of our land, would be far worse than to have them exposed to the extreme cruelty of the savage. In the latter case the body would be exposed; in the former, the soul—that immortal part which is to live forever in the peaceful presence of God, or banished from the glory of His power—would be in great danger of being contaminated by the baneful influences emanating from a corrupt heart.

Recapitulation. First, negatively: A teacher should not be an idler; he should not be accused of falsehood; he should not be a dram-drinker or a whiskey-saloon visitor; he should not be profane, tyrannical, abusive, or partial. In short, he should not say or do any thing that pious and loving parents would not have their children imitate. On the contrary, a teacher should be intelligent, industrious, truthful, temperate, just, zealous and exemplary in all things. He should be a model man; in short, he should be qualified to preserve the body, to enlighten and strengthen the mind, and to educate the souls of our children that they may be prepared to enjoy life, to fill the measure intended by their Creator, and when done with time, to enjoy the peaceful presence of God and angels forever.

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## HOW TO CONDUCT TOWNSHIP INSTITUTES.

BY

J. S. GAMBLE, SUPERINTENDENT OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

As experience is the best teacher, I have learned by such that township institutes are of great advantage to young teachers. School life lasts not long; hence the necessity of availing one's self of all the advantages that can be obtained. In these institutes the young teachers can obtain the best methods of teaching from their superiors in a short time, which would otherwise require a long time,

and that, too, by experimenting upon the pupils. In order to make institutes productive of the best results, the interest of patrons, pupils, directors, trustees, and superintendents, all must be enlisted. How can this be done? Superintendents must be in *earnest*. Let us remember the story of Demosthenes, the great orator, when one came to him and wanted him to plead his cause. He heard him without attention, while he told his story without earnestness. The man saw this, and cried out with anxiety that it was all true. "Ah!" said Demosthenes, "I believe you now."

The superintendent should visit all the schools of a township (and have the trustee with him, if possible,) previous to holding an institute, and invite parents, pupils, one and all, to attend, and thus become acquainted and interested in one another's welfare. Arrange for a model school in the forenoon. This plan has worked nicely in Fayette county. A good, earnest, live trustee is a power in the institutes, and here I would recommend that an efficient trustee be retained as long as possible. A regular and consecutive set of programmes should be arranged, part of the time by the superintendent, and part of the time by trustees and teachers. Discuss the subjects of school interests for the most part; sometimes the eight legal branches, and sometimes other than these. Sometimes have a teacher to give a lesson in botany, natural history, astronomy, etc. Each teacher should be given a special subject, and should be required to do his part. The motto must be, "No Failure." I would move that teacher and pupils rest Friday P. M., where the institute is to be held the Saturday following. This we have done in Fayette, and with good results.

Plans of holding institutes: First, model school—one of the teachers teaches school Saturday forenoon; the other teachers observe methods and take notes. Second, divide the county into sections; in which case the teachers form the institute. Third, hold one joint institute every three months; this is always interesting.

The first (or model school) I think the best. The reason is obvious; it secures the attendance of parents and pupils, which the others do not. The best teachers all attend. Those who need the benefits of them most attend the least.

These institutes have awakened an interest amongst the parents that nothing else has done. Four years ago we had an average of only four and a half months school; now we have an average of almost eight—will have eight next school year.



One obstacle to our success is that teachers must bear their own expenses. This, I think, might be obviated by the following or some other plan: Have the law so changed that every applicant for teacher's license be required to pay into an institute fund a fee of fifty cents, or one dollar, to be used in defraying the expenses of township and county institutes. The fund furnished for the latter by law is quite too small as it is. All parties agree that there is an advance in interest and results in the school work of Fayette county since 1873.

Fayette county is quietly but steadily advancing. The county has a much more distinct idea of these institutes than it had five years ago. People generally dislike people and things with which they are not acquainted. These institutes are a means of educating the people, and, as the people become enlightened, the opponents of our excellent school system will decrease, become less, and finally fade away.

If good, earnest, honest, self-sacrificing superintendents, trustees, and teachers, are secured in their various departments for a few more years, it will be refreshing to learn that our public schools are no longer in danger, and that our people will be self-governing, useful and happy.

## SAME SUBJECT.

BY

I. W. RICHARDS, SUPERINTENDENT OF SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

The school law provides for the creation of township institutes; hence, in compliance with that decree, the teachers in the several counties of Indiana organize themselves for self-improvement, and I think means can not be better adjusted to accomplish this end than the township institute.

By the proper organization and progress of these meetings competition arises, which brings before the ambitious teacher the honor and emoluments of victory, together with the disgrace and embarrassment of defeat. Not only this, but the most practical results are obtained, such as can be taken to the school-room and practiced with success. Therefore, rather than abolish the township institute, I would suggest that, in addition to them, the teachers form what I

should term a literary society, to meet twice per month, to discuss the different subjects upon theory and practice. This was done in one of our townships last year, which awakened a greater zeal and enthusiasm than was noticed in any other township. This, in some places, perhaps, would be a difficult task, since it puts additional labor upon the teacher; yet a large majority of our teachers are looking forward and contemplating results rather than the difficulties that attend their attainment.

Our method of holding township institutes is as follows: At the beginning we organize by appointing a permanent president and secretary, and either of these, in the absence of the other, calls the house to order. I have a president appointed because I can not be present at all of these meetings. Before the first institute I write a programme, which does not include more than four exercises. This programme simply consists of the names of the exercises only. I do not assign any exercise to any particular teacher, so that I can thereby prevent them from concentrating their thoughts and attention to any special branch to the exclusion of all the rest.

Heretofore efforts have been made to hold township institutes in this county by assigning to each teacher a definite work. This, so far as I have been able to determine, has a tendency to paralyze such an organization, because giving to a teacher a certain work, he becomes interested in that work, and, consequently, pays no attention to any other. If a specified work is given to each teacher, stagnation and failure is sure to follow.

In addition to what has already been said with reference to this programme, I place no time-table upon it, thereby preventing a limitation of time to any special exercise. This I would give as an invariable rule, that whenever any subject under consideration becomes dry and uninteresting, no matter how important, drop it at once and proceed to the next. It is a law of mind that a lasting impression can not be made when an interest is not manifested. Suppose, for instance, we have upon a programme the subject arithmetic, physiology, or any of the common branches; I would call out, as pupils, the teachers most deficient in imparting instruction in that branch, and call on one of the best in the township to conduct a recitation. I would proceed in this way, changing pupils and teacher, until having gone through all the programme, giving time for criticism and general discussion at the end of each recitation. Again, every one must understand that he either must act as pupil or teacher; consequently, in order to save embarrassment attendant



upon failure, every one will study, and not only study one of the exercises on the programme, but all; hence, every one will come on the appointed day with well studied lessons, prepared to make a display creditable to themselves and to their several districts. This method will not only be of the greatest practical utility to the teachers, directly, but will aid the superintendent in rendering a judicious decision in granting licenses.

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## MODE OF CONDUCTING EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS.

BY

J. W. C. SPRINGSTEEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

I have always tried to conform to the rules of the state board and the law. I hold my examinations in the school-houses in the county at points to suit the convenience of teachers, and the times and places are always made known, either through the papers or by notices sent out to all the public places throughout the county.

I always determine just how much time can be given to each branch on a general examination, and then modify or change to suit the exceptions that most always present themselves.

### MANNER.

I arrange the applicants in the room the best I can to offer the least inducements to take advantage of circumstances. If possible, I allow but one candidate to occupy the same desk. I examine all on the same branch at the same time. I always have the questions prepared by the state board, except when I hold an examination on any other than the last Saturday in the month. I cut from the list one branch at a time and take in the manuscript on that before giving another. I never let a manuscript pass into the hands of an applicant after it comes to my hands. I do not permit an applicant to leave the room with a manuscript unfinished.

### TIME.

I hold nearly all my examinations on the last Saturday in each month. Sometimes I vary from this to accommodate teachers. When I do, I make my own questions.

## FREQUENCY.

I hold but one examination in each month, with but one or two exceptions, in the course of a year. One examination in each month usually meets all the demands.

## DIFFICULTIES.

Under this head I propose to give my opinion of our manner of making teachers in our State. I will first mention the difficulties in conducting the examinations. There are really no very great difficulties, except when the number of applicants is large. In this case it is usually very difficult to arrange them in the room to prevent them from taking every advantage to get or give assistance. When I have a large number, I usually have some one to assist me in keeping close watch in order to detect all attempts to violate the rules. The greatest difficulty appears in the final result of the examination. I am clearly of the opinion that at no distant day our plan will have to be changed entirely. The present plan is a very great improvement on all preceding plans, yet it falls so far short of what is really needed that I am forced to regard it as a failure.

## REASONS.

First, it does not secure uniformity in the State; second, it fails to develop the teaching ability of the applicant; third, it discourages the establishment of good normal schools.

I claim as a reason for not securing uniformity that the law and popular opinion demand enough teachers to fill the schools. If they are not the best, then such as can be secured. The price paid being governed by the trustees renders it impossible to prevent constant changes in teachers. Since the schools must be supplied, a superintendent must make teachers (?) of just such material as is available. A good teacher has the whole country for his field of labor, while a bad one is confined to a locality in which he has personal friends, and his friends will have him or no one. If the prices in my neighboring county are good, my good material is all taken from me, and in that event I must choose to the best advantage from what is left. This lets me down into an element that renders all my examinations mere experiment. So that when I mark an answer I must take into consideration the amount of

material and its kind in order to know just what to give. I know that if each answer on a manuscript were marked as the state board would mark it, giving full credit for other evidences of qualification, southern Indiana would be relieved of sixty-five per cent. of her teachers. In the counties where good prices are paid, where public sentiment demands real merit in a teacher, the superintendent rejects a great deal of material that some of us are glad to get. The superintendent is authorized by the present law to fix his own standard; but I say that no superintendent does or can fix any definite standard. His standard is bandied from one thing to another by all the circumstances surrounding him. He is tied hand and foot by the many inconveniences that are now developing.

I stated that our present plan fails to develop the teaching ability of the teacher, and I think when all the superintendents consider the results thus far they will agree with me.

There is a tendency upon the part of nearly all teachers, especially those of a lower grade, to study the art of answering questions, with a view to making a good manuscript. They study mostly the things embraced, in a general way, in the range of the questions. There is a circumscribed limit from which the questions are selected, and, by studying the general tenor of those that have already been used, a teacher can determine, with a great degree of accuracy, just what is necessary to meet the demands for the future. This tendency is apparent in our institutes, where the teachers, as a class, ingeniously inveigle their instructors into a course that will assist them when the day of examination comes. The art of teaching in a way that will lead to a healthy symmetrical development of the intellects entrusted to the care of teachers is a secondary consideration. If the superintendent prevents this in the institute he can not prevent it when the teacher is left to himself. To answer a question is one thing; to convey the idea contained therein to another is quite a different thing. It is true that in some cases a superintendent can be governed by what he sees in the school-room; but, for the reasons above given, the teachers stay so short a time that his opportunities are very meager. So that, as before stated, it is mostly experiment at best.

A greater contrast may be shown by comparing our plan with the plan of our State Normal. Two strangers come to me for examination; one answers a large per cent. of the questions, while the other, having a neatly-prepared manuscript, answers a very small per cent., and I, having nothing but the bare manu-

scripts from which to judge of their qualifications, grant a license to each in accordance with the evidence, one reaching just within the range of my standard, the other reaches near the top. I go to their respective schools and find that, to do justice to both, they should exchange certificates. The one of the high grade has devoted his time to the art of answering questions, while the other is supplied with books on the art of teaching. He spends his spare time in learning more and more of the peculiar nature of the development of the intellectual beings under his care. Two others, of like qualifications, desire to become teachers; one goes to the county superintendent for his license, the other to the State Normal. One answers a certain per cent. of the questions submitted, and receives a certificate of qualification to teach. The other is required to take a course of three years in the Normal, and then demonstrate by two years' teaching that he is a practical teacher before he receives a certificate. The student of the Normal can leave his studies for a year and go to almost any superintendent and get a license; but he can not get it from the Normal. The Normal is a part of the school system; why this difference? I do not claim as great a difference as I have represented; but that it is in a great measure the case, no one, I think, will deny. Some talk of compulsory education; and I, too, favor it, provided they let it commence with the preparation of teachers and school officers—county superintendents first, teachers and trustees next—and then it will not be so much of a parody on common sense to drive the children into the schools. Let the State build or provide, in some way, a sufficient number of normal schools to supply the demands for good teachers, and as they can not prepare teachers without they attend, compel their attendance by abolishing the present system of examination, and demanding of every teacher a certificate of qualification from a school having authority from the State to grant it. Let the state board constitute a board of censors, to regulate and govern such schools, to see that the work is genuine and uniform, and then, and not till then, will we have the uniformity so long sought for in the preparation of teachers. I am not in favor of crying "Peace, peace," when there is no peace. I think a great many superintendents flatter themselves that our system is nearly perfect; but I, for one, am not of that opinion. I give full credit to the plan as it is, and speak with due deference to its originators, but it avails us but little to close our eyes to facts. I shall have to close, as my space is more than covered now. I should like to have had unlimited space to discuss this subject, for I could have put it in better shape.



# PREPARATION OF QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS—ADVANTAGES OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

BY

H. B. HILL, SUPERINTENDENT OF DEARBORN COUNTY.

If we agree, that upon the examination for certificates to teach depends largely the efficiency of our schools, we may readily understand the reason for assigning the above subject, and the paramount importance that should be attached to it. We claim that the examinations should be made one of the strongest features of our school system. We have observed the changes in the manner of holding examinations, and, as they have become more systematic, more thorough, we have observed, with pleasure, the gradual improvement of our schools—teachers becoming more scholarly, the schools gradually growing into system, and the best methods coming into use, until we have attained our present growth in school work.

The preparation of examination questions is a very important work. I think, myself, that they should be prepared by the State Board of Education, for reasons that will appear further along in my argument. In the preparation of these questions, the propounders would do well to observe the following cautions: First, questions should be free of ambiguity; second, avoid technicalities, especially in grammar; third, questions that will test general scholarship are preferable; fourth, they should deal more with the philosophy of subjects.

I am glad to see that the questions, now prepared by the State, are tending almost wholly in this direction. After the above cautions, it is scarcely necessary to add that physical geography is the life of the descriptive, and that a teacher may be able to locate all the places mentioned in geography, and yet fail to teach the subject successfully, for want of a knowledge of the physical. He may be able to give all the dates in history, mention the names of all the generals, yet he may fail to present the subject to children in an interesting manner, for lack of a knowledge of the philosophy of history. If we expect our teachers to advance, we must make our examination questions progressive. When we come to consider the advantages and disadvantages of the present system, we find that the arguments are largely in favor of the former. The advan-

tages are many, the disadvantages few, and but few criticisms on the system can be successfully sustained. The whole work, from the preparation of the questions to the issuing of certificates, is so systematic that, should an applicant be skeptical enough to question the result of his examination, a reference to his manuscript, and the manner of grading, soon satisfies him that fairness and impartiality are the principles that govern the examination. Among the advantages of the present system we shall consider the following:

1. *A uniform system is established over the entire State.* The teachers in every county are submitted to the same test. Were it otherwise, educational progress would be far greater in some counties than in others. The thoroughness of the examinations would then depend entirely upon the examiner and his appreciation of the growing needs of the schools. In some instances the questions would be provokingly difficult; in others too simple to furnish an ample test of scholarship. Each examiner would "fix the standard of examination" for his own county; consequently there would be as many systems as there are counties in the State. Should the examiner be a man of good education and sound judgment the examinations would be searching and impartial, and none would be licensed except persons capable of filling the position of teacher. On the other hand, should he be incompetent himself, and not up with the spirit of the times, the examinations would be poorly conducted, incompetent persons licensed to teach, the standard of education would be lowered, and a general dilapidation of the schools of that county would be the result.

2. *It tests more thoroughly the ability of the applicants.* According to the old system of oral examinations the brighter teachers answered all the questions, becoming scapegoats for the duller ones, who were probably licensed on the principle that "speech is silver, but silence is gold." The present system supplies a sure test of scholarship for every applicant. Each one must answer the questions for himself, independent of any one else, in his own way, and stand upon his own individual merits. His answers are written and left with the superintendent to be carefully inspected and graded. There can be no passing over a doubtful answer or giving him credit for something he did not say. How different from the time when an applicant for a school was examined in reading, writing and arithmetic, and granted a license after answering a few simple oral questions.

3. *The system favors the applicant.* He goes to the examination



room properly supplied with writing materials, and with the whole day before him in which to perform his work. The superintendent gives him a list of questions on a certain subject and allows him ample time to study them carefully before writing his answers, so that there can be no reason why he should not do himself justice. Not so with the one who goes before the examiner to answer the questions orally. He naturally feels some embarrassment before a roomfull of teachers, some of whom, he fancies, are better educated than himself, and will mentally laugh at his stupidity. So that, when called upon to answer hastily, he stammers out something which, had he been allowed time for reflection, he would not recognize as his own, and which does not do justice to his knowledge of the subject. Again, the system furnishes the applicant a means of defense against an unjust or prejudiced superintendent, should he meet with such a one. If he knows he has answered questions correctly and not received credit for them, his answers are a matter of record, and he may appeal to the state superintendent, to whom they go just as he wrote them, and who will examine them and grade them correctly.

4. *As the state board is in the educational center of the State, it seems proper that the questions proceed from that source.* They being men of ability and long experience in school work, it is expected of them that they should be so thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the country schools, as to know just what the questions should be to so test the teacher's ability that none will be licensed, except those that will further the advancement of the schools and bring them up to a high standard of perfection. Besides, it gives the questions more dignity. Coming as they do, from the head of the school system, they carry with them that authority which commands the respect and confidence of the teachers.

5. *It removes, to a great extent, the responsibility from the county superintendent.* The questions are prepared for him and sent ready for use, with a basis marked for grading each question. This new feature in the questions greatly assists him in examining manuscripts, and should be commended by every superintendent. If he strictly follows these rules for grading, as he should in every case, any dissatisfaction on the part of the applicant, and appeal to the state superintendent, would certainly result in confirming his decision, thus strengthening his position and influence over his teachers.

6. *It educates the superintendent.* As before stated, there are a few who will slip into the office of county superintendent who are

not competent to prepare the questions. As it is, they receive them a few days before examination day, and in order to be prepared for the work of examining manuscripts look them over carefully. It not infrequently happens that there are questions which require considerable study on the part of the superintendent. In this way, he is constantly adding to his own education, becoming more familiar with the common branches, the theory and practice of teaching, and at least one man in the county is progressing.

In conclusion, we will say as before, that the system is so nearly perfect that criticisms do not readily appear. It is true that some superintendents speculate on these printed questions, yet the fault is not chargeable to the system. If there is a superintendent in the State who engages in this nefarious business, he would be dishonest with a system of his own. Again, it comes to me that some few superintendents use the questions before the last Saturday in the month, thus giving teachers an opportunity to go from one county to another. Yet, as before, the fault lies with the superintendent.

I am persuaded to say with my experience with the system, that it is good enough and will stand the test for many years to come if the superintendents will only do their duty in the matter and carry out the instructions of the state board.

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## DISMISSAL OF TEACHERS—HOW AND WHY.

BY

ISAAC MILLER, SUPERINTENDENT OF FLOYD COUNTY.

The law upon the subject of "Dismissal of Teachers" is, in substance, as follows: That, if at any time after the commencement of any school, a majority of the voters petition that they wish their teacher dismissed, the trustee shall dismiss such teacher; but only upon due notice and good cause shown.

The above law, in my opinion, is defective, for the following reasons: According to law the trustee is the legal person to select and employ teachers. Now, while it gives the right to the trustee, as it should, the above law gives, at the same time, to the voters, the right of dismissal, which it should not. A miserable teacher is sometimes, yes, very often, retained in the school, because the voters

do not wish to make trouble, or in any way disturb the school, thinking that, rather than have the ill-will of any one, they will let the teacher continue in the school, although they know him to be totally unfit for the work in which he is engaged.

Again, an excellent teacher is subject to the whims and caprices of the voters, because the trustee failed to appoint a special pet of theirs. In this county, in two cases, huge efforts were made to dismiss the teachers for no other reason than that they were not the persons the voters wanted.

Then how should the inefficient teacher be dismissed? From an experience of twenty years of "school-room work," I would answer that the dismissal of teachers should be made by the county superintendent, and by him alone. If the superintendent is an experienced man, he can easily ascertain who of his teachers are doing their duty, and who are not. Then let the superintendent have the power to terminate such teachers' connection with the schools as are not doing their duty, by a revocation of their license, thus placing the matter beyond the whims of dissatisfied voters of a school district. Why? Because under the present law the teacher who has been dismissed has his connection severed only with the school he was teaching, and he can secure a school in some other locality; whereas a revocation of his license severs his connection, not only with the school he was teaching, but with every other school in the county. And if such were the law it would stimulate the teachers to be more earnest, active, and wide awake to the wants of the school, striving earnestly, at all times, to elevate the standard of his school, and improve himself in the noble profession in which he is engaged.

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## SAME SUBJECT.

BY

THOMAS H. HARRISON, SUPERINTENDENT OF BOONE COUNTY.

After a teacher has been employed by the proper authorities to teach a certain school for a given time and a stipulated sum, his dismissal should not occur only under extraordinary circumstances.

To dismiss a teacher and employ another during term time, produces dissatisfaction and disorganization, both of which should be avoided

as much as possible. A considerable loss of time must be sustained before another teacher can be procured, and bring order out of confusion. I feel that great care should be taken in the employment of a teacher, and many things should be taken into consideration—his habits, his inclinations, whether he suits the work that will be required of him, his qualifications in general, and, especially, whether he has the tact of imparting knowledge to others. But, when all things are considered, and, in the judgment of the trustees, he is fitted for the work before him, and is chosen legally and properly, he should not be disturbed only under extraordinary circumstances. His conduct must be of a very damaging character before the authorities can afford to dismiss him. He should not be dismissed to simply satisfy a few objecting ones who are “*liable*” to find fault with a teacher.

There are but two good and valid reasons why a teacher should be dismissed; one is immoral practices, and the other is incompetency. The first named would be a damage to the whole educational system of our country. It would be unwise to permit an immoral teacher to be an example for his pupils, for he might sow the seeds of sin and crime, and thereby entail upon their lives eternal disgrace and shame.

The law of our land, as well as our whole system of education, accepts and recognizes the Bible as the law of morals, and all teachers should make it their text-book, and written law of behavior. And the conduct of any teacher is scarcely blameless who refuses to point the youth to its wonderful teachings. And any teacher who respects not its teachings, and refuses to accept its proscriptions, defies its warnings and refuses to obey its mandates, is unfit to become a teacher of the youth, or keep its mind in the pathway of truth and virtue. It is our opinion that only teachers of the highest grade of morals should be called upon to teach the youth of the land, especially in a land where crime is on the increase, and more particularly when the increase is among the rising generation. The better way to decrease the commission of crime is to put it into the minds and hearts of the young, that “honesty is the best policy,” and “that the way of the *transgressor* is hard.” Teach people to do right and they will be happy. I believe, unless something is speedily done to check the course of crime among the young in our land, that the day is not far distant when lawless mobs will be seen as often as petit juries are now, and severe laws will not be effective; a purer and better teaching will secure a better and purer govern-



ment. Therefore, we should encourage the better morals, and elevate the standard of morality among the *instructors*, for as human beings are taught they will practice. If the teacher is immoral, the pupils will emulate his example. To this, I anxiously point the trustee, and hope he will carefully consider the immense weight of responsibility that rests upon him in that particular; and, also, I would remind him of the fact that he can not alienate the responsibility to patrons or superintendent.

Secondly. For incompetency I advise the dismissal of a teacher. When by deception or accident an applicant procures a license to teach, and afterwards is found to be wholly incompetent, he should be relieved of his charge. We can not afford to lose the money; neither can the pupils afford to lose the time, with an incompetent teacher. I have no sympathy with incompetent teachers of this day. The opportunities for procuring an education are so great that any one can procure a *thorough* knowledge of the eight branches. It does not require years of toil and expense in an academy, or college, to thoroughly comprehend the common school branches. They are taught within reach of every one in Indiana.

Of course a general neglect of duty would be good cause for dismissing a teacher; but, aside from the above reasons, we are inclined to the opinion that we should be very careful about staining the reputation, or forever damaging the prospects of a *young* teacher by sustaining charges for their dismissal.

It is true, the claims of no one take precedence of the children of our land, for whom so much of the wealth of a great, rich country is annually expended; but, at the same time, we should be careful to see that the charges are well founded, and made, too, in the absence of prejudices and jealousies. I believe it is our duty to carefully weigh the testimony in a trial for dismissal, and regard every mitigating circumstance as a benefit to the accused, and then deal justly with the accusations as well as the accused.

In conclusion I would say that, unless the conduct of a teacher is antagonistic to one of the vital principles above mentioned, I would not encourage, but discourage, his dismissal.

## GRADATION OF LICENSES.

BY

W. T. STILWELL, SUPERINTENDENT OF GIBSON COUNTY.

If there were but one grade of license, that is, if all licenses were given for the same length of time, great injustice would be done to the better class of teachers by thus putting them upon a level with the inferior ones; and the inferior ones, having once obtained a license, would be robbed of all incentive to advance to a higher grade.

All teachers are not equal, either in scholarship or in skill in teaching, and the law very wisely provides for grading the licenses of teachers according to scholarship and the ability of the applicant to teach and govern. How many grades should be established, and what should be the length of time each grade should run? are questions which may admit of some discussion.

It is a long distance from the inferior teachers to the best ones, and in every county there are teachers who fill every intermediate point between the worst and the best. This is so from the very nature of things, and it is likely always to remain so; and it shows the necessity for a number of grades. The law provides for four, and this is certainly not too many. There are reasons why the licenses should not run for a longer period of time than is now provided for by law. The oftener a teacher undergoes an examination before a county superintendent the better he will keep himself prepared for the school work, both in scholarship and the best methods of instruction. County superintendents are often deceived as to the ability of applicants to teach successfully, and for this reason they often issue a license for a longer period of time than is merited by the applicant, and when a license is once given, they usually permit it to expire by its own limitation, rather than get themselves into trouble by revoking the license on account of the inability of the holder to teach successfully. A period of two years is certainly long enough for the best teachers, and six months is not too short for the inferior ones.

The highest grade of license issued by a county superintendent should be only one step in scholarship and skill below the state certificate issued by the State Board of Education, so that the state certificate and the county licenses may form a regular series.



To obtain a license for two years in this county requires an average in the eight branches of one hundred per cent. It may be supposed by some that, with this requirement, no license for two years would be issued, as all teachers will fail on some questions in the examination, and this supposition would be true if the per cents. were computed from the scholarship alone; but when to the per cents. obtained at the examination a reasonable amount is added to compensate for the skill of the applicant, a number of teachers in the county are found who can obtain this grade.

The demand for teachers in a county is very nearly a fixed quantity, while the supply is variable, and depends upon the minimum per cents. required for the lowest grade of license, the rigidity of the examinations and the closeness in marking the per cents. The supply must necessarily be equal to the demand, and this supply must be taken from such material as the country produces. If the minimum per cents. required for the lowest grade of license are very high, the supply will be less than the demand; and the demand must be supplied, however inferior the material. If the minimum is put very low, the supply will be greater than the demand, and some of the schools will be filled with teachers of less scholarship than it was necessary to use. The minimum used in this county for the past year is an average, in the eight branches, of seventy per cent., and the supply has proved to be equal to the demand.

It seems to me that we need no additional legislation on the subject of grading licenses.

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## SAME SUBJECT.

BY

ROBERT C. KING, SUPERINTENDENT OF OWEN COUNTY.

### SHOULD THERE BE FOUR GRADES, OR TWO?

I think that four grades will better supply the wants of our schools than two, for the reason that if there were only two grades, the credit of the first grade would necessarily be very distinct from that of the second, and there might not be much difference, in some cases, between the general averages of the two.

## WHAT PER CENTS. SHOULD BE REQUIRED?

Requiring complete and strictly correct answers to the county questions, I think that a general average of seventy per cent., with a grade below fifty-five per cent. on no branch, should entitle the applicant to a license for six months. A general average of eighty per cent. with a grade below sixty per cent. on no branch, should entitle the applicant to license for twelve months.

A general average of ninety per cent. with a grade below seventy per cent. on no branch, should entitle the applicant to license for eighteen months.

A general average of ninety-three per cent. with a grade below eighty per cent. on no branch, and at least nine months successful experience in teaching, should entitle the applicant to license for twenty-four months.

If the applicant has attended a county or state teachers' association within the last year, and takes an educational journal, the license should show these facts, but the general average should not be increased on this account.

In addition to the above, I would say that no applicant should be licensed whose grade on orthography, reading or writing falls below seventy per cent.

SHOULD THE TIME FOR WHICH LICENSE IS ISSUED BE  
LENGTHENED?

The time should not be lengthened, for the reason that we are progressing, and, besides, some teachers, if they were licensed for a longer period than twenty-four months, would not be prompted to review as they now are. Let teachers who wish to procure license for a greater length of time than twenty-four months, apply for state license.

## SELECTION AND ELECTION OF TEACHERS.

BY

D. F. LEMMON, SUPERINTENDENT OF HARRISON COUNTY.

It is evident that under our present school law, township trustees have the exclusive authority of selecting teachers. But in this county trustees have been slow to assume the responsibility, although quite a sentiment is growing in favor of the law.

Trustees have had several obstacles to overcome. The people have long had the privilege of electing their teachers, and consequently are jealous of their rights. They often have favorites upon whom they wish to confer a favor by selecting them to teach their schools, disregarding their scholarship and competency. Many believe that their trustees are no more competent than they are to select teachers, and many believe that they are better qualified than their trustees are. Well, in districts where the patrons take an interest in their schools, and always labor for the best interest of them, the citizens in such districts, no doubt, can make good selections; but where you find one district where such an interest is taken, you will find at least nine districts where such an interest is not taken. Trustees who discharge their duties well, are certainly better qualified to make good selections than patrons are. Trustees who discharge their duties according to the spirit of the law, will become well acquainted with all the teachers of their communities, and become perfectly familiar with the schools of their townships. They will know the needs and wants of every school in their district, and are therefore better qualified to make good selections and locate teachers to a better advantage to the schools as well as to the teachers themselves.

School meetings for the election of teachers generally breed dissensions in the districts, which frequently last during the entire school term, greatly destroying the efficiency of the schools. School meetings have a tendency to array teacher against teacher, engendering ill feelings among applicants for the schools, which should be entirely averted, if possible. The very best of feelings should at all times exist among teachers; the success of our schools demands it.

It is a great annoyance to good teachers to be compelled every year to canvass and electioneer for positions in our district schools; and, as a rule, the best teachers are the poorest electioneers, for the reason that while they are preparing themselves for the school-room, the indolent, inferior teachers are studying some electioneering scheme by which they can capture the votes of the "dear people." Trustees are slow to appoint, because they will meet with opposition from many patrons, who will labor to defeat them for re-election, and, no doubt, good trustees are often defeated in this way, and inferior ones are elected in their stead.

School districts sometimes annoy trustees by taking advantage of section 28 of the school law, which they think gives them the right to reject applicants. This section should at once be repealed, as it

was only intended to accompany the law of a few years ago, which gave patrons the right to elect teachers at school meetings. This section, at that time, was practicable, and served a good purpose, as it gave a majority at such a school meeting the right to cast a negative ballot, and reject the applicant, when they had no choice offering for the school.

To relieve the township trustees from so much responsibility and annoyance, we believe the County Board of Education should select the teachers for all the district schools in the county. A day might be appointed for that purpose; say, for instance, on the call of the county superintendent. If all the teachers are selected at an appointed time, the names of all the applicants will be before the board, and the board, in its wisdom, will certainly select the very best material, and the county superintendent, if he has done his duty, will be of invaluable aid in selecting and locating, as he should be thoroughly acquainted with every school and every teacher in his county.

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### SAME SUBJECT.

BY

GEORGE BOWMAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF WHITE COUNTY.

The function of selecting and electing teachers was very generally exercised by the trustees the first year after the enactment of the law giving them this right. And the selection of the teachers made by them gave general satisfaction and proved the wisdom of the law. But for the last two years the majority of the teachers have been selected at school meetings, with the exception of three townships, whose trustees selected their own teachers, and their acts have been approved by the people, and their schools have been provided with better teachers than those who have been chosen by the patrons of the school. The more intelligent part of the patrons are in favor of the trustees choosing the teachers. The trustees have better opportunities of becoming acquainted with teachers, of knowing their ability and qualifications, of consulting with the superintendent in reference to the fitness of teachers for certain localities, of knowing the estimate of other trustees placed upon the different teachers who have taught in different parts of the county. They are generally unbiased in their action. It is to their credit and



interest to make wise selections; for if the teacher proves a failure the trustee is held responsible for his failure, and if he proves a success the trustee shares the honor. Another important reason for the trustees exercising this function is that they can hold out stronger motives to teachers to improve themselves in the art of teaching. They can make it known that their preference will be given to teachers who hold a license of a high grade, who avail themselves of attending normals and institutes and high schools, who take educational journals and read educational works, and who have been successful and bear a good record. And further, teachers who have been selected and hired by the trustees will feel themselves more directly responsible to the trustees, and will, therefore, be more careful to carry out the rules and regulations made by the board of education than if they looked to the people for approval, who seldom visit their schools, and know but little about their doings except what they learn from their children.

Trustees, who possess policy and judgment, find very little difficulty in exercising this right; this is especially true of trustees who have had a year or more experience in school matters.

One of the reasons that trustees have not exercised this right more generally, is that in the fall there are a great multitude of applicants for schools, often five and six for the same school. They become very importunate; they besiege the trustees and the people; some of them have relatives or interested friends among the patrons who intercede for them, and, finally, the trustee refers the matter to a school meeting, when he finds he can not make a selection to please all parties. At these school meetings, the people come together with excited passions, each one determined to have his candidate elected; and, if defeated, he often throws all the obstacles he can in the way of the success of fortunate candidates.

Feuds often arise at these meetings, which disturb the school for years.

But, even when conducted in a peaceful manner, they are objectionable; for many who exercise the rights have not the qualifications for making a judicious selection, and others have no direct interest in the school.

I know many instances where the best teachers in the county were rejected at these school meetings, and very indifferent teachers chosen to fill the place.

The energy and activity, and sometimes trickery, of the candidate, avail much more to ensure success than his fitness for a teacher.

By judicious action on the part of the school board and the trustees, as individuals, and of the county superintendent, uniformity of action can be brought about, and the best selections will be made that can be made out of the material to be selected from. Teachers are generally making efforts to reach a higher point of scholarship, and, in a few years, it is to be hoped that teachers of fair qualifications can be found in this county to fill all of our schools. From a close observation of the working of the law in respect to the selection and election of teachers, I think it would be wise for the Legislature to let the law remain as it is until further trial should prove a change necessary.

## MEN VERSUS WOMEN AS TEACHERS.

BY

FRANK McALPINE, SUPERINTENDENT OF KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

### SCHOLARSHIP.

The county examinations, as a whole, show a little difference in favor of the women. In our county schools this difference may be owing to the fact that the pay does not induce many of the best male teachers to remain in the profession. In towns and cities the examinations upon the branches required by law, show no particular difference in scholarship. In our high schools and normals, more ladies than gentlemen complete the work, thereby sending out a greater number of qualified women than men. While there are individual exceptions, yet, as a body, the scholarship of the female teachers is better than that of the men.

### ABILITY TO TEACH.

Till we reach a grammar grade, the evidence, as I have observed, is in favor of the women. Women are the natural teachers of children. They enter into sympathy with child-nature more readily than do men, and they appreciate and adopt correct methods of primary work sooner than do men. In the matter of correct methods there are exceptions. Many men have caught the spirit of the times, and have adopted the *Pestalozzian* principle, that the mental



powers are unfolded in definite order, and that the teacher, to be successful, should make the child the subject of profound and careful study. Even admitting that men and women have equally correct views in regard to the unfolding of the child's mind, yet the women enter more readily into sympathy with the child, and, by thus gaining its affections, become its natural leader. As we pass into the higher studies, where students commence to think, where they need to reflect and decide for themselves as far as possible, men do as well as the women.

#### ABILITY TO GOVERN.

Men command, while women persuade. If persuasion is the correct way to govern, then the women have better government than the men. Children are led to do right, and usually their leading motive is to *please* parent or teacher; but young folks, if they have been well managed, are properly *told* to do right, and they do right, not because they are told to, but because it *is* right. The persuasive nature of women, when this nature is guided by intelligence, makes them govern or lead children naturally and easily. Men usually govern children by *commanding* them. This is the government of fear; and, while it secures quiet, yet it is a graveyard stillness, and pleasant thoughts of school and work are as scarce as they are among the silent sleepers. Women are better than men in the work of interesting children, and keeping them busy; hence they have the true government of love and interest. Observation leads me to prefer women for primary, and perhaps intermediate, grades. Beyond that I have not very much choice. In some respects males do better than females in certain winter schools, especially if most of the pupils are large, and if parents and former teachers have made poor work in the management of the schools. Of course, there are both male and female teachers who fail to govern properly; but, other things being equal, the facts, as I have observed, are as above stated.

#### SCHOOLS ATTRACTIVE.

Women, as a class, make the school-room attractive and home-like. The individual exceptions are parties who ought not to be in the school-room. Many men take pride in the arrangement and appearance of their rooms; but, as a rule, this excellent characteristic belongs more to the women than to the men. A school for

children can not be made profitable unless it is attractive. By proper surroundings children are led to govern themselves. Those persons who attract children, gain their affections, and, by taste, judgment and culture, surround them with good influences, beautiful and pleasing objects, thus *leading* them to do right, because all temptations to do wrong are removed, are the proper persons to teach them. If we want beautiful wreaths, or pictures, or ornaments of any kind, to make home, or church, or school-room, or any public exhibition attractive, we always call in the assistance of ladies. Women have better tastes than men in this direction. The fact that children are influenced so largely by their surroundings makes it a question that ought to be taken into consideration in the selection of teachers for them.

#### OBJECTIONS.

Objections may be brought against the employment of female teachers for all schools both summer and winter, but the objections when carefully examined, prove to be nothing but a freak of public sentiment. It may be objected that there are winter schools where the roads, chances to board, "big boys," etc., make it impossible or very unpleasant for a female teacher to get along. Certain circumstances may make it prudent to hire a male teacher; then the one who makes teaching his business ought to be hired. The first chance, however, ought to be in favor of the female. All other professions are filled almost exclusively by men, and since women are the natural teachers of children, teaching ought to be a profession almost exclusively for women. The statement that women get married early and then quit teaching, is no objection. Even at present the average number of terms taught by women is greater than the average taught by men. Public sentiment needs revising, then all the objections to female teachers will disappear. Then teaching will not be a stepping stone, a job for the winter, a something to fall back to, nor a chance to get a little money, but it will be a profession filled with earnest, interested workers.

## WAGES OF TEACHERS.

BY

JAMES M. CARESS, SUPERINTENDENT OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

A great many of our people, under the pressure of "hard times" and the reduction of wages generally, seem to think that the wages of the teachers should be reduced in the same, if not greater, ratio than that of other laborers; and our trustees have acted upon that idea to some extent, so that the wages of the teachers of this county range from \$1.25 per day to \$2.00 per day, or an average of about \$1.70 per day. The question which presents itself here for solution is this: "Is the above salary a fair compensation for the teacher?" In answering this question we are not to compare it directly with the laborer in other occupations; especially with the ordinary day laborer, but rather with that higher class of labor which has required education to procure and skill to put in force. This kind of labor always demands higher wages, as it evidently should do. In such labor the laborer is not only paid for his time actually employed, but also for the amount of knowledge he possesses and for the time he has spent in acquiring that knowledge. A teacher should be classed as such a laborer and receive wages accordingly, and to entitle him to be ranked and paid as a first-class workman in his business, he should be amply qualified for the rank and pay. Now, to settle this, we may ask the question, what do the public and the law demand of those who are to be the tutors of the future American citizens? The law demands that he should be a person of high moral character, and capable of instructing pupils in eight certain branches, laid down on our statute books. The public demand that he be a live and energetic worker, up with the times in everything that may come up in the community; that he not only be posted in the way to instruct the eight branches laid down by our Legislature, but that he be posted in all the news of the day; not only political and social, but in all the scientific discoveries of the day. And it is his duty to be so prepared. How much it costs to get all this extra amount of knowledge, I shall not stop to discuss; but will drop one more remark here, and that is this, that in order to keep himself posted he should spend all his holidays and vacations in preparing for the coming work. He should attend institutes and normal schools, for which he should be paid by those who ultimately receive the benefit.

If a teacher who is rightly qualified be employed at double the wages of the one who is barely able to get a license from the county superintendent, he is then doubly cheap, and will ultimately save money to those whom he is to instruct; for a school well taught for one month is worth *more* than one poorly taught for three months. In order to get those teachers who have amply qualified themselves, we must and ought to pay them for the time they have spent in their qualification. It is not my intention here to state what would be the proper amount to pay teachers; only, that the wages should be enough to pay them for their time and acquired knowledge. I do not think that the teachers are, generally, paid enough to justify them in preparing themselves to that high standard that the public everywhere demand of them; nor do I think our schools will attain the highest standard until the teacher is paid enough to amply qualify himself. In settling on the wages of teachers it should be borne continually in mind that one hundred dollars paid to a good teacher is worth five hundred dollars paid a poor teacher, and we should not deceive ourselves by thinking we are getting cheap work in the school-room at one dollar and a half per day. It may prove to be the most dear.

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## COUNTY NORMALS; ADVANTAGES OF, EVILS OF; HOW THEY SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

BY

T. WILSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF HENRY COUNTY.

The time our schools continue in session is too short, averaging not six months over the State, and the pay of the teachers too small. Very few persons engage in teaching with the expectation of making it a business. A family can not be supported upon \$225 per year; hence teaching is made a stepping-stone to something that will pay better, and the ranks of teachers have to be recruited constantly from those who have just finished their education and are looking about for something to do, and as there is always a demand for teachers, they naturally turn their attention in that direction. Having determined to teach, it becomes necessary for them to learn something of the processes of teaching, methods of governing, of rewarding, punishing, etc. To such as these, the county normal is indispensable. The



county normal is also of great advantage to those teachers who, during vacation, attend to work other than teaching, affording them an opportunity of reviewing the branches to be taught, of learning new methods, of increasing their store of knowledge, and in every way of keeping fully up to the advancement of the day. In no other way can the "common school teacher" keep himself in proper trim for his work. Without the incitement of the normal, he will grow sluggish and old fashioned in his work, and will soon be shelved for younger persons without experience.

In the normal, the course of study adopted by the county is explained; all teachers learn how to put it in force, and thus uniformity in teaching is secured, rendering the supervision of the schools by the superintendent much more effectual. This uniformity is also of great advantage to the pupils, as each succeeding teacher follows in the steps of his predecessor, using the same course of study, methods and text-books. The county normal is only for those who have acquired sufficient knowledge to teach. One evil attending them has been that persons often attend them for the purpose of "cramming" enough to obtain a license to teach, and the time that should be devoted to the study of methods, is given up to acquiring a knowledge of the branches to be taught. Thus the normal may be made the means of giving to the county teachers who will be superficial in their work.

The county superintendent should conduct the normals unless the service of a more experienced educator can be secured, in which case the superintendent can take a subordinate part. The chief business of the instructors should be to teach methods of instruction, beginning with primary methods. The nature of mind and its relation to the body should especially be explained. The relation of the parent to child, and of pupil to teacher, and of citizen to state, should also receive particular attention. The duties devolving upon citizens in their various relationships, the uses of government, why punishment is necessary for offenders, both in school and state, should be explained. The kind of punishment, and when to inflict it, should be especially studied, and also the true end of punishment. Special lessons should be given upon the school law, so that teachers may act understandingly upon all points of difficulty that may arise.

These normals should begin about the first of August, so that there should be no excuse for any to neglect them on account of summer work. They should last four weeks at least. The best educator of those who conduct the normal should devote his time

entirely to methods. The subordinate assistants could hear recitations in the common school branches. If the institute is small, one good instructor in methods will be sufficient; the ordinary recitations can be conducted from time to time by members of the class. The county superintendent must explain the course of study so that all understand how to put it in effect. The manner of classifying and grading must be made plain by him also. He should make the personal acquaintance of those who attend, and impress them with zeal for learning, and for acquiring every kind of knowledge necessary for a teacher. He should not fail to make plain to every one that his attendance at the normal would not influence the superintendent in marking his per cents. when looking over his examination papers, but that the grade of his license must depend upon the merits of his papers.

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### SAME SUBJECT.

BY

L. A. STOCKWELL, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUTNAM COUNTY.

I shall attempt no learned dissertation, but shall simply give my experience during the last three and a half years, as superintendent.

If, by county normals, the short terms of from six to twelve weeks, that are usually taught in every county during the summer, is meant, I can speak very favorably of all that have ever been held in this county, as we have never had but three such terms taught; and they were simply reviews of the eight common school branches, including theory and practice, and were attended almost wholly by actual teachers of the county.

The instructors were good, practical teachers, who had been in close contact with the common schools, and knew their needs.

They did not go over as much ground as is customary, yet they did thorough work with what they did pass over. So that the teachers, instead of getting a smattering of a good many things, and but little benefit from any, were drilled so thoroughly in what they did study that they could teach it to good advantage. So *our* county normals have been a decided advantage to us.

It might be well to say right here, that I have had no pecuniary interest in the normals, have never conducted one, though repeatedly



urged to do so, and might have made it profitable financially; but I always felt, had I solicited the teachers' patronage, and taken their money, that when examination day came, it would be difficult to mete out exact justice to all; or, in other words, to take an applicant's money, after having taught him all summer, and then refuse him a license, if incompetent, would be very embarrassing, to say the least. That some superintendents, who have taught summer normals, are not equal to the emergency, when it comes to examining their own students, I am very sure; at least, some of their students, with licenses in their pockets, ranging from six to eighteen months in length, have been examined in this county, with failure as the result, though I am sure that I do not grade more closely than is necessary in order to protect our children.

But enough of this digression. Only about fifty-five of our teachers have attended these home normals while fully twice as many have attended the permanently established normals in other counties. So if I give my experience—and I think it will be more desirable than mere theory of my own—it will be necessary to include them in my report. And I am willing to admit that they have done, and are doing a great work for the teachers of the State, yet at the same time I think they have done some serious injury.

In the first place, many—though by no means all—teachers attend them, who, were it not for the fact that they can attend and be nearer home, would go to the State Normal, one in which the instruction is thorough and practical, one in which teachers *are* prepared to teach successfully in the schools of the State. The instructors in these county normals are live, wide-awake, and full of enthusiasm, and they offer to a person who has improved his time well before entering, a good chance to review his studies, and if he is quick to perceive, assimilate and apply what they give him, he can pursue other and higher branches to a good advantage. They, however, make this great mistake: they take it for granted that the students under their charge have been well and thoroughly taught in the eight common school branches, and that all they need is a hurried review and then on to something higher. I have been forced to this conclusion from the fact that many applicants who have appeared before me for examination, fresh from the normals, would fail to answer correctly enough of the questions prepared by the State Board of Education to entitle them to a six months' license, yet in many instances they had been studying algebra, philosophy, etc. Now, while the normals are not wholly to blame for this lack

of knowledge of the common school branches, yet they should have examined them before admitting them into their classes. An examination would have demonstrated the fact that the applicants were sadly deficient in the first elements of an education, and if found so poorly qualified they should have been put into classes suited to their capacity, and not hurried over things they did not understand. I know several young men who never attended any school when they could find an excuse to stay away, and who, when there, were idle, mischievous and troublesome. Their chief delight consisted in going to spelling matches and frolics, armed with a revolver, a two-dollar watch, brass finger ring and red handkerchief. They did not try to learn when at school; went merely for the fun of it. They quit school two or three years ago and the most of them have been earning from thirteen to fifteen dollars a month by working on a farm until a few months ago, when seeing some of their industrious school-mates teaching, doing some good for themselves as well as for others, and earning good wages besides, concluded to become teachers too. So off they rushed to a normal school, calculating to make up in a few weeks for years of squandered time and lost opportunities. In due time they came home with a flourish of trumpets and a flaming recommendation from Prof. so and so, stating "how closely they had applied themselves, and how well posted they were, and how competent they were to teach." Some of them, aided by the recommendation, were successful in securing schools, but horror of horrors! the list of questions with which they were confounded on examination day was a "stunner," was new to them, "was an outrage," "was not a fair list," and when their grade came to hand showing almost a total failure, especially in grammar, geography and history, "The State Board and county superintendent were incompetent and ought to be dispensed with! Did we not go to the normal? Did we not finish arithmetic and study algebra, and then to fail? I'll appeal to the state superintendent! I'll blow him in the newspapers. I'll have him turned out of office!" The above is a specimen of what is said and how they feel when they find that the license is not forthcoming, and that they have spent their time and money at the normal in vain.

Now, to sum up, county superintendents should not teach a normal while in office. Normal instructors should examine their students closely before admitting them, and then should drill them thoroughly in the common branches before allowing them to take

higher studies. And last, but not least, they should be careful whom they recommend. By so doing they would greatly increase their sphere of usefulness.

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## BEST METHOD OF CONDUCTING COUNTY INSTITUTE.

BY

A. J. McCUNE, SUPERINTENDENT OF JACKSON COUNTY.

Method is the way by which we reach certain ends. That method is necessary to any successful operation is self-evident. The value of a method depends upon the rapidity, ease, pleasure and security with which we reach the desired goal. Hence method must improve as the tide of progress is making its ascending strides. So a *method* is indispensable to a good teachers' institute, and, in order to meet the required wants of the teacher, must change and improve as the spirit of education and of our schools advances.

There may be various methods of conducting county institutes, depending upon the environments, condition of materials, and advancement in education; but there can be but *one* approximately successful. That I shall present such a method is beyond my feeble power. I can only speak from observation, experiment and experience.

The management of the institute should be in the hands of the superintendent, with the aid of the leading instructors. The institute is not a deliberative body, but merely a training school. Hence the superintendent should select the instructors and have the whole control of this school.

In selecting instructors, two plans are generally pursued. One way is to employ home workers exclusively. The best teachers in the county are selected, and educational topics assigned them. These topics are then discussed at certain designated times during the session of the institute. This may answer where live, energetic teachers can be had.

Another way is to procure talent from abroad, and, I am sorry to say, such as know but very little of the real work of the school-room. This method may be successful for a time, provided the best

and most experienced talent be engaged, and not the same instructor be employed in two consecutive institutes.

But, in general, both ways are objectionable; the former on account of its being isolated, like China, within its massive walls, where no new idea and impulse can enter for its own improvement or progress; the latter on account of its being too dependent, relying altogether on other talent, and thus deteriorates emulation, inventive power and self-reliance.

To have a successful institute, new and progressive ideas and plans must be developed and expanded, so as to arouse in the teachers a love to attend, a fascination for the profession, and a desire to improve. Each teacher should be made to feel and realize the fact that the county institute is *his* institute; that he is an indispensable part or factor of that body; that he can not succeed in his profession without it, and that the institute can not accomplish its object without his presence and effort.

As to who shall be the workers, I would suggest that one or two good and experienced teachers from abroad, in connection with the most able home teachers, should constitute the main body of the institute instructors.

As to what shall be the work, I would say that the sole object of an institute is to present the latest and best methods of teaching. The discussion should be specific and to the point, and not general and indefinite. It should be given in a systematic form, and in logical outline on the blackboard, and practically exemplified by model recitations. (1.) Specific language produces strong and lasting impressions. (2.) Systematic forms and outlines give the steps, impress the senses, aid memory, and can be copied: and exemplification proves not only the ability of the manager, but arouses attention, calls forth questions and criticisms, and shows the teachers how it can be carried into practice.

Natural science, which appeals directly to the senses, and leads by its ever fascinating power the inquiring mind of the child to a grand field of investigation, should not be omitted at our county institutes. Simple experiments in philosophy and chemistry can be performed, the steps and process noted, and the method of constructing simple apparatus shown. Collections for the study of natural history and geology shown; how to dissect some of the smaller animals and some of the larger organs, such as the eye, can be shown. Nature is ever teeming with life and interest, and the teacher who neglects to enter this field with the eager child is neglecting an important duty.



School management, upon which much of the teacher's success depends, should have its appropriate place in the county institute. The subjects, how to organize an ungraded school, how to grade a school, how to ventilate, and many others of vital importance, should receive careful attention. These subjects should be outlined on the black-board, the different parts clearly explained, and the various steps illustrated and exemplified, as far as possible, by actual work. The mental powers, perception, reflection, memory, imagination, reason and will, which play an important part in teaching, should be carefully and critically considered. These subjects should be logically outlined, their use and application in school work observed, and their action illustrated so that each teacher may understand his mind and know how to apply it to advantage.

In order that the institutes may be of more practical benefit to the teachers, a full report of the proceedings, outlines of subjects, and synopsis of lectures, should be published, either in a daily paper or in pamphlet form for future reference. The advantage of this plan will be readily seen, as but few teachers take notes during the sessions of the institute, or if they do they are not preserved for future reference.

I have endeavored to present such a method of conducting county institutes as has been pursued in our county for the past three or four years, and I think with good success, as our institutes have increased in interest and attendance, and have become more popular every year.

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## SAME SUBJECT.

BY

J. C. MACPHERSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF WAYNE COUNTY.

In preparing for the annual session of the county institute the first matter to be determined is

### THE TIME.

The decision will depend much upon the purpose or mission assigned to the institute.

1. If intended as an educational convention, with a view to disseminating advanced ideas, awakening enthusiasm and affecting

public sentiment, the latter part of the summer vacation is the best. In counties where the superintendent and many of the teachers have been attending a "summer normal," it has been found advantageous to follow such "normal" by the regular county institute. When the institute is closed, with an examination at which a large number of teachers apply for license, it should be held at a date early enough to give the superintendent sufficient time to pass upon the applications, and announce results before the teachers enter upon their work. The fourth week preceding the general opening of the schools will give this desirable time.

2. If the design be to bring together the actual workers, while at their work, so that their needs may be discovered and supplied, then sometime after the schools have commenced is the best. The Christmas holidays seem to be the most favorable season for a late session. The writer has no experience with the institutes held at other times than before the opening of schools. They are well spoken of by some who have tried them.

#### THE PLACE

Should be central, easy of access, and have ample accommodations, both for boarding and meetings. It is sometimes well to visit different points in the county, provided they have accessibility and accommodations. A small town presents some advantages over large towns and cities; less outside attractions and distracting influences, and, as a consequence, more interest in the business of the institute and prompter attendance.

#### INSTRUCTORS.

The selection of instructors will next engage the superintendent's attention. At least two instructors should be secured where the superintendent himself does full work. But, in most cases, he will have to content himself with the general management, and an occasional talk about the plans and proposed work in the county; for with questions to answer, trustees and visitors to care for, he will find little time for lecturing upon abstract themes. The superintendent should always be within easy reach, and if his hundred teachers and dozen trustees have each one subject upon which they wish to consult him, he will have the opportunity of doing as hard a week's work as any regular instructor. If the superintendent



gives himself one exercise a day, he will add to his own comfort by taking the first hour.

Who the instructors should be, and what their special lines of work, will depend upon the results of the superintendent's study of the needs of his schools. It is well to select two branches or departments in which the teachers need benefiting most, and direct the work of the present session chiefly to improvement in those departments. At the next session other departments can be worked up. Each session should have a particular mission.

A programme, somewhat similar to the following, should be made, and each instructor expected to give instruction upon his assigned branches at the time indicated.

#### PROGRAMME.

A. M.

8:45. Opening Exercises.

9:00. Theory and Practice—Superintendent.

9:40. Reading—Instructor A.

10:20.

RECESS.

10:30. Arithmetic—Instructor B.

11:10. Penmanship, alternate with Orthography—Instructor C.

11:50. Announcements, etc.

#### NOON INTERMISSION.

P. M.

2:00. Grammar—Instructor A.

2:40. Geography—Instructor B.

3:20.

RECESS.

3:30. History—Instructor C.

4:00. Physiology—Instructor A.

4:30. Queries, Miscellaneous, etc.

If any branches are to have special attention, they should be placed in the early part of the sessions.

If the institute should be favored by the presence of any distinguished visitor, who is able to give instruction in reading, let him take A's hour for that branch. If next day comes one able in arithmetic, let him have B's time and topic in arithmetic. If the visitor's work in any one branch be valuable, and he be present but one

day, it will be well to give him more than the one hour assigned for that branch; then omit that branch on the following day, and use the time for increased attention to the subjects postponed on the previous day.

Interest in the proceedings is maintained by the introduction of a new instructor toward the latter part of the week. The regular workers may be retained year after year; but at each annual session there should be one new worker from abroad. The representatives of the various publishing houses have rendered valuable service—almost always gratuitously—in lightening the labors of the regular workers.

A number of lesser duties, such as essays, answering questions, parts in debate, etc., should be assigned to a half dozen or more members of the rank and file of the county's teachers.

#### EVENING SESSIONS.

At least two evenings should be set apart for lectures. One lecture may be on an educational topic adapted to a mixed audience of citizens and teachers; the other should be upon literature, science, travel, or a subject educational only in its instructive character. The best available talent should be secured for these lectures. One evening should be devoted to a social reunion.

#### FINANCES.

The State is, perhaps, as liberal as we may expect. In large counties the desired benefits can not be obtained without assistance from the attendants, and in many places a contribution is annually made. It might be well to provide legally for deriving part of the support from teachers themselves. Thus: let the superintendent collect fifty cents from each applicant at examination; the money so collected to be an institute expense fund; the superintendent to make report of collections and expenditures to county commissioners at their first meeting after the session of the institute; the county to pay any balance of expense not met with the fund in superintendent's hands: provided that the amount paid by the county in any one year shall not exceed the amount collected from applicants during the same period.

#### PRELIMINARIES.

1. A committee on boarding should be appointed in the town where the institute is to be held.

2. The instructors should be secured more than a month previous to the time set, and the line of work decided upon.

3. Announcement should be sent to each teacher—actual and prospective—at least one month before date of session. A notice printed upon postal cards is the cheapest and most direct form of advertising. The names of the committee on boarding should be part of this announcement.

4. A secretary should be selected beforehand, and the writers of essays notified.

5. Early upon the first day the superintendent should announce the names of the persons appointed as committee on boarding, and secretary. The announcement of the committee should be repeated several days for the accommodation of persons who were not present the first day.

6. As note-books are valuable aids to the teachers' work in institutes, the superintendent should arrange to have a supply for sale at the place of meeting.

7. The enrollment need take but a few minutes. Have slips passed down the rows of seats. This can be done immediately after opening exercises, and while the institute is listening to music.

8. No day—neither the first nor the last—should be considered as less important than the others. The institute should be called to order on Monday morning at the usual time, unless it is impossible for a respectable number to arrive so early. By 9:40 o'clock regular instruction should be commenced. The time of opening should be observed to the minute each day thereafter.

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## FAULTS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF COUNTY INSTITUTES.

BY

S. K. BELL, SUPERINTENDENT OF JAY COUNTY.

### COUNTY INSTITUTES.

County institutes, if properly managed, are a great means in elevating the standard of our schools, advancing an interest in the cause of education, and in harmonizing and unifying the work in the schools of the county.

The county institute is the yearly meeting of the teachers, and by a comparison of views and thoughts a kindly sympathy is engendered, a professional spirit is awakened, each teacher's enthusiasm is renewed, and he returns to his work full of fresh thoughts and an increased devotion to the work. But if the institute be improperly managed, all these important ends may be subverted.

I shall now proceed to notice some of the "Errors in the Management of County Institutes," the subject assigned me.

1. Institute not held at the proper time.—If the institute be held many weeks before the schools open, many of the teachers are undecided as to where or whether they will teach, and are absorbed with other cares, and therefore will not attend; while those who do attend will grow rusty in the instruction received in the time to elapse till the opening of the schools. If the institute be held after the schools are begun, much of the benefit to be derived from it can not be realized. The teachers who have organized their schools upon a certain plan, and have so arranged their work, find difficulty in making changes or substituting other plans, even if assured of their superiority. I think the institute should be held, if practicable, just before a majority of the schools begin, so that the teachers may go immediately from the institute to their work, freighted with fresh stores of knowledge, new ideas and increased zeal to do better work than they ever did.

2. A want of proper preliminary arrangements on the part of the county superintendent.—The county superintendent, being the legal head of the institute, should have everything planned and arranged for the entire week. The arrangement and plan should be matured weeks before the institute is to be held. The best teachers in the county should be notified of the kind of work they will be expected to do, in time for them to make due preparation. If possible, a programme should be prepared for each day of the week, especially for the first day, which is often frittered away in organizing and getting ready.

3. I think it an error to wrap up the institute in seclusion, and try to do all the work with home talent to the total exclusion of professional teachers and "institute workers"—teachers who spend their time and money in attending the institute should have the benefit of the best instruction. Many of the home teachers they have heard so frequently in their township institutes that their work is dry and monotonous.

4. A want of suitable provisions to promote sociability among

the teachers. Many teachers fail to become acquainted, and hence much of the enjoyment of the occasion is lost to them, since one of the most pleasant features of the institute is the meeting of fellow teachers, and forming new and pleasant acquaintances.

5. Another error consists in making the work too general and indefinite. Too much time is spent in talking around a subject, and in getting ready to talk on it. Teachers are talked to, instead of being drilled. It is told "how I conduct a recitation," when it would be much more suggestive and impressive to drill the teachers as a class.

6. Too much time devoted to the *what* to teach rather than to the *how* to teach; the time of the institute is too brief to make scholars.

7. The exclusion of the query-box for fear some improper question may be asked. The superintendent can prevent anything of this character by carefully reading the questions before reading them to the institute, excluding anything that is improper.

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## IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LAW RESPECTING COUNTY INSTITUTES.

BY

JOHN W. MILAM, SUPERINTENDENT OF KNOX COUNTY.

At the time of the enactment of the present law relating to county institutes, the provisions then made may have been sufficient to meet the then existing wants of the public schools of the State, but in the last few years the advancement of the State of Indiana has not been so marked in any other single respect as in the common schools of the State. To meet the increasing and varying demands caused by advancement in educational matters new provisions have been added to the law and old provisions have been modified, so that in some respects the needs of the cause have been closely followed by legislative enactment. For instance, the office of county superintendent takes the place of that of county school examiner, and township institutes have been created.

But in relation to county institutes the provisions of the law to-day are the same as when county institutes were first created. It



therefore behooves our legislators to give heed to this subject, and determine whether or not the provisions of our present law are adequate to meet the demands of the times.

We desire to submit three special points for consideration :

1. The attendance of the teachers employed in the county, on the full sessions of the county institute, should be made compulsory. The law relating to township institutes provides that teachers shall attend them or forfeit one day's wages for each day's absence therefrom. Thus it is assumed that it is right to compel teachers to improve their opportunities of professional culture. It is also made obligatory upon the county superintendent to hold one county institute each year, and during the institute all the public schools of the county must be closed. Here we have compulsion, good enough as far as it goes, but stopping at the vital point of its necessity. The average daily attendance of the public school teachers at the county institute is not generally more than fifty per cent. of the number actually employed in the county, and those who do not attend are almost always those who most need the instruction given. Let it be made a matter of deduction from the per cent. of their licenses, or from their wages, and those indolent teachers will attend, and, being in attendance, will get what good they can from the instruction given.<sup>1</sup>

2. The appropriation for the purpose of defraying the expense of the institute should be increased sufficiently to enable the superintendent to employ instructors competent to lecture upon and give general instruction in the higher branches, as the natural sciences, and to buy or rent such books, charts, maps, globes and other appliances as may be needed in the work of the institute. The fact exists that the common school teachers, as a class, know but little of books, other than the eight common school branches, and a little light literature. It is the province of the county institute to let into their minds light enough to create a thirst for more knowledge of science, history, mathematics, etc. The appropriation of fifty dollars was probably sufficient to pay for instruction in the common school branches alone, and probably for one lecture at night, but it is totally inadequate to meet the expenses of a well regulated institute of to-day. By the appropriation made by the law as it now exists, it is assumed to be right for the State to furnish means to pay the expenses of one week's special training for the public school teachers each year. If it is the duty of the State to furnish instruction, it is its duty to furnish *good* instruction, and plenty of it.



3. A provision should be made whereby uniformity and system could be secured in the county institute work. A board of institute workers should be appointed to work according to a definite plan, on certain points, deemed most necessary, in each county, at each yearly institute. All this should be under the direct supervision of the state superintendent, who should be president of the board. The members should be appointed by the State Board of Education, and should be men of talents and energy, willing to devote their whole time to the county institute work.

The board might consist of four members besides the state superintendent, and two of them spend the full week at each county institute in the State. Their salary should be fixed by law, and could be paid from the appropriations suggested above, by the different counties, or they might be paid as other state officers are paid, from the state revenues direct.

This arrangement would make it necessary that the time of holding each county institute should be designated by the board, and that but two institutes be held in any one week.

Only when our legislators shall make these provisions, or others of like character, to meet the demands of the enlightenment of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, will county institutes be what they should be.

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## CHANGES IN SCHOOL LAW.

BY

O. MUSSELMAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF STARKE COUNTY.

At the time we furnished our September statistical report, we embodied in said report, in brief, the condition of our schools of this county. In compliance with your circular of the 9th inst., we make the following additional report, to wit:

1. By stating that our county has but one school-house that is not in a good, comfortable condition, well seated and furnished, and furnished with good black-boards; and with good, competent teachers, and most punctual attendance by the pupils, there can be no good reason why fair advancement in the branches taught should not be the result.

2. There will be two new school-houses erected this fall, which

will supply the wants of those districts. These completed, with few exceptions, every child in the county will have a convenient school to attend.

3. The township trustees and directors of this county are all taking an active part, and are disposed to work with me as one man, for the purpose of getting good and practical teachers in all the schools. By pursuing this course, we can't help but improve our schools and advance the standard of education in our county.

4. My mode of examining schools is something like this: After the schools have been open, say a month or six weeks, I commence my rounds. On arriving at the school-house and making my visit known, and having a pleasant time with the pupils, to remove any embarrassment, I take charge of the school, and become teacher for the time being myself, hear their recitations, give black-board drills, and in that way learn the deficiency in proper teaching, if any. By so doing the teacher can take no advantage of the examiner.

5. There will, no doubt, be a great difference of opinion among county superintendents, in regard to legislation on the school question, and many will have wise hobbies of their own to suggest; more to have it said that they suggested so and so, than for the actual interest of the schools. As far as we are concerned we have no suggestions to make, believing that the present school law, if left alone, will, the more it becomes understood by the trustees and all interested, be carried into effect, which must and will result in good, and have a tendency, as it has done, to elevate the standard of education among the masses of our rising generation. Believing as we do, that a continual tampering and making them more and more voluminous and complicated than what they are, can not be carried into effect so well and result in much good, but the reverse would be the consequence. Therefore we say, let well enough alone, and do not make any changes in our present school law until we have become convinced that a change is actually necessary, in order to accomplish the glorious object in educating the children of the rural districts as well as those of our cities and towns. As the law now stands, my observations and convictions are that the children in the rural districts, in proportion to their attendance at school, are twenty per cent. in advance of the children in towns and cities. The reason is, country children have not the surrounding temptations to attract their minds from their studies that city and town children have.

In conclusion, permit us to say that we can see no good reason

for any change in our school laws, so far as they apply to our country schools, and hope that there will be none. So far as the law applies to cities and towns, those having charge of the schools in those localities would be the proper persons to give opinions in regard to what changes, if any, should be made, in order to carry into effect that for which the law was designed. Hoping that you may be as successful in the future as in the past in preventing the passage of any law that may become detrimental to our country district schools, is the prayer and wish of your humble servant.

Having in brief carefully stated our opinion and other facts in the foregoing report, we respectfully submit the same for your consideration.

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## CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES.

BY

G. W. RAMAGE, SUPERINTENDENT OF MONROE COUNTY.

Township libraries constitute a very important element for good in our free school system, and should be so regarded by all school officers and school people generally. Since the establishment of the libraries in 1856, there being at that time six hundred and ninety, containing twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-one volumes, we find that proper care has not been taken of them, in consequence of which, quite a large number of volumes have been lost. This neglect is generally attributed to the township trustee. We do not think it advisable to make too many changes in law, but we do think it would be proper to so amend the law relating to the care of these libraries as to make it the duty of trustees to enforce strict regulations concerning the loaning, care and return of the books. Another fact which we have noticed is, that the books are read but comparatively little. This is in consequence of the location of the library not being generally known, and even the existence of these libraries are unknown to a great many whose attention has not been directly called to the subject. We believe, also, that there should be a provision made by which the libraries might be increased from time to time by the addition of such volumes as would tend to elevate the general knowledge of the rising generations. After the proper efforts have been put forth to increase and protect these

libraries, then the proper effort should be made to have them read. We think the reading can be secured, in a great measure, by the teacher taking the books to the school-room, delivering them to his pupils, returning them and supplying the school with others after the first have been completed.

I am making an effort to induce the teachers of Monroe county to endeavor to have each child who is able to read them supplied with books from these libraries. I hope to soon see the good results which these libraries were intended to produce, and which I know they are capable of producing.

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## VALUE OF TOWNSHIP INSTITUTES.

BY

CYRUS CLINE, SUPERINTENDENT OF STEUBEN COUNTY.

I regard township institutes as one of the chief agencies in perfecting our common school interests. They were expected, undoubtedly, to accomplish the same ends that the county institute does, only in a lesser degree. They have directly the opposite effect in Steuben county. I assign two or three reasons why I predicate so much upon them:

1. It brings to us a system of instruction purely normal in its character. Unhappily for our system, the people must be contented with a constant change in our teaching forces; the more accomplished leaving the field to engage in the more remunerative and pleasant pursuits of life, while their places are supplied with a class of teachers who are without experience, and without methods. Under these circumstances there arises an imperative demand for measures whereby the evil effects arising from such a state of affairs shall be remedied. Unfortunately for us, our teachers seek preparation in our colleges, seminaries and union schools, where the only end in view is instruction in principles, and the question of methods is left wholly blank. The law comes to our assistance in a measure only with the township institute. Our teachers do not lack in a knowledge of the branches recognized by law to be taught in our schools, but lack in a knowledge of how to teach them. The township institute has done more to show them their unbounded



necessities in this direction than all other things combined, and I hope soon to see the time when the teachers of each county will demand a normal for their especial convenience, and when the people will be satisfied with nothing less than teachers fully equipped with methods.

2. The institute is the only means whereby we can reach all the people. I point to those townships in Steuben county as having the most successful schools in every respect, where they have secured large attendance to the institute. It is the only opportunity presented when a direct conference with the large majority of the householders can be had on school questions. The reason why our schools fall so far short of what they should be is simply because the people are strangers to the great system with which we are laboring, and in which they are so largely concerned as its supporters. I assert it as a fact which can not be successfully controverted, that the people have learned more of our school system from township institutes during the last four years than they ever did before. I have found the institute to be a place where many of the vexed questions, which begin in the school-room and end in a series of appeals, may be settled, by all parties, teachers, scholars, school officers and parents, coming to a proper understanding as to what their respective duties were under the law.

3. It is the only time provided in any manner whereby teachers and officers can come together to consult each other in their various fields of work; then the superintendent can lay before them his measures and methods of school discipline and instruction, of which he ought continually to be in search. If the county is just putting into effect a grade, as many of us are, the institute provides an invaluable opportunity for disposing of irregular and knotty cases arising between parents and teachers.

Let me drop a suggestion or two to close with: Let township trustees see to it that they secure at least three successful teachers for each township, so that, in case the superintendent and trustee should both be absent, the institute will not be left to inexperienced workers entirely. Change the place of holding your institute each time. The people will all give you their presence, and you thereby create an interest which reaches your teachers in the school-room. Do not permit your superintendent to arrange your programme of exercises. Appoint a committee from your teaching force; they know what they desire to have discussed far better than any one else, because of the new questions that are continually arising in their daily work.

Hold your institutes as the law provides, and not oftener, for the reasons I have stated above. A great good has been accomplished by the township institute, in this county, and if the Legislature will permit us to fully develop the spirit of the law, we shall have no cause to ask a change, I assure you.

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### SAME SUBJECT.

BY

JOHN ROYSE, SUPERINTENDENT OF VIGO COUNTY.

As to the necessity of township institutes, I presume there is no successful teacher who will question it. All teachers who have a desire to arrive at the head of their profession, enjoy the institutes as a great auxiliary in accomplishing their object, though at present they make no pretensions to excellence.

The first institute of the school year held in a township, I think, should occur as nearly at the beginning of the school term as possible, not confining the session to Saturday alone. If the schools of a county open on September 1st, or on the first Monday of that month, I suggest that the first township institute be held on Monday, the second on Tuesday, the third on Wednesday, and so continue with institute work from day to day, for the six days of the week, until all the townships of the county have been canvassed.

At these institutes the course of study provided for the schools by the county superintendent should be thoroughly discussed, and the design of the superintendent explained by him to the teachers, so that they may, from the beginning, have perfect concert of action. Here the superintendent enjoys the privilege of presenting to all the teachers of a township his plan of work, and giving them his idea of how they, as teachers, may best effect the object proposed by the State in their respective districts.

There are very many things that may be profitably discussed by the superintendent and teachers coming together, that can not be properly understood by any written communication that can be sent by the superintendent or the trustee. It is an easy matter for the superintendent to send the teacher his plan of work on paper, but the many ways and means by which the teacher is to effect the good in his or her district, which is designed by the plan, can only be properly discussed at a meeting.



At the township institute the weaker teachers come in contact with those of more ability, and are thereby reminded of the necessity of their making the improvement that is necessary to entitle them to their positions as teachers. There are so many little things that the superior teacher can be constantly presenting to the ordinary one, by their meeting frequently, that much of his work is presented to all the children of the township instead of those only who are in his district.

There are many teachers of advanced scholarship who do not seem to think it necessary to learn how to impart to the children that which they have learned. Such teachers are frequently benefited very much by coming in contact with those who, though in many respects their inferiors, are far superior to them as teachers.

The different modes of school discipline can be compared at a township institute better than at any other place. The inhuman modes of punishment, such as the gag, ferule, and many other kinds of unreasonable means of torture, can be brought to common ridicule here better than in any other way.

Teachers of one idea learn at an institute that there are more ideas than one, if they can but grasp them, and that it is necessary for them to learn some things of their fellow-teachers, if they would be as successful as others of their own profession.

There are many ways of working up a regular attendance, and every teacher should learn how to get all the children of his school district into the school and hold them, so that the average attendance will compare well with the enrollment, and that the enrollment may compare well with the number of children enumerated for school purposes. This is something with which the character of the teacher has a great deal to do. It is natural for some teachers to gather all the children of the district about them, while others are much disposed to drive them away from school. The latter class of teachers may learn at a township institute that it is their duty to win the esteem and attendance of all the children in their respective districts, and the ability to do so is something they may acquire and put into practice, as well as many others who have previously been much more successful.

The institute affords a good opportunity for the teacher to make his monthly report to the township trustee, and the trustee, having a list of enumeration, can readily ascertain whether or not the monthly report of enrollment, average attendance, and per cent. of attendance, correspond with the enumeration.

The township institute affords the opportunity for gathering all necessary information in regard to the schools of the township for the preceding month, and the trustee has also the privilege of giving any instruction that he may deem necessary for the succeeding month's work.

The best mode of conducting recitations in the various branches, of ventilating school-rooms, of disciplining children, both in the school-room and on the play-ground, the proper conduct of children everywhere, as well as many other things too numerous to mention, should be properly understood by all, and I believe the right management of the township institute to be the only means of perfecting the system so that such desirable results may follow.

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## WORK OF COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BY

JAMES L. NOBLITT, SUPERINTENDENT OF ORANGE COUNTY.

In order that we may intelligibly discuss the work of the *board*, let us first consider the purposes aimed at in its organization.

Judging from the words of the law which brought it into existence, we infer that it was the legislative intent that the county board of education should consider the *general* wants and needs of the schools and school property; that they should consider all matters relating to the purchase of school furniture, books, maps, charts, etc.; that they should have control of the matter of change in text-books, except in cities; also, the care and management of township libraries.

From a consideration of the above, we conclude that the county board of education is not a supernumerary, but that it has definite work to do; that it is to do a work which can not be dispensed with without doing violence to the best interests of the common schools. This leads us to the consideration of this question: What benefits do we derive from these meetings of the county board of education?

1. They initiate the newly elected trustees into office, at the May meeting, thus early giving them an idea of the magnitude and importance of the school work, thereby securing more efficient management during the coming year.

2. They greatly increase the efficiency of the *poorer* schools by giving trustees a clearer idea of the management of the best schools in the county.

3. They create a spirit of rivalry among trustees, or rather a noble emulation as to who can best work and best succeed in having good schools in his township.

4. They secure the purchase of the needed apparatus for the more backward districts, by presenting the needs of such districts to the proper trustees.

5. They furnish an opportunity for the superintendent to present to the trustees the exact condition of the schools of the entire county, thereby giving each trustee an opportunity to compare his schools with those of the other townships.

6. They secure uniformity in the management of the schools of the entire county, by adopting rules and regulations for the government of the same.

7. They also secure uniformity in text-books, and prevent changes, thereby relieving the patrons of the schools from the expenses incurred by frequent changes.

8. They render the work of the teacher less arduous and more efficient by placing in his hands a well digested course of study, thus economizing the time of the pupil by dividing his school studies into regular steps, and by pointing him to a higher standard of attainments.

9. They adopt uniform rules for the care and control of the school property, thereby relieving the trustee from the charge of making arbitrary rules.

10. They give the teachers an opportunity to bring the wants of the schools, and the claims of education upon the community, before the school officers of the several townships, and through them to the people, thus creating a sympathy between teachers, school officers and parents, without which no system of common school education can be efficient.

11. The meeting of the school officers together in an official capacity creates an interest and an enthusiasm in the cause of education which can but result in good to the schools.

12. They stimulate the county superintendent to better work by requiring reports from him and by holding him responsible for the condition of the schools under his care.

Having thus briefly referred to the work of the board, we come to this question: How can the work of the county board of educa-

tion be made more efficient? Manifestly, by strengthening the law. With live, energetic trustees, the law is probably sufficient to insure the results anticipated in the organization of the board. One weak point, however, and one in which incompetency can find an excuse for failure to discharge a duty, exists in this: the law, after defining the duties of the board, says, "and each township shall conform as nearly as practicable to its action." It will be observed that the trustees make rules, consider the wants and needs of the schools, and adopt text-books as a county board of education, while the enforcement of the rules, being left with each individual trustee, may be avoided under the plea of not "practicable." The law would certainly be materially strengthened and the work of the board made more efficient by the above mentioned clause being so amended as to require each township trustee, in the management of his schools, to conform to the actions of the county board of education.

One additional duty which should be performed by the county board of education is the selection of teachers. The present method of selecting teachers is certainly a failure. Trustees will not usually select the teachers but allow school meetings to make selection. The pernicious influence of this system can not be over-estimated. Aside from the number of schools which are rendered utterly worthless each year by petty neighborhood quarrels engendered by these school meetings, the injurious effects upon the teaching corps should condemn it in the eyes of every friend of the common schools.

The district schools would be relieved from their greatest hindrance, if the school law was so amended as to require the county board of education of each county to meet at the office of the county superintendent, on the first Monday after the annual county teachers' institute in each year, and select the teachers for all the schools in their respective counties, except in cities and incorporated towns. When the selection of teachers is left entirely with the school trustees we may expect better work in our public schools, because each teacher will know that his position in the profession depends upon his doing successful work, and that he will not be required to stand aside to give place to some young aspirant after pedagogical honors, whose only merit or fitness for the position consists in the fact that he is a "neighbor boy," and that a majority voted for him at a "regular school meeting."



## APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.

BY

ROBERT F. KERR, SUPERINTENDENT OF NEWTON COUNTY.

Of the appointment of township trustees but little can be said. The law is explicit as to his election and induction into office. And, if this is not the best manner of appointment, we have no disposition to suggest to our law-makers a better plan. Much could be said about the qualities of the man necessary to fill the place, but the choosing can not yet be guided by fitness while that power is largely controlled by political intrigue and demagogism. Accepting the facts as they are, we must take the raw material and do with it the best we can. That the trustee has duties, and important ones, we, as teachers, all must admit.

The trustee is a very important personage. Take him singly and he does not amount to much, apparently; but take him collectively and he has the employment of fourteen thousand teachers in the not unimportant State of Indiana. He fixes the salary and has a voice in the arranging of the course of study. Not infrequently is he elected under the pledge that he will make a reduction in teachers' salaries.

The superintendent has some power—that of declaring the fitness of a candidate. However particular they are in licensing what they consider the best talent out of those who present themselves, the condition of the schools in most localities shows that the superintendents are not very lucky in performing their part of the work. They see, as do most others, that the whole system precludes the employment of the best men, anyhow, and so are disposed to allow things to drift.

“These two classes are the masters of the situation. One licenses; the other hires. On through the schools pours a procession of teachers (to-day teachers, to-morrow something else,) and who shall enter and who shall stay out is in the hands of the latter, and the grounds of decision are frequently of an astounding nature. Not that politics has much to do with it; more trivial things than politics decide the case.”

But the signs of the times are auspicious, and we are hopeful. People want good schools, and the financial depression will not always last. A short-sighted reduction in wages will soon call forth a reaction when it is observed that it is driving teaching talent

from the field. A trustee can not find a better means to cripple the efficiency of our school system than to strike a blow at teachers' wages. His "duties as clerk and treasurer for school purposes" are, comparatively, of minor importance. Care in keeping the funds separate, and their proper disbursement, require only an average business talent. A laudable ambition to provide suitable houses, furniture, apparatus, etc., is very commendable, and can not receive too much comment. Great improvement has been made, and there is room for more. These things are too often under-estimated.

His duty in the selection and employment of teachers is paramount. It is pleasing to note that the tendency among trustees is to select their own teachers, and not to farm out the job to the often-wrangling school meeting. He should be influenced to a certain extent in his choice by public opinion, but still use discretionary powers. He is presumably a man of intelligence, of good business habits, and will not be governed by petty prejudices. He knows something of education; he has clear conceptions of its true nature and objects; he sympathizes with its spirit; in short, he understands its vital relations to society and government, and he exercises the greatest care in his selections. If his schools are poor, and as yet unorganized, he remembers that the poorest school, in the poorest part of the State, requires as good a teacher as the best grammar school in our large cities. Having selected a good corps of teachers, he endeavors to keep them under his employ as long as possible, for a teacher can succeed better in following in the wake of his own instructions. He avoids those nomadic teachers who "keep" school for a few months in the year, and whose only interest seems to be the mere pittance that barely keeps soul and body together. Lastly, in all matters pertaining to the common schools he exercises a sober, sound judgment.



# COURSE OF STUDY AND GRADE IN COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

BY

WILLIAM M. WALTERS, SUPERINTENDENT OF ADAMS COUNTY.

## FIRST GRADE.

Reading: First reader.

Spelling: Spell by letter and by sound all words used. Pupils must not be allowed to leave the grade until they can spell every word in the first reader.

Writing: On slate and paper. It is recommended that pupils in this grade use pencils in writing. During the entire time spent in this grade pupils will be taught to make the script form of the letters. They should write each spelling lesson and a reasonable part of each reading lesson. The teacher is more likely to err in giving too little than too much of this exercise.

Numbers: Primary arithmetic, in part.

Miscellaneous: Recitation of memorized selections; object lessons.

## SECOND GRADE.

Reading: Second reader; abbreviations of months, days and titles used in reader; attention to the meaning of words; reproduction of paragraphs by pupils. Choice selections from reader should be memorized by the class.

Spelling: Words of reading lesson, orally and on slates. Words should be divided into syllables and the syllables pronounced.

Numbers: Primary arithmetic, completed.

Writing: Primary copy-book.

Oral Geography: Form of earth; points of compass; divisions of land and water; the township, county and state.

## THIRD GRADE.

Reading: Third reader. The pupils should be required to define many of the words; they should be able to give in their own language the subject of the reading lesson.

Spelling: Words of reading lesson.

Numbers: Intermediate arithmetic to properties of numbers.

Writing: Book No. 2.

Geography: Elementary, in part.

Language lessons in connection with other recitations, especially reading.

#### FOURTH GRADE.

Reading: Fourth reader.

Spelling: From the reader, speller and geography; the spelling-book completed.

Numbers: Intermediate arithmetic completed.

Writing: Books Nos. 3 and 4.

Geography: Elementary geography completed.

Grammar: Elementary.

#### FIFTH GRADE.

Reading: Fifth reader.

Spelling-book completed, and the spelling of selected words from reader, grammar, arithmetic and geography completed.

Arithmetic: Finished to percentage.

Writing: Books Nos. 5 and 6.

Geography: Intermediate.

Grammar: Brief or elementary.

#### SIXTH GRADE.

Reading.

Spelling: As in fifth grade.

Arithmetic: Finished.

Writing: Book No. 7.

Grammar: Completed.

History: Grammar school history.

Physiology.

Declamation and defining must be taught in all grades, and object lessons regularly given in the first, second and third grades. Composition should be studied in third to sixth grades, inclusive, and drawing in all grades.

I have not yet seen a course of study for country schools to which at least one important objection might not be raised, viz.: in a large school, consisting of scholars of widely different degrees of advance-

ment, too many recitations are required. It has been the aim, in making out this course, to avoid this objection; but it must be remembered that in a large miscellaneous school there is an abundance of work for the teacher, and that he can not justly divide his time so as to give to any grade of pupils all the advantages they might have in a school made up of several departments. This is a weakness inherent in the ungraded system, and one which can not be set aside by any scheme however well devised.

The writer believes that this course of study and grade may, with justice to all, be strictly adhered to in the largest and most miscellaneous of our country schools, and yet require in no case more than twenty-five daily recitations. To do good work in such a school with fewer recitations is probably impossible.

The time may be apportioned to the several grades as follows:

First grade—three recitations in reading and one in arithmetic. Time given this grade, fifty minutes daily.

Second grade—two recitations in reading and one in arithmetic. Time given in this grade, forty-five minutes daily.

Third grade—one recitation in reading and one in arithmetic, and one in geography. Time, forty-five minutes daily.

Fourth grade—one recitation in spelling, one in reading, one in arithmetic, one in geography and one in grammar. Time given this grade, one hour daily.

Fifth grade—one recitation in spelling, one in reading, one in arithmetic, one in geography and one in grammar. Time allowed this grade, one hour daily.

Sixth grade—reading and spelling with the fifth grade; one recitation in arithmetic, one in grammar, one in history, one in physiology. Time, one hour daily.

According to this, we have seventy-four recitations requiring five hours and twenty minutes, but a lesson in penmanship, which may be given to all the grades at the same time, must be added.

The reading and spelling of the fifth and sixth grades may some days be omitted, and the time commonly given those exercises be devoted to the miscellaneous work provided for in the course of study. Some may object to the omission of geography in the sixth grade, but as the course of study provides for it in the second to fifth grade, inclusive, it was thought better to give to history and physiology, in the highest grade, as much prominence as possible. There are some, whose opinions are entitled to great respect, who insist that physiology and history should be taught much earlier

than is here provided. The professional institute worker, when instructing teachers in physiology, is sure to insist that children should be taught this branch early in their school life; so also with history. If by this he meant that children in the second and third grades should make use of text-books upon these branches, the theory is one which every good, practical teacher knows can not be enforced; nor is this all, for such a theory is antagonistic to the very idea of grading. The attempt to equally instruct all the scholars of the school in all the branches taught therein must soon result in the annihilation of everything resembling grade. But if it only be meant that these grades should have general and oral instruction in these branches, it is abundantly provided for in this course of study.

Of the many advantages of graded over ungraded schools it is not necessary here to speak, as they are obvious. It is fitting, however, to direct attention to the difficulties that stand in the way of grading country schools. Let no friend of the common school system underrate them, for indeed they are as grave as they are numerous. The first difficulty that presents itself, and we meet it at the threshold of the work, is the apathy, not to speak of the hostility, of a large class of school officials. What does the average township trustee know or care about grading schools? And even if all the school officers of a county be united in their efforts, a decided opposition will spring up in many quarters. To overcome this will frequently be no easy task, and whenever there is such opposition and a failure of the teacher, trustee and county superintendent to heartily co-operate, the work of grading will be a failure. We can not conceive of such co-operation of teacher, trustee and county superintendent without presupposing that they all realize the utility of grading, and that in the prosecution of the work they are firm and persistent.

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## SAME SUBJECT.

BY

DAVID MOURY, SUPERINTENDENT OF ELKHART COUNTY.

By a complete course of study we understand that a certain fixed curriculum is to be pursued and finished by pupils in a determined period of school life, and as thoroughly taught by their instructors.



Referring to the constitution of Indiana, we obtain an idea of what the framers of that fundamental code of state law intended should constitute a common school education. It may be expressed in brief, thus: Moral, intellectual and practical, or agricultural training and improvement. The State is bound to provide for all its children the opportunity for a free and thorough education, embracing all necessary training under the above heads. Each child has a right to be instructed in a course of study comprising a sufficient range of subjects to awaken all his faculties and employ his time from the age of six to twenty-one years. The organic laws of the State do not limit to any youth the acquisition of knowledge nor fix the boundary line of mental culture. It aims rather at affording its youth full opportunity to gain all the knowledge they have the capacity to acquire. The limits of acquirement are regulated by two factors: First, the capacity of the pupil; second, the willingness of the parents to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the State. Legislative acts have determined the least number of branches constituting a course of study, and these are enumerated in section 147 of the new school law. No person who has given the subject of education much attention will question the propriety of demanding that every child of sound mind in the State shall receive at least this limited amount of instruction. How can he be fitted to perform his duties as a citizen and voter unless he has at least this much education?

Any teacher who can not teach these indispensable branches is not qualified to be employed in the schools of the State. The salaries of teachers are now such as to justify our demand that they should be able to teach all the branches previously indicated.

It is a very encouraging feature to observe the pupils in the rural schools advancing in their endeavors to obtain a good English education, and their appreciation of its value. In this day of enlightenment and progress, when any one aspiring to the teacher's duties and responsibilities is so amply aided to prepare for the same, no one can say that the examination we require them to pass through is too extended or severe; in other words, that we ask too much in requiring a thorough knowledge of all the ordinary English branches. This does not keep the standard of our schools too high. In more advanced districts we often find this course of study considerably extended; algebra, geometry, botany and other kindred studies being successfully taught. Nor do we find that other and more ordinary branches are less thoroughly pursued in schools where this

addition is made. On the contrary, it seems to arouse the ambition of the scholars and enkindle in the school an activity which permeates and increases in value all the work done. Yet, unfortunately, many fail to obtain a competent knowledge of even those branches of study which are to a certain extent made obligatory upon the would-be teacher. Many causes may be assigned for such failures, but perhaps the chief one in the greater number of cases is a lack of a systematic plan of study formed *ab initio* and pursued undeviatingly through the school course. This should be so systematically mapped out and arranged that both the pupil and the interested parent or friend of the pupil may at any time perceive just what has been done and may be accomplished in a given time. Also, this course should be so arranged that each pupil may at any time be able to compare himself with the standard of acquirement and intelligence suitable to his age, and in comparing may see at a glance what he lacks to obtain it. This co-operation on the part of the pupil must not only constantly benefit himself, but also greatly aid the teacher in his endeavors to keep up a high standard in the school. The idea of a course of study for the country schools is a new thing, and is one of the good results of county supervision. The good already accomplished by it is most encouraging for the future, and teachers are becoming convinced that no school can be properly systematized without its use.

Grading, as applied to school work, simply means advancement by regular steps. This is the natural process by which the mind acquires knowledge, and any departure from ways established by the Creator entails its own penalty. But when wrong methods are employed in education the penalty is not paid by the responsible violators of its laws; the children—who trust implicitly in their instructors—are the sufferers. The practicability of grading rural schools has long been a question, but experience—the test which proves or disproves the value of any system—has shown it not only possible, but highly practicable and valuable in its results.

<sup>E</sup><sub>E</sub> We, indeed, now find that from any school not graded no satisfactory results are obtained. Some of our leading educators concede the possibility of attempting the establishment of this system in our country schools, but doubt that of maintaining it. True, in the rural districts many obstacles intervene to retard the good results of first-rate educational measures, yet these only prove the necessity of having a still more efficient system of organization in country than in city schools in order to produce equally good results.



Justice requires that, as much as possible, all our youth profit equally by the advantages of our excellent school system. Since then the system of grading is not only a possible, but a perfectly practicable one, as can be proved by its results in many Indiana schools, it should be applied to all, and the teachers and other officers, of both city and country schools, should insist that each school be thoroughly graded, and that this system be maintained from year to year. Many of our northern Indiana schools may be cited as illustrating the eminently good results of this system, since under its working they have risen to a far higher state of efficiency than ever before. Teachers and patrons of our schools are unanimous in commending its results.

The necessity of gradation, or in other words, of proceeding by regular degrees, is a fundamental principle in life. We find it established everywhere; in all business enterprise, in all mechanical pursuits, in the labors of professional men, in the ranks of our army and navy; yet nowhere is its necessity so imperative as in the work of the educator.

A child proceeds from the known to the unknown, and he advances by regular steps or degrees. These steps are necessarily short, but if they are skillfully directed they will be just long enough to promote in the highest degree the best development of the learner's powers.

A carefully arranged course of study is the first thing needful in the introduction and establishment of grades in the rural schools. This course should indicate the number and kinds of grades into which the stipulated studies will divide the pupils. Grades are not formed by dividing walls, but by the different degrees of advancement on the part of the pupils. Therefore there may be several grades in any one department. Some fixed regulations are needful to sustain a grade when it is once established. An incoming teacher should find a perfect record left by his predecessor. This should indicate the exact grade and class to which each pupil belongs, either because of promotion or because he has failed of such promotion, and it is found necessary to leave him in lower grades and classes until he can pass satisfactory examinations. The record should further show the exact page in each study where the pupil should recommence his work. These records should be made in books prepared for that purpose and kept in the archives of the district for future reference. Keeping these records on blank paper is

simply of itself enough to defeat the entire system of grading. It is only possible to grade perfectly and to give the system a fair trial where the school officers are willing to do their whole duty.

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## UNIFORMITY IN DAILY PROGRAMMES.

BY

J. H. SNODDY, SUPERINTENDENT OF JASPER COUNTY.

Probably the best method of presenting the subject is to give a brief history of the causes which have led to uniformity in Jasper county, and of its practical working since legally introduced.

In September, 1873, the county board of this county adopted a course of study, and a system of gradations for the district schools. This was the first effort of the kind in the county, and, as far as known to the writer, in the State, or even in the history of free schools, and aroused considerable opposition. This opposition was intensified by the fact that, after a discussion of the subject of district gradation, before the state superintendents' convention, in the previous June, by the author of this report, the state board, with, it was hoped, a better knowledge of city than district school work, had reported adversely, declaring district gradation "impracticable."

The course adopted by the board, in this county, was directed mainly toward improvement in the primary work, and required in the lower grades drill in elementary sounds, printing and writing, use of capital letters, punctuation marks, map drawing, primary language, place and number of lessons; in fact, quite an amount of oral work which had not previously been attempted in these schools.

To teachers, whose work mainly consisted in holding a text-book in hand, and asking the marginal questions and examining the "large print" to criticise the answers, here was an array of work, which they, assuming that they knew how, declared unnecessary and impossible in the district schools. Necessity required the invention of a programme, which should show the work possible, and enable the teacher, unaccustomed to the additional work, to execute the course of study in any school in the county.

The programme adopted by the county board is given below and is based on the following principles:

1. That a school day shall consist of four sessions.
2. That there are four principal studies in a district school: Reading or elocution, language or grammar, place or geography, and number or arithmetic.
3. The pupils in the regular grades should recite one lesson on each of these branches every day.
4. That the lesson on each branch should be given in separate sessions of the school day, so that no two lessons on these subjects should come at the same session.

#### OUTLINE OF PROGRAMME.

1. Teachers see that rooms are swept and cleansed of evenings, and dust desks and other furniture of mornings.
2. Teachers shall, as part of the day's work, be present at their respective rooms one hour before school; and this hour to be mainly devoted to preparing and placing on black-board the drill work for the day.

##### *First Session.*

1. First grade, reading from charts or black-board, or books.
2. Second grade, reading.
3. Third grade, reading.
4. Fourth grade, reading.
5. Fifth grade, reading.
6. History, as an extemporaneous drill in the expression of thought.

Fifth grade, reading may be alternated with history.

Teach at this session elementary sounds, ready calling of words at sight, naturalness of expression, articulation, inflection, emphasis, modulation; in fact, all things necessary to vocal culture and the oral expression of thought.

##### *Second Session.*

1. First grade, language.
2. Second grade, language.
3. Third grade, language.
4. Elementary grammar.
5. Advanced grammar.
6. Spelling in classes, written or oral.

Teach at this session printing and writing in composition in all grades. Let the daily compositions be made models of penmanship as well as correct language. Teach use of capitals and marks of punctuation; oral and written composition in all grades; rules for spelling; the writing of letters, notes and other business forms, with regular drills in technical grammar.

### *Third Session.*

1. First grade, place lesson, oral.
2. Second grade, place lesson, oral.
3. Primary geography, from book.
4. Intermediate geography.
5. Physiology and inventive drawing.

During this session teach right and left hands; directions in school-house and vicinity; local maps of rooms, district, township, county and State; regular map-drawing; use of topic lists, and give regular drills in geography proper, with occasional lessons in inventive drawing.

### *Fourth Session.*

1. First grade, number, oral.
2. Second grade, number, oral.
3. Elementary arithmetic, from book.
4. Advanced arithmetic, from books.

During this session, in lower grades, teach counting, adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing numbers by the use of objects and abstractly; give regular board drills in rapidly and correctly combining numbers; combine mental and written arithmetic in all grades; require both practical and analytical solutions; let neatness, rapidity and correctness prevail. Solutions should be brought to class on slates or paper, to save time and secure accuracy.

### GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

The blackboard in the morning should present an outline of the day's work; a specified time should be allotted to each recitation, and one recitation should not be allowed to infringe on another. Make thorough work in all grades. Let animation characterize the work of the teacher, and activity and industry absorb the thoughts of the pupils, the one banishing dullness, the other idleness and mischief, from the school.

This programme has been in use in the county for nearly two years. By enactment of the county board, teachers contract to use it. Its beneficial results may be stated as follows:

1. It compels the poorest teachers to use the methods of the best.
2. It forces into the poorest schools the work of the best.
3. It executes the course of study, thus giving the proper officials not only control over the matter, but over the methods of the schools.
4. It not only introduces system and uniformity, but makes the best methods uniform.
5. It enables patrons and citizens to more readily understand the working of the schools.
6. It aids school officials in visitation.
7. It gives superintendents an additional test in school inspection.

No material objection has ever been made to its use; and it can easily be modified to suit the demands of the case.

Uniformity of gradation and programme means the best and fittest universally diffused, and I see no reason why the work in the four lower grades of every district school of a county, and of the State, may not be made uniform in grade and programme.

May uniformity and system be the demand, till every child of my native State, from the shining lakes of the north, to the amygdaloid ravines of the south, comes under the purest, noblest and most ennobling influences of her wisest and best minds, diffused through uniform gradation, not only in the county, but throughout the State, is my prayer.

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## TOWNSHIP AND JOINT GRADED SCHOOLS.

BY

P. B. TRIPLETT, SUPERINTENDENT OF CLAY COUNTY.

Section 10 of the school law provides that the trustees may establish graded schools. Also, supplemental section 6 provides that the trustees of two or more district municipal corporations for school purposes shall have power to establish joint graded schools, and provide for admission into the higher departments of such pupils as are sufficiently advanced for such admission. Thus the provisions have been made for the establishment of schools of a higher



order than the common district school, which only provides for giving instruction in the eight branches known as common school branches. And to the very decided gratification of all friends of education, there has been some noble work done in the high and joint graded schools which have been established in many counties in the State. The work that has been and is being done by these schools, is proving the necessity of the establishment of such a school within easy reach of every boy and girl in Indiana. These high schools are the hope of the poor man's sons and daughters. Without them they look in vain to make themselves the intellectual equals of their more favored neighbors. With them they have the hope of standing side by side with their city cousins in their intellectual strength, having had equal advantages to prepare them to act their part as citizens of the commonwealth.

Now as four-fifths of the children of the State receive all the education they ever do receive in the country schools, and as our common school system proposes to give equal advantages to all children of the State, it seems but just that each township should furnish a means for each child to obtain a high school education. It seems to me the duty of the State to educate its children sufficiently that they may be able to discern the duty they owe to the State as citizens. If the common country school does this, then we are not in favor of high schools at the public expense, but if those who complete a thorough high school course are better able to act their part as citizens of the State, stronger intellectually and morally, having a higher appreciation of the duties of life, then I think the State should furnish means to bestow such an education upon each of its children; and any township that fails to make this provision owes a debt to its children that it can never pay.

It is well known that the teachers in the district schools can not do justice to those who desire to study any higher branches than those provided as common school branches. Yet there are young men and young women in nearly every township in Indiana who desire to study beyond the common branches, and would do so if opportunity were offered within their township. Then to relieve the district schools and to stimulate every pupil in them to greater exertion, the trustee should open this central high school, to which such pupils as have graduated from the district school, or can pass a satisfactory examination, will be admitted. Such a school, wisely conducted, would be worth much more to the community than its cost.

Another very great advantage that every township would derive from a high school is the better cultivated teachers it would have to teach its district schools. One of the greatest detriments to the district schools is the lack of properly trained teachers to take charge of them. The general opinion here is that anybody can teach our schools, and custom heretofore has made it a rule that anybody did teach our schools, but recent rules have proved that many who had been teaching had to quit, and as a result teachers are very scarce, and are getting more so. We desire to feel that the time has arrived when we are to step upon a higher plane educationally, and we feel that the only way to accomplish it is to convince the people that we need better educated teachers, and to obtain better teachers we must have a means of educating them within reach of them, and the joint graded or high school is the only means within our reach by which to accomplish the desired end.

I trust there are few now who will hesitate to admit that through the high school a very considerable portion of useful knowledge may be acquired, which without the high school would never be known to a very large per cent. of the boys and girls of the country schools, and which would tend greatly to expand the range of their minds, increase their sources of enjoyment, and lay a broad foundation for future usefulness and improvement. It will tend to prevent vices and crimes, and to raise their thoughts above the degrading pleasures of intemperance and sensuality. It will render them more expert in their mechanical professions, it will fit them for becoming improvers of the arts and sciences, and for taking a part in all those movements by which society may be improved and the world bettered.

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### SAME SUBJECT.

BY

W. W. CHESHIRE, SUPERINTENDENT OF LAKE COUNTY.

At Lowell, Brunswick, St. Johns, Hobart, Merrillville and Crown Point, of this county, are what are termed graded schools, but I have had the office of superintendent so short a time that I have very indefinite ideas of their usefulness, except the school in Crown Point, of which I have been the teacher for a time. These schools are not rigidly graded for two reasons.

1. The school-houses and appurtenances are such that it is almost impossible to have a first-class graded school.

2. In most of these schools, and in the different departments, the teachers are changed too often to be profitable to the schools.

Trustees should see to it that none but the most competent should have charge of a graded school, and when a corps of such teachers is employed in such school no change should be made unless positively necessary. And to this end I know not what to suggest, unless it be, that teachers aspiring to such positions shall be required to make special preparation for their work, and pass examination with such position in view. Why could not the law say that no one should act as principal of a graded school unless he held a state license; and that *all* teachers in such a school should have first-class qualifications. I think it would be almost impracticable to establish graded schools in the remote townships that have no common center except their voting precinct. I think it would be much better to establish a graded school in all such towns as this, into which might be admitted, free of tuition, any pupils living in the county who wish to study higher branches than those taught in their own districts. In this county, I think a graded school in every township would be at present impossible, but I think there is much to do in bringing up the common district schools so that the people will get the value of their money expended in the schools.

And to this end allow me to suggest some form of compulsion. Under my immediate observation are a large number of children growing up in ignorance, while the tax-payer is doing all the law requires of him in their behalf and the school officers are doing the same. During the present week, I asked a boy—a poor widow's son—why he did not attend school, and his answer was, "I don't want to." He is a public charge now; has nothing with which to make his living but his hands and will not use them. He will continue a public charge because he has no one to look after him and the school officers have no authority to look after him. He is not learning a trade or anything that will help him along in life. The result must be that he must turn out a tramp, thief, plunderer or some such notorious character, go to prison and end his days there or in the county asylum. He has been a public charge from the time of his birth to his death, and no one has ever received one atom of benefit from his having lived, but all this time the tax-payer has been supporting the school for the benefit of such boys. Now what I claim is, that it would be a very great economy for the State

to take charge of all such children and see to it that they have a common school education and a trade. It is said that such a measure could not be carried out in a republic. I answer that any government that can raise money by taxation to build school-houses, etc., etc., can, if it makes proper effort, *compel* the truants into the school for their own good. The statistics showing the number of children in the State attending no school at all are at hand. Now, what are many of these children doing? Nothing? No; if they were doing absolutely nothing there might be some hope of them, but they are doing worse than nothing; they are growing up in vice, preparing for crime, etc., etc.

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## EXAMINATION OF PUPILS IN COUNTRY SCHOOLS BY TEACHERS AND COUNTY SUPER- INTENDENTS.

BY

H. KOHLER, SUPERINTENDENT OF CLINTON COUNTY.

In order that these examinations may be made of practical value and benefit to pupils, it is essential that some system of gradation should be in use in the schools of the county. And as gradation requires systematic classification and promotions in the different branches of study, examinations then become a necessity.

1. The teacher holds monthly examinations for the purpose of noting the monthly progress of the pupils and of maintaining a symmetrical classification. The different intellectual faculties are unequally developed in different pupils; one is apt and takes especial delight in a particular study, and consequently outstrips the other members of the class; another one in another study, and so on. If one pupil shoots ahead in arithmetic, but lags behind in reading and geography, it becomes the teacher's duty to have that pupil devote more time to the latter two branches than to the former. This should be one of the teacher's objects of monthly examinations, and can, perhaps, best be ascertained by noting the progress of the pupils in any one grade, and he can accordingly direct his efforts toward maintaining a uniform advancement in the class within certain limits. Another object of monthly examinations relates to monthly reports to parents, of which I shall speak farther on.



2. Examinations for the purpose of promotion.—These should be held at the close of the school term, or rather at the completion of a branch by the class, and the results embodied in a permanent record, forming a part of the history of the school. The teacher for the next school will then know exactly in which class and grade to place each pupil. I do not approve of any promotions until the class as a whole have mastered all the branches in that grade fairly and thoroughly. But exceptional cases of bright pupils will occur now and then which merit promotion ahead of the class. In general, these examinations test the pupil's actual progress and knowledge, and also his methods of study, perchance indicating to him some imperfection, or a want of attention to certain portions of the different branches of study in which he is engaged. They encourage and stimulate to renewed energy; they tend to a more thorough study and review of the subject, and make more lasting impressions of the subject-matter learned on the minds of the pupils.

3. Methods of examinations.—The country schools, where graded, are generally divided into five or six grades. In this county we have six grades. Examinations from the third grade upward should be in writing as far as practicable. Written examinations have several advantages over the oral: First, the same question given to the pupils in a grade gives them all a fair and equal chance; second, the questions are more carefully selected by the teacher—are clear and well defined; third, they give the pupils more time for deliberate thinking, so that they can express their thoughts on paper in a proper and logical order, and consequently are an excellent introduction to composition writing, and at the same time give the pupils practice in penmanship; fourth, the teacher then, at his leisure, can better judge and form a correct conclusion of the merits of the answers. Oral examinations may be used in the lower grades, and also in the higher, in connection with the written. But the oral examinations should be mainly connected with the recitations, since every recitation should partake more or less of the nature of a review, and then is the proper time for oral questioning.

Some standard for estimating and marking the results of examinations for promotion is necessary. We have adopted the standard in this county that pupils shall not fall below an average of seventy per cent., and in any single branch not below fifty per cent., before they are promoted. This calls into consideration the nature and degree of difficulty of the questions to be answered. They should



be clear and precise, so the pupils may see exactly what the questions mean; their degree of difficulty should correspond to what the pupils have passed over and may be expected to know; they should be logically arranged, the easier ones first and the more difficult ones following.

As to the examination of pupils by county superintendent.—Such examinations may be simply of an inspectional nature, or they may partake more less of an examination proper, in order to enable the examiner to ascertain, to a certain extent, the actual result of the teacher's methods of imparting instruction on the minds of the pupils. The objects of the superintendent's examinations may be enumerated as follows: First, as regards the proper or improper grading of the school; second, to ascertain the results of the methods of imparting knowledge to the pupils; third, as to the thoroughness or superficiality of teaching; fourth, pupils too far advanced in text-books; fifth, to see that proper methods of instruction are employed, and that the teaching is made thorough and effective. To this may be added, to enforce the rules and regulations of the county board of education. The grades can be called separately; then, by judicious questioning, oral and written (on slates), the examiner is able to ascertain whether the classes are properly graded, the results of instruction, the advancement of pupils, and, if necessary, make corrections and suggest improvements accordingly.

Monthly examinations were held in a number of the schools throughout the county last year, and the results placed in permanent record. These examinations were productive of much good; greatly increasing the interest among the scholars, as also the per cent. of attendance. By inspection and especial examinations in certain branches, I came to this conclusion: that the classes, as a rule, are too far advanced in the text-books for their attainments.

School records and reports.—At our last meeting I urged upon the trustees the propriety and necessity of supplying the schools of the county with grade books, or records, in which the results of the examinations, grades, promotions, average attendance, loss of time, deportment, etc., of pupils might be kept in a permanent form. The daily register is insufficient. These records are of invaluable benefit to the succeeding teacher in aiding him to classify the school, or rather, they obviate that necessity, as he can see at a glance the grade and advancement of each pupil. This saves considerable time, which, were it not for the classification, would be so much waste. It will bring system into the school. Further, these records

give information to the school officers and parents, and furnish educational statistics. They exert a beneficial influence upon the minds of the pupils in securing a greater interest and attention to study, both in school and at home; increase the per cent. of regular attendance; tend to improve the management of the school in every way. Of equal importance are reports to parents. These reports should be made monthly, or as often as an examination is held. They should show: 1. The standing of the pupil in each branch; 2. The average standing in all the branches in which the pupil is engaged; 3. Number of times tardy; 4. Time lost by tardiness; 5. Number of days and half-days absent; 6. Deportment; 7. Remarks. The parents or guardian should sign the reports, and return them by the pupils. In these reports, parents can see the exact status of their children at school. They are led to see the industry or indolence of their children in certain studies; they are reminded of the waste of time lost by tardiness and absence; they will know without being told by others how their children behave at school. Should they desire to institute a comparison with the standing of other children, all they have to do is to visit the school, compare the record of the whole grade—which is open to inspection at all times—and they can at once tell how their children stand in relation to others of the same grade. In this way parents are led to see the excellencies and the deficiencies of their children, and, if they have any interest in their educational welfare and progress, will correct any imperfection as far as lies in their power. These reports also beget a closer relation between teacher and parents. Parents will visit the school oftener, confer with the teacher concerning the children's needs, and more readily supply them. On the other hand, the teacher is encouraged to do more efficient work, takes greater pride in his classes, and the result will be a general improvement in the whole school.

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### SAME SUBJECT.

BY

THOMAS F. MCGUYER, SUPERINTENDENT OF MARTIN COUNTY.

What do these examinations enable us to do? They enable us to measure the work and progress of the pupils more fully than could be otherwise done, and they furthermore enable the pupil to measure his own progress.

What are the results of these examinations? Will they not lead to discouragement? Probably, in some instances, they will, but as a general rule they will lead the pupil onward and upward by creating in him a desire to excell his classmates. The question may be asked, why adopt something that will prove deleterious? I answer, that by far the greater number will be benefited by it, and were we to look always to the few, the many would go uncared for, and would bring to ruin and shame, not only our present system of free schools, but the entire system of free government. It is obvious, for many reasons, that these examinations will prove fruitful of great good; it must be determined how often they must occur to produce these good results. I answer, not oftener than once a month. The fortitude is in preparing for these examinations, rather than going through them; oftener than once a month, there will be too much time spent in the examination, instead of actual study. They ought to occur at least once a month; this gives the pupil an opportunity to consider well what he has gone over before advancing with his studies. Who is to conduct these examinations, the teacher or county superintendent, or both? I answer, the teacher should conduct them, for it is impossible for the county superintendent to be present at every monthly examination that must occur in a county of some ninety or a hundred schools, and a term of from five to six months. But the county superintendent should under all circumstances, furnish the questions for these examinations; he can furnish these with but little inconvenience to himself, and with great profit to the schools, for the questions for each school will be the same; and by this method regularity and system can be brought about and preserved throughout the county. Moreover, there should be a certain day in each month set apart for these examinations, and, as the schools commence in the fall, let them hold their examinations on the same day, however short the time may have been spent in teaching previous to examination day. The next question that naturally suggests itself to us is, what should be the nature of these questions? They should be of such a character as will draw out the necessary information belonging to the different grades of the system being generally adopted in the State. The question should not contain the answer in any form whatever.

I will now proceed to consider the importance of sending reports of the pupils to the parents. What is necessary to report? It is necessary to report the deportment of the pupils, and also their standing, as determined by these monthly examinations. It is not

only necessary to report the deportment of the pupil at the end of each month, but whenever it becomes necessary to the preservation of good order and decorum in the school. By reporting the deportment of the pupil whenever it becomes necessary to the preservation of good order and decorum in the school, the parent becomes acquainted with the conduct of his child immediately, and has an opportunity to bring his influence in co-operation with that of the teacher. I do not mean by this that the parent is not bound to give his influence, at any time, or on any occasion, to the support of our free schools, but that he has a better knowledge of that upon which his influence should be brought to bear immediately, and these reports present to the parents that upon which they are not only morally bound, but, in fact, duty bound, to proceed to rectify immediately. It may be said that some parents will not pay any attention to these reports. This may all be true; but, nevertheless, this does not diminish the duty of the teacher in the premises set forth; simply because the parent neglects his duty does not set the teacher at liberty to neglect his.

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## RELATIONS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT TO CITY AND TOWN SCHOOLS.

BY

W. P. RYAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF DECATUR COUNTY.

City schools have excellent supervision. The larger cities have ward schools embracing in each all grades below the high school. Each ward school is managed by a principal who usually devotes his whole time to general supervision. Principals are directed by the city superintendent, to whom they are responsible for the conduct and advancement of their respective schools. In cities whose population does not exceed eight thousand, city superintendents have, usually, all grades, including the high school, under their immediate control. The work is under the direction of one executive head, whose business it is to know what ought to be done and how, and when and why. It is his duty to map out the course to be pursued, and issue general laws for the government of principals, teachers and pupils; consequently, there is no clash of opinions, no disdaining or thwarting of plans. The harmonious labor of teachers



is directed toward the consummation of a preconceived plan; the energy of pupils is centered in the same object and not permitted to drift hither and thither with every changing whim of youth.

The Legislature, perceiving the willingness of city boards to provide efficient supervision, and recognizing the impossibility of the thorough supervision of city, town and district schools by the county superintendent, wisely relieved him by the provision, "That city schools having a superintendent employed by their board may, at the request of said board, be exempt from the general superintendence authorized by section 39."

The wants and needs of city schools are different from those of district and town schools. A city superintendent has no difficulty in the classification of pupils and the management of a course of study. His teachers are at all times under his direction, and he may see that his plans are executed. The attendance of pupils is regular. Tardiness is so reduced that it does not materially interfere with the advancement of pupils. Opposition to the prescribed course of training, on the part of parents who wish to dictate, is seldom manifested, and never availing, because discipline is more rigid than can be enforced in rural districts.

Town schools are not provided with superintendents. Principals of town schools are engaged in teaching, and have little time, even when competent, to direct their assistants. The relation of county superintendents, in law and in fact, is, therefore, identical with their relation to district schools. What, then, are the needs of district and town schools relative to superintendence?

The civilized world has long recognized the benefits arising from the division of labor in almost all branches of industry. Every factory and foundry in the land has its foreman and its superintendent. The busy workmen in every printing house and machine shop have each a certain part to perform, and are directed by one who is responsible for their efficiency and faithfulness. Manufacturers avail themselves of the increased profits and superior results obtained by a judicious division of labor and skillful supervision. More complex, in its ultimate ramifications, than any mechanism, is our common school system. Supervision and responsibility to a directing head are certainly as necessary in the machinery for the development of law-abiding citizens and intelligent men and women as in the manufacture of a perfect pin or a finished watch.

It is an astonishing fact that while all freely admit the necessity of skillful supervision in mechanical employments, in mercantile



pursuits, in governmental affairs, some doubt the utility of school superintendence, forgetting that the material upon which the workmen, both skilled and unskilled, are engaged to labor in school work, is as inestimable in value as it is immortal in nature; that, in spite of our care, many inexperienced and incompetent persons are employed to train the young; that educators of mind must of necessity be moulders of character; that experiments by the unskilled bungler upon the most delicate and precious material—the human mind and body—jeopardize the happiness and usefulness, if not the eternal welfare, of the young.

Superintendents are too often crippled and manacled by the parsimony of county commissioners. If men are to be engaged upon public work, it is justly deemed expedient to employ an expert to see that the work is skillfully executed, and the time faithfully employed. But when a great number of workmen, many of whom are inexperienced, are employed to shape, polish and develop “that deathless thing”—the human soul—it is deemed economy to limit supervision to the minimum. Shame upon the churlish dogmatism which esteems the erection of a bridge a more important work than the building of a brain!

The most prominent of Indiana’s educators recently said, in substance: “I should prefer to have my child remain undeveloped mentally rather than to have him pushed to the highest point in the curriculum by dyspeptic, careless, or injudicious instructors, whatever their scholarly attainments.” He was wise and deliberate in making this statement, recognizing the dangers to mind, body and character which attend the employment of unrestrained and undirected tutors for the young. Yet the model school system of the United States places the salary of those whose duty it is to see that the State’s children suffer no wrong, largely under the control of untutored men, who, in many instances, regard the office of county superintendent as supernumerary.

How often are the best of men forced to resign and seek more remunerative employment by the false economy of county commissioners!

County superintendents have a difficult and important work to perform in the gradation of pupils who have been permitted to select studies at random. They must systematize the labor of teachers and pupils which has so long been misdirected, and has resulted in so great a waste of time and energy.

The duties of county superintendents to the patrons, pupils, and

teachers of district and town schools, are scarcely less sacred than those of parent to child, child to parent, citizen to state and state to citizen. To them it is given to protect and advance the highest interests of the child, the parent, and the state; to guard with jealous care the plastic mind of youth from the blighting influence of unrefined, selfish, dishonest, ignorant, injudicious and otherwise incapable teachers; to see not only that the text-work is properly taught, that precious time is not squandered and energy misapplied, but that mind is developed, elevated, refined, and that pernicious passions are not fed, evil tendencies not encouraged, immoral and vicious characters are not formed by bad methods of government and instruction, or a soul-blighting example.

In view of the fact that county superintendents do not have the direction of teachers in city schools, a few suggestions as to the examination of applicants for positions in such schools may not be inappropriate.

City schools require special qualifications in the teachers of different departments. Many teachers of primary grades are eminent in their sphere, yet for years have no experience in teaching and no time to study branches beyond those of their own departments. So, also, teachers in the higher grades, while they must be thorough in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, Latin, geology, etc., they have no time to expend in keeping bright the eight common school branches, or, at least, such of these as they do not use. Let us have a board of examiners for cities, composed of the city superintendent representing the interests of the city, the county superintendent representing the interests of the State, and a third party chosen by the two mentioned from the members of the board of trustees or the city council. Let the list of branches be extended or abridged by this board to suit the wants of each position. Let licenses be issued for specific grades in the public schools of the city. Let the only license which shall pass for all grades be that issued by the State Board of Education. The additional expense would be only the amount charged the city by the third member of the board, and the benefit to city superintendents and school boards is manifest.

## SAME SUBJECT.

BY

S. P. HARLAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF MARION COUNTY.

The relation that the county superintendent sustains to city and town schools, within the corporate limits of his county, is one of considerable importance, affecting the interests of such schools to the extent of contributing to their efficiency or sensibly disturbing their usefulness. Not, indeed, by coming into close contact with the officers and teachers, but by a remote relationship which I will endeavor to set forth.

Section 39 of the school law gives the county superintendent the general superintendence of the schools of his county, prescribing very fully his duties, with a provision exempting from his jurisdiction the city schools having superintendents employed by the school boards of said cities, when such boards may request such exemption.

Sections 18 and 21 provide that the reports of enumeration of children, and that statistical and financial reports, be made to the county superintendent at stated times, and other sections provide for the transmission of the same to the state superintendent.

Section 34 provides for an examination of all applicants for licenses to teach in the common schools of the State, while section 28 says that trustees shall employ no person to teach in the schools, except such persons shall have a license, issued by the proper state or county authority.

Supplemental section "E" provides that the county superintendent, the township trustees and the presidents of the school boards of the incorporated towns and cities of the county shall constitute a county board of education, organized and empowered to transact such business as may properly come before it. Thus, by an examination of the school law of the State, we find the duties, powers and privileges of the county superintendent, involved in his relationship to city and town schools, to be:

1. That he shall visit and inspect the city and town schools not exempt by law from his jurisdiction, advising with principals and trustees as to the best methods of increasing the efficiency of the same.

2. That he shall receive the verified reports of the trustees of such cities and towns, relating to enumeration of children, school statistics, and the financial condition of the corporation.

3. That he shall examine all teachers, not having state certificates, who shall be employed to teach in such schools.

4. That he shall meet from time to time the presidents of the boards of education of such cities and towns, at meetings of the County Board of Education, and assist in devising such measures and prescribing such rules and regulations as may affect the usefulness of said schools.

In relation to the first item it is only necessary to say that the county superintendent ought to visit and make a careful inspection of the schools of the incorporated towns and cities of the county not exempt by law from his jurisdiction. If he finds that the surroundings are satisfactory, that the buildings are clean and comfortable, the attendance regular and punctual, the discipline of a proper character, and the instruction comprehensive, thorough and effective, certainly no harm can result from such visitation. While, on the other hand, if the above enumerated items are not satisfactory, he, in conjunction with the trustees, can set himself to work to bring about a different state of affairs in such schools. True, he has no authority under the law to compel principals and teachers to carry out his instructions, except such authority be delegated to him by the trustee, but he may report the condition of the school to the proper authority and insist that his instructions be followed. His duties to the schools of the county will certainly not have been properly discharged until such visitation and inspection has been made.

His duty in relation to item second can be discharged by receiving of the trustees of towns and cities such reports as are required of them by law, inspecting and ascertaining the correctness of the same. In case such reports are not made at the time and in the manner specified by law, the county superintendent is directed to order the county auditor to withhold from the corporation of such derelict trustees a certain sum of money, to be deducted from the amount apportioned to such corporations, and said sum of money is not to be paid until such report is duly made and filed. The provision of the law is certainly wise on this subject. Negligent and careless trustees are thus bound to perform the duties required of them.

The duty of the county superintendent in the examination of teachers is one of great responsibility, and requiring in its discharge rare judgment and nice discrimination. Except a great deal of care be exercised the examination may be productive of serious mis-



understandings between town and county superintendents, which may impair the efficiency of the schools. It is a comparatively easy matter to examine the teachers of the country schools, from the fact that they are required to teach all of the branches in which they are to be examined, and hence are necessarily more or less familiar with the subject-matter of such branches. Then, too, the superintendent comes into positive contact with such teachers, not only in county and township institutes, but in their schools, where opportunity is afforded for seeing the actual work done, and through these means it is not especially difficult to make up a judgment as to the qualifications of such teachers. But on the other hand, in the city and town schools, there are employed high school, primary and special teachers, of whose qualifications the county superintendent is in a position to know but very little. The teacher of the high school may be an excellent teacher of Latin, trigonometry, chemistry and geology, but may not be able to pass a successful examination in history, physiology and geography. The primary teacher who has taught primary work exclusively for ten years probably, and with abundant success, frequently can not pass a creditable examination in arithmetic, physiology and history. Special teachers are employed in all cities and a large number of towns, who teach German, music, drawing, French or other special subjects. Their competency to teach the branches they profess to teach can not be questioned, yet if required to pass an examination in the eight common school branches, as is required under the law at present, they fail. County superintendents make a strict construction of the law, and it is frequently the case that the schools are deprived of the services of these teachers, who are thoroughly competent to teach with perfect success in their special departments, but who can not every year take the time to review the common branches in order to pass examination. In this particular the law is defective, and should be changed. The county superintendent, who is satisfied as to the competency of the teacher to teach successfully in his special department the branches assigned to him, ought to be allowed to examine applicants in those branches and issue a certificate to teach the same. A law giving the superintendent such power would certainly lessen the difficulties of the situation and operate to the benefit of the schools. A remedy, as the law now stands, can be applied by which the difficulties of the matter may be measurably obviated, and still allow the county superintendent to conform to the spirit of the law. In such cases as have been cited above the



county superintendent and the city or town superintendent and a third party, selected by the two, may, by agreement of the county superintendent with the city or town board, examine such teachers touching their qualifications to teach the special subjects assigned them, issue a license, to which the county superintendent must affix his official signature. This, it seems, could be done without violating the law, for certainly the Legislature did not intend to require the teacher of German to pass an exhaustive examination in English in order to satisfy the county superintendent as to his qualifications to teach German. If it should occur to those interested that the plan above mentioned is feasible, and it should be put into practice, much confusion and trouble would thereby be avoided.

In relation to the last item I would say that the superintendent can do much to help the schools of the county at meetings of the board of education. There he points out to the board the weaknesses of the schools, explains the causes of the same, suggests remedies and the means of their application, and by his force of character and influence impresses his individuality upon the members of the board, and through them upon the schools of the county, and by this means may exert a positive influence for good—may reach defects and inaugurate reforms, affording the means for putting them into execution, which may raise the standard of efficiency, not only in the cities and towns in the county, but in the remotest districts of the county, to such an extent that the county superintendent will be recognized as an essential factor in the problem of education.

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## APPARATUS--WHAT IS NEEDED--USE AND ABUSE OF.

BY

JAMES A. BARNES, SUPERINTENDENT OF DEKALB COUNTY.

Probably the first apparatus used in this county was the rod. But little need be said at the present day as to its various uses in illustrating the truths of science, or enforcing the maxims of civil government. It was an ever-present help in the good old days, and when a penknife was added, the teacher's stock of tools was for a time complete. Next came the wall maps for the study of geography, and under this new inspiration, the children sang tunes scarcely less lugubrious than those evoked by the rod itself. But

though some good was accomplished, these maps were soon abandoned, hung up at the windows, and as curtains—rather expensive ones—they soon faded away. Then charts of various kinds, and for many different purposes, were introduced and passed through similar stages of use, abuse and final decay. Some of these were valuable auxiliaries in the school-room ; some were not. Some were purchased by ignorant but well meaning school officers, who were guided more by a desire to do good, and by the over-persuasion of zealous agents who had something to sell, than by a knowledge of the needs of their schools. In this way some of the trustees once purchased stereoscopes and stereoscopic views, under the belief that a taste for the beautiful in nature and art would be secured. They were also supposed to be valuable aids in the study of geography and history. But, in spite of these errors and misapplications of public money, we have not always been the losers. We have gradually acquired a better knowledge of what apparatus may be serviceable. Better selections, made by more intelligent officers, and put into the hands of a better class of teachers, have fully demonstrated the value of such aids. Now, no well organized school is without at least a portion of the more simple and necessary apparatus. The primary grades in every school should be freely furnished with charts suited to their work. These should be so placed that the pupils may see and study them, and so they may copy such as are made for that purpose. This will not only keep those employed who are too young to study, but will assist them to form correct ideas of the size, shape, color, etc., of such objects as are treated in their lessons. Under this head I would class the primary charts for reading, for copying figures and pictures, for primary drawing, for mathematical figures and some of the simpler forms of stems, leaves or flowers. In the higher grades we need plans, diagrams and forms, and these so arranged and graded as to suit the wants of the different classes. If these can not be furnished by the school officers, a part, at least, can be constructed by the teacher. Triangles, squares and other mathematical figures may be placed on the black-board. But a better way is to have them in a separate form, as a chart, or drawn on a piece of black-board paper. In this way they can be hung up in convenient places about the room. The pupils should refer to them constantly while at work, especially in the solution of questions relating to area, capacity and other problems in mensuration. In this way education will become, not a mere abstract or theoretical matter, but a practical reality.

In such schools as can afford it, a complete set of weights and measures should be added to the list. This will enable the pupil to *do* the things that he can otherwise only *read of* and *think about*. Otherwise he may be able to repeat all the tables in the arithmetic, yet perhaps can not weigh correctly a parcel of butter. Good scholars often make a very poor showing when called upon to perform some of the actual calculations in common business. Then let the pupils learn their tables of weights and measures in connection with the use of the things themselves. Give them work not found in the text-book. Let them learn as thoroughly as do the merchant, the grocer and the druggist.

What is true of arithmetic is, to a certain extent, true as regards the other branches. Let the pupils in geography have globes. Let them have charts to show the nature and direction of the tides, of winds, of ocean currents, of rainfall, of temperature, elevation of land, productive and sterile areas, and such others as belong to that subject.

In grammar we should have sets of neat, plain and concise forms for the written work in analysis and parsing. The same is true of the work in written examinations. By all means let us improve the work in these respects. Some of our black-board work, and many of our examination papers, should be considered a discredit to teacher and pupil. All such plans and forms are well worthy to be classed as a part of our school apparatus. They should not only be put into the school but their use should be made obligatory.

In addition to the things already named, I have only to add a dictionary. A large copy of one of our standard authors should be found on the teacher's desk in every school-room; then let the pupils provide themselves with such smaller ones as their different grades may require. No one can understand the value of a good dictionary until he has made it his familiar companion for years. It is a vast storehouse, containing, in a condensed form, and easily available, much of the wisdom and much of the results of patient research that have come down to us through all ages.

Give the teacher good apparatus and see that he does not neglect to use them. A teacher is unworthy of his calling if he allows a globe, a chart or a dictionary to remain unused in his school-room. Still more unworthy is he who allows them to become playthings for idle pupils, and in this way to be destroyed. Much money has been wasted in the purchase of school apparatus, but a great part of this may be charged to the incompetence or indifference of teachers.

Then, in conclusion I would add, let the intelligent school officer, the intelligent parent, and the earnest teacher unite to put into our schools suitable apparatus and other needful appliances, and then see to it that these things are preserved and used.

## SAME SUBJECT.

BY

J. E. YOUNGBLOOD, SUPERINTENDENT OF WARRICK COUNTY.

One of the greatest wants of our common schools is appropriate and suitable apparatus. As to kinds of apparatus, we should be very careful in our selections. In buying, we should take into account the object to be reached by such apparatus, its quality and its adaptation to the text-books in use. For instance, Warren's maps are not appropriate for Guyott's geographies, nor is McGuffey's primary chart fitted to Harper's readers.

More good may be realized from apparatus if the trustees in selecting it would consider their text-book in use or to be used with it, and see that the two correspond. As a remedy for this, if the trustees are not proper judges or teachers, they can consult some good teacher or the superintendent before buying.

Further, as to the kinds of apparatus, I will take the liberty to say that it seems that all needful articles have been invented, but I can see a place and a need of a piece which I have never yet seen in the common county schools. It is a map for aiding in the teaching of United States history. It is true, a teacher can draw a map on the board as the class progresses in the study, but in the common county school he does not have the board-space, and besides does not have the time. Had our teachers a map showing the places of the different engagements, the routes of the armies, and their relative positions, etc., they would be greatly aided, and much better results would be gained. Pupils would then see the history of our country in space, instead of having a mass of facts and dates of things which took place in some indefinitely located region, obscure to the mind of the average pupil. I suggest that some one who is eager of public notoriety get up such a map and put it before the people.

The use of apparatus should be somewhat different in our common schools. Instead of making window panes and shutters of



our charts, and playthings of our globes, philosophical and astronomical instruments, they should be kept in a place prepared for them and used only as the recitation demands them. If we could but estimate the cost of apparatus destroyed in Indiana in one year I am sure the amount would surprise any of us. There would not be so many school supply houses, and we would not be annoyed with their drummers quite so much. To prevent the abuse of apparatus trustees should hold each teacher individually responsible for the abuse of all apparatus belonging to his school-house. They never should make a settlement with any teacher until he has put away in its proper place all maps, globes, charts, blocks and everything belonging thereto. If a school-house has no place for such the director should take charge of them. The kinds of apparatus necessary to every country school are: An eight-inch globe, a four-inch hemispherical globe, a set of outline physical maps, a good word-method chart, a set of Turner's or Cutter's anatomical charts, a set of cubical blocks and a set of geometrical blocks, including the more common forms, and, according to my notion, a historical map. As our country advances, and as our resources increase, other apparatus should be gotten, but the above named are necessary to teach a good common school.

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## HOW TO ECONOMIZE TIME IN UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

BY

T. D. THARP, SUPERINTENDENT OF GRANT COUNTY.

It is not intended to save work in the aggregate to the teacher, but to enable him to secure each day what in kind and amount should be done. Economy is not frugality, though it includes it; neither is it parsimony, nor does it include it. The word comes from *oikos*, house, and *nomos*, management; and here has reference to distribution of work so as to use time properly in the school-room. By this more work can be done, time saved and better habits secured to pupils. Who can object to preparation and plan for any thing? First consideration is comfort of pupils; for without a normal condition of body mental force will not be well applied. Hence, a house should be planned by one that knows what is needed, securing grounds and rooms attractive to young minds; for pleasant surroundings quicken and prepare faculties for continued effort. To



these, bring wise supervision, as in course of study, programme for daily work, organization, grading, mode of seating, moving classes, conducting recitations, record of pupils' standing, uniformity of books, and other smaller factors. The law names the branches to be taught, but it is left for us to devise the best ways and means for teaching them. The course of study should give each branch its time and place, having regard to as perfect development of character as possible. Let the work in the branches be uniform, even.

Our programme is substantially as follows :

#### PROGRAMME, A. M.

- 8:30. Opening Exercises; reviewing lessons.
- 8:40. A Class in Arithmetic.
- 9:05. B Class in Arithmetic.
- 9:30. C Class in Arithmetic.
- 9:50. Beginners in Arithmetic.
- 10:05. U. S. History and applied Geography.

10:30. RECESS.

- 10:40. Third Reader and Spelling.
- 11:00. Second Reader and Spelling.
- 11:15. First Reader and Spelling.
- 11:30. Writing, (whole school.)
- 11:55. Collecting Writing Materials.
- 12:00. Noon Recess.

#### PROGRAMME, P. M.

- 1:00. Class in Grammar.
- 1:25. Fourth Reader and Etymology.
- 1:50. Second Reader and Spelling.
- 2:05. First Reader and Spelling.
- 2:20. Primary Geography.

2:40. RECESS.

- 2:50. Intermediate Geography.
- 3:15. Class in Physiology.
- 3:40. Miscellaneous Work.
- 3:50. Calling Roll.
- 3:55. Questions.
- 4:00. Dismission.

These divisions should be put up, clock between them, in a prominent place. The school should be thoroughly organized and conformed to these premises, with four grades, based on the readers or arithmetic, whichever may be worked to best point, and other branches made attendants in their order. We use the readers as the basis, as we have no sixth readers in our schools, and the fifth is retiring. Some of our schools have four divisions only; and this is the greatest factor of "How to economize time in ungraded schools." This is practically brought about by teachers thoroughly understanding plans, knowing how to manage, how much work each pupil needs, how much constitutes a lesson, when it is well prepared, when well recited, and by having acquaintance with pupils and parents.

With such organization each pupil can have three or four studies and recitations, according to age, and classes not exceed fourteen or fifteen, nor recitations exceed seventeen each day. Where this condition exists, ample time is given for pupils to prepare lessons and recite them with proper attention. I have noticed the happy results of this distribution of work under efficient teachers, and recorded progress of pupils and success to teachers. In such schools there are ways of pleasantness and paths of peace compared with the old, pell-mell order of things. I appointed a day for presenting plans to teachers, and it did good. We review work done in schools at township institutes, and make corrections when needed. There is need of better scholarship in teachers, as a foundation upon which to build, and giving readiness to execute plans. This having to make teachers in the schools, while they teach, is the greatest loss to pupils and patrons of any one thing. Nature has rule in all her ways, and has neither too much nor too little, just enough; and, in this evenly-balanced state, growth is the result. The habit of attention is essential, and can be secured by orderly recitations. Attention in the school means ready to see, to hear. I have seen time lost by calling and dismissing pupils one at a time with prolonged annoyance; by teachers not being familiar with lessons; by allowing pupils to debate points irrelevant; by want of order and promptness. I have seen time saved in orderly schools where one class passed to seats and another to recitation at same signal; in not annoying pupils by taps of bell or raps of stick; by teacher conducting recitations, and not conducted by the bright boy in the class. We should awaken by questions, giving most help by teaching pupils how to help themselves. Give correct forms of work. This can be done by example in opening subjects by the teachers. There

are many little things, so-called, that need direction, which help in their mode to make up the product of loss or gain. Promptness and thoroughness at every step will bring accelerated speed. Connecting, we see a relation between economy and a normal school, for both have *nomos*—rule, management. The normal develops, trains, according to best experience, grouping analogous things in nature's way, and in this is true economy. How many lives have been lost in utilizing the science of medicine none would say; nor how many have been failures, or powers for evil—products of factors in the school-room. It may be a question if any one should assume the training of teachers for the common schools, unless he himself has spent years in them. A king once took his son to his general, and said: "Make a soldier of him; for he that rules well must first serve well." "There is a best possible result in life; who does not desire it? There is a worst possible result; who does desire that?"

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## SAME SUBJECT.

BY

R. L. MARSHMAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF PULASKI COUNTY.

1. Grade the School.—Being fully convinced of the consistency and utility of grading rural schools, and not being willing to recognize or encourage the foggyish idea, the impropriety and inconsistency of attempting gradation of country schools, I suggest as the first step toward the economizing of time in ungraded schools, that of grading them. It is not expected that a perfect gradation can be accomplished the first or second year; but much may be done toward it the first year, carried still further the second year, and so on, until the work is accomplished. It is not within the province of my subject to tell how to grade a school, but to show that economy of time would be the result of the same.

In the first place, it is expected, in a graded school, to find each pupil in his proper place—something that is not characteristic of an ungraded school. And when a pupil is in the grade, or class, of any branch to which his ability would assign him, he will be able to recite the lessons in much less time, and learn more from them, than he would if he was reciting in a grade one or two steps ahead

of his ability. In the second place, a teacher very often desires to talk to a class concerning their work, without disturbing the remainder of the school; but this he can not do without marching them to the recitation seat, which consumes time. But if the school is properly graded, and each grade is seated by itself, the teacher can step to this or that grade, and converse with it, without annoying the remainder of the school.

2. Time may be economized by marching pupils to and from the recitation seat as few times as possible.—It is a mistaken idea that every class, from the A, B, C, to that of physiology, must be marched to a certain locality in the school-room to recite. Economy of time would result from allowing many of the classes to recite at their study-seats; and at the same time the utility of the recitation would not be diminished a particle. It is my opinion that the marching of the majority of the classes to and from the recitation seat consumes time which is entirely lost. While it may be better to call primary classes to a certain place in the room for recitation, many of our teachers move them oftener than they need to. Instead of calling a primary class to read, sending them to their seats, and then in a few minutes calling them back to recite an oral lesson in language, numbers, geography, or something else, let the oral lesson be given at the close of the reading lesson, thus saving the time consumed in unnecessary marching.

3. A teacher may economize time by teaching pupils how to study a lesson when he assigns it.—Too many teachers, in assigning a lesson, will say, "Commence at such a place and take to such a place," and then dismiss the class without giving any instruction whatever as to the way in which they should study the lesson. The class will spend as much time on the lesson as would be required to thoroughly master it if they had known how to study it; but when the class is called upon to recite, the teacher, after questioning them for some time, discovers that they have but a very vague idea of the lesson. If it is a lesson in arithmetic, and he gives them a problem a little differently constructed from those in the lesson, but one in which the same principles are involved, they will fail to give a correct solution. After the pupils have wasted their time in trying to do something they know not how to do, and the teacher has squandered fifteen or twenty minutes in ascertaining that his pupils know comparatively nothing about the lesson, he will spend the remainder of the time of recitation in showing them what he should have unfolded to them at the time the lesson was assigned. If a teacher

would assign a lesson in such a way that his pupils may know just what to study and how to study it, more could be accomplished in a twenty minutes' recitation than is commonly accomplished in one-half hour.

4. Time may be economized by the teacher mastering the subject before the recitation.—Too many teachers go to the recitation without any special preparation for the same. Hence they can but make blunders, become embarrassed, lose the confidence of the pupils and squander time. If the teacher has not mastered the subject he must necessarily confine himself to the text-book, which practice is invariably a thief of time. If a teacher has the lesson fully mastered, thoroughly analyzed and systematized before going to recitation, has it in his mind instead of in the text-book, he is not only enabled to present it more forcibly and effectually, but in a much shorter time.

We might mention other ways in which time might be economized in school, but for fear of occupying more space than was intended for us we will conclude by the recapitulation of the points we have endeavored to make:

1. Grade the school.
2. Move pupils to and from the recitation seats as few times as possible.
3. In assigning a lesson teach pupils how to study it.
4. The teacher should have the lesson thoroughly mastered before recitation.

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## SCHOOL DIRECTORS, THEIR DUTIES AND POWERS.

BY

U. B. MCKINSEY, SUPERINTENDENT OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

The director's office, although regarded as being unimportant, is essentially necessary in order to the successful management of the common schools.

There are many things not only his duty to perform, but should be made his especial care, which things, if neglected or poorly attended to, will subject the teacher and pupils to such great inconvenience as to render the work inefficient.

“He shall take charge of the school-house and property belonging



thereto, and make all temporary repairs of the school-house, furniture and fixtures;" hence, before the school begins, he should see that everything is put in order. As many of the school-houses are used for other purposes, such as religious meetings, singing schools and political meetings, they are rendered wholly unfit to be occupied by the children; therefore the necessity for having them repaired and thoroughly cleaned. This, however, is often sadly neglected, and the teacher is introduced to a dirty and dilapidated house, unfit to be used for school purposes, but suitable to be occupied by that class of animals with whom the prodigal son associated. The floor is to scrub, the walls to whitewash, the blackboard to paint, the furniture to arrange, and the stove and piping to adjust, all of which falls upon the teacher to do, or employ some one to do it. This state of things is not universal, but sometimes we find it even this bad.

It is the duty of the director to look after the general welfare of the school. He should not only arrange everything necessary for the accommodation and comfort of the school, but should visit and inspect it from time to time. He should note the progress of the pupils, and the interest the teacher manifests in his work, and confer with him with reference to what is necessary to make the school interesting and profitable. It is his duty to exclude any refractory pupil from the school; therefore he should understand the duties of teacher and pupils, that he may know when and for what to expel. Now, seeing that his duties are very important, it is highly necessary that he possess the required qualifications, and that his location be such as to enable him to attend to them without taking too much of his time. We will name a few things which we think should always be considered in selecting a director.

1. He should live near the school-house, that he may oversee it, not only while the school is in session, but during the public meetings before referred to, and, also, when not occupied at all; for it is a common error that public property, especially school-houses, may be abused in any way to suit the wish and disposition of the offender. He should live in close proximity, that he may visit the school frequently, for, as he receives no compensation, he can not be expected to spend much time in the school; but let his visits be made often, if but short.

2. He should be a man interested in educational matters, and not only so, but personally interested in that particular school, which he may be by his sending children to that school.

3. As already intimated, he should understand what it takes to make a valuable school, as the name implies he is to direct. He should know when to commend, how to advise, and what to criticise. Everything in and about the building should be neatly and attractively arranged. The pupils want to be made to feel at home, and that the building belongs to them, and that it should be their especial care to protect and preserve it. True, the teacher can, and ought to, do much in order to accomplish this; but there are many things he can not do, or, at least, it is unreasonable to require him to do, which can and should be done by the director.

In many places, the people, for want of interest, fail to elect a director, and frequently, when they do elect, the individual is not interested in school matters; hence these failures in looking after the interest of the school. This could be made better by allowing the director a reasonable compensation for his labor; not that he should be paid for these short visits to the school, but when in attending to his duties it requires any considerable amount of his time, let him be paid.

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## HOW TO SECURE CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS IN SCHOOL WORK.

BY

S. W. PRITCHARD, SUPERINTENDENT OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Since sending my last report I have the honor to inform you that there has been quite a revival in the educational interests of this county. We have carried on one of the most successful county normals, in point of numbers perhaps the most successful ever held in the State, our enrollment being one hundred and sixty-five and daily average one hundred and fifty-two.

We are gradually securing the co-operation of school patrons in the work of education. Strange as it may appear, there has been a great lack of this in the past, and one of the greatest hindrances to the proper development of our school system has been this cruel apathy on the part of parents. In many cases they have not been aware of its existence; they have imagined that when they elected their teacher in the fall, supplied their children with books, clothed them properly and sent them to school regularly every morning

their responsibility ceased; the machine was set in motion, and the teacher would run it without any assistance from them; if the teacher understood his work, well; if not, it was none of their business. In many cases the schools have been used to pension off poor relatives or disabled friends, whose only qualifications were inability to make a living at anything else. All this has changed to a great extent; the people are beginning to understand that the schools are for them and their children, and not exclusively for the benefit of the teacher. Yet much still remains to be done to bring about such a hearty co-operation between parents, teachers and pupils as will result in that perfection of school work at which we aim. The county superintendent should bring the subject before the people publicly and privately, by lectures in the school-room and kindly talks at the fireside; and the teacher must learn that unless he has the confidence of parents and pupils his work will be a weary one, attended with but little profit. In order to obtain this he must not stand aloof from them, wrapped in a mantle of dignity of his own weaving, but must make himself a part of the community in which he labors; he must show himself earnest in his work, not merely during school hours in the school-room, but in the social circle, in the homes of the people; not that he is to talk school all the time, but if he is wise and prudent he will watch his opportunity, and when it arrives, like a skilful tactician, he will use it to the best advantage. He will make the school-room a pleasant place, not merely for his pupils, but for his patrons also, instead of, as it too often is, a dreary place, to which many of his pupils go under compulsion, and the inside of which the parents never see except, perhaps, at a school meeting or at some political gathering. I am happy to say that much of this kind of work is being done in Jefferson county; teachers and parents are working more in concert, and the result is that our standard of educational requirements is being rapidly elevated; the people are calling for well qualified teachers; the indolent and incompetent are falling out of the ranks and seeking more suitable employment, and their places are being filled with live men and women, teachers who love their calling, who are prepared for their work, who know their duty and are ready and willing to perform it.

## SAME SUBJECT.

BY

CALVIN MOON, SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Of all the agencies calculated to aid in the education of our public schools as the law contemplates, "to a standard of the best," the co-operation of parents stands foremost. Granting this to be true, it ought ever to be an interesting question to teachers and school officers. What motives may we present, and what methods can we employ to awaken and stimulate parents to co-operate with us in school work? Observation and experience confirm us in the opinion that the most effectual means are by means of visits, and by having something in which parents can become interested.

In view of the importance attached to the foregoing divisions of the subject, I shall offer no apology for devoting my time exclusively to them in this article.

## VISITATION OF PARENTS.

The visitation of parents by teachers and school officers is too much neglected. Such visits are calculated to imbue the parents with a love and an appreciation of their duties and responsibilities in school matters; they are conducive of a good understanding; thus, agreeable social relations are cultivated, and a favorable impression of the visitor is left to assist him and increase his usefulness. The visitation of parents is a good method for stimulating parents to visit schools. The county superintendent can aid very materially in this work while on his tour visiting schools. He can have his plans for visiting so arranged that the patrons may be apprised of the date when the school in their district is to be visited by him, and be present. This gives him a good opportunity to form the acquaintance of the patrons, for inquiring into any unpleasantness that may have arisen during the school term, conducting recitations, and making a few remarks by way of encouragement and suggestions for the desired improvement of the school. Arrangements should likewise be made for a meeting to be held in the evening, at the most accessible point in the district or districts visited during the day. This gives the county superintendent a golden opportunity for explaining away all difficulties observed during the day; it may be that some one is displeased with the system of grading, or does not know why a change of text-books is



required; let the difficulties be what they may, this is a most desirable time and place to give a detailed explanation of school matters. The great cause of so many difficulties and embarrassments in school work, and especially in the rural districts, is from a lack of general information of the requirements of the school law and rules and regulations of the county board of education, or a disposition requisite to comply with them. The fact is, that the masses are mainly absorbed in matters more immediately affecting their material interests. Hence, it is the duty of the county superintendent, standing as he does at the head of educational matters in his county, to call the patrons of the schools together from time to time, while visiting schools, and strive to knock the hardened scales of superstition from their eyes, and to educate them to a full appreciation of their duties and responsibilities in the proper education of their children.

#### HAVE SOMETHING IN WHICH PARENTS CAN BECOME INTERESTED.

If I were asked to give one method for securing the co-operation of parents, and only one, I could think of nothing better than that of having something in which they can become interested. The average school-room and surroundings are usually so unattractive, and the doings within so uninteresting, that the parental visitor goes out, if ever he chances to go in, more determined than ever to go somewhere else; hence, if trustees are urged to keep the school-house and surroundings in good order, and teachers be required to keep the school-room neat and attractive, and make the recitations interesting and profitable to the pupils who gather there day after day, little need to be said about the *modus operandi* of securing the co-operation of parents.

In view of these facts the teacher is pointed out as the leading factor; the secret of success in securing the interest of parents is with him; he must of necessity be an active, persistent worker; he will never happen on what shall interest, awaken or convert his pupils and secure the approbation and co-operation of the parents. The government of the school, the work of every class during the day, the method of assigning lessons, of conducting recitations, the opening and the closing, in short, everything pertaining to the school, should receive the most careful and matured thought of the teacher. To particularize, the teacher can hardly do too much. The school-room and surroundings, his person, his desk, are objects



that will either repel by their confusion and ugliness or draw by their order and cheerfulness. The teacher should spare no time and pains in arousing an enthusiasm and a spirit of emulation in his school. He should give the pupils such lessons and aid them in their preparation in advance that shall clearly show them the end from the beginning. He should call out original thought at the recitation; try to bring something into every class that shall make the recitation a pleasant one. A happy face on the teacher has a wonderful influence on the pupils; but a happy face that is not an index of a cheerful spirit, and a heart that selects the brightest things in life, no matter where that life lies, are not worth striving for. When pupils become really wide awake on any one subject they are ready to take hold of and be in earnest about everything else; they go home buoyant and overflowing with zeal about what their school-mates are doing and the teacher has told them; the enthusiasm is contagious. Before the teacher is aware of the good he is doing the spirit of order is beginning to work in the homes; the children have been sent home to think, investigate, question and learn for themselves; father and mother have become strongly anxious to help them accomplish everything they undertake. Thus it is that parents appreciate everything that makes their children wiser and happier. What is done for theirs is done for them. Under such circumstances the teacher will not be allowed to work alone. The parents will see that he means business, and will heartily co-operate with him in whatever he undertakes, unasked. The school patrons, unsolicited, will find their way to the miniature college of learning to see and know for themselves. Having secured their approval so far, as already stated, the school-room and surroundings should be neat and attractive, and the doings and everything within should be so completely surcharged with life that it would be impossible for the visitor's interest to recoil. The monotony of the whitened walls, so lifeless, should be broken by the presence of appropriate pictures neatly framed, mottoes, choice specimens of map-drawing, wreaths of evergreens, etc. A grade-book, with the standing of all of the pupils in their respective grades, monthly examination papers and maps finely executed, bound in volumes, as a record of ability, should be found at the teacher's desk.

All of this, and much more, should be encouraged and required of teachers by county superintendents. It will, in the opinion of the writer, do more to awaken an interest and secure the co-operation of parents in school work than all of the circulars from super-

intendents and reports from teachers to parents, which, coming as they do, are as stale to them as so many tracts to Sunday school children.

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## PROGRESS IN DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

BY

J. H. PATE, SUPERINTENDENT OF OHIO COUNTY.

The perpetuity of our free institutions depends upon the intelligence and morality of our citizens. Fully three-fourths of our population receive all their education in country schools, while nearly one-half are so situated that they are unable to attend any other than the district school, and, from causes that each one can explain for himself, those lead their more favored (?) neighbors, lead them in school and outstrip them in the active business of life. In country schools, where rich and poor are placed on an equality, the first principles of obedience to just laws are engrafted into the minds of the children; they are taught to respect the rights of others, and obey the orders of their elders and those placed in authority. Children are taught that work is honorable, and at the same time are prepared for other pursuits, thus laying the foundation for good citizens.

The schools also have a marked effect on the adult population; none, except the most depraved characters, will do anything intentionally to detract from the profit of the school, while most citizens will govern their conduct with reference to the interests and morals of the school, and, by so doing, become really better. The teacher's influence does much toward elevating the moral standing of the community—often more than that of the minister.

Without the existence of country schools, with all their attendant benefits, our youth would receive bad instruction from unprincipled persons who would delight to lead them astray, in spite of all that parents could do or would do to prevent it. A Sabbath-school superintendent once said it was not one-half the trouble to get an attendance of children, keep order and secure attention, when the day-school was in session as when it was not.

The habits of industry and systematic work formed in school, help to shape the course of children in their work when out of

school, and thus fix correct habits upon them, while those who do not attend school are cursed with all the slipshod habits of those with whom they mingle.

Under our laws, as they are now, the cost is less than any other system, and being so arranged that every child is entitled to the full benefits of the schools, and is in no way prevented from having all its advantages. Because of poverty or indolence of parents, some of our brightest but poorest and ambitious children are enabled to acquire the rudiments of an education, and those always repay the the State by superior citizenship.

The frequent changes in our school laws have prevented country schools from receiving the full measure of benefits that would accrue if the laws were allowed to remain unchanged until experience showed the necessity for changes.

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## SAME SUBJECT.

BY

S. L. MAJOR, SUPERINTENDENT OF SHELBY COUNTY.

The advantages of district schools may be given briefly as follows:

### FIRST—SCHOOL-HOUSES.

A careful computation will show that there is a school-house on every three and one-third square miles, nearly, in Shelby county, bringing them, geographically, within the reach of all. The old, half-rotted log and frame school-houses are being rapidly replaced by large, handsome brick structures, conveniently arranged and comfortably seated. Many of the district schools are now supplied with complete apparatus, consisting of maps, globes, cubical blocks, crayons, erasers, clocks, etc.,—everything necessary to making teaching pleasant rather than onerous. In the construction of some of the new district school-houses the matter of thorough ventilation has been given careful attention, and those buildings are supplied with such means of ventilation as would do credit to many city school-buildings.

## SECOND—ACCESSIBILITY.

The farm lands, by means of clearing and ditching, are being thoroughly drained; many gravel roads have been and are now being constructed upon the public highways, and the highways generally are being graded and otherwise improved; the large streams are spanned by excellent iron bridges; small streams running through school districts are supplied with substantial wire foot bridges, until scarcely a school-house can be found that is not accessible to every patron of the district.

## THIRD—BETTER QUALIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

There is no question that the per cent. of applicants failing to obtain license, since the enactment of the school law of 1873, providing for the office of county superintendents, has greatly increased. To illustrate: From June, 1873, to June, 1874, only seven per cent. of those who applied failed to obtain licenses, while from June, 1877, to June, 1878, thirty-seven per cent. of those who applied failed, showing an increase in the number of failures of thirty per cent.

It was made the duty of the county superintendent by the school law of 1873 to require all examinations of applicants for license to teach school to be in writing. The grade upon the answers submitted for license by the applicants in many of the counties has been raised so that it now requires a general average of seventy, not falling below fifty-five in any branch, to secure a license. Careful grading, written examinations and a higher standard have had the effect to greatly improve the average standing of the teachers of the State very much.

## FOURTH—REPORTS.

In addition to the teacher's report to the trustee he is now required to report once a month the standing of his pupils to the county superintendent; also, a similar report is prepared and sent to the parent, showing the standing of each of his children in each branch for each month of the term. The teacher is also required to furnish a complete report to his successor; said report is left with the trustee at the close of the term, and should show the condition of the school, standing of each pupil therein, and the page at which each pupil should begin in each branch at the commencement of the next year.



## GRADING THE SCHOOLS.

The district schools are, as a general rule, already approaching a well regulated system of gradation, and ere long, it is hoped, by the untiring labor of the superintendent and the teacher, and the hearty co-operation of the patron, to secure a reasonable degree of perfection in the grading of district schools.

## SUPERINTENDENCY.

Much has been accomplished during the short period which has elapsed since the passage of the law providing for county superintendency. By the visitations of the county superintendent to the district schools he has been enabled to point out the foibles of his teachers, to discourage pursuing hobbies, to suggest improvements in methods, to direct the general management of the schools, to note the drones and invite their attention to other fields of labor, and in every way to improve and elevate the profession of common school teaching.

Numerous suggestions might be offered as to the amendment of the school law, which would be of incalculable advantage to the district schools, but as my subject does not cover that ground I must forbear, hoping that in the future, as in the past, whatever may betide us, the people will be swift to defend their best legacy—the common schools.

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## CARE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

BY

OLIVER BULLION, SUPERINTENDENT OF PARKE COUNTY.

Private capital invested needs the constant care of the owner to retain it, as well as to secure a lucrative remuneration for its use. If this be the case, public property will need as much, if not more, attention than private capital.

Parke county has one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars invested in school property, and the State eleven and one-half millions. This large sum leads the anxious inquirer to ask who are the custodians. The statute places all school property in the care of city school boards, town school boards, and township.



trustees. School directors and school teachers are the trustees, as well as the State's agents, for the care of such property. The teacher's contract should be so binding as to make him responsible for the damage and the destruction of all property while in his care, that by due diligence might have been avoided. He should teach the children that the buildings, furniture, etc., are theirs, and that the same care should be taken of them as anything they consider of much value in their immediate possession. The teacher that has a love for the neat and tasteful appearance of school property in his care will not fail to leave the right impression with his pupils. His high calling demands of him to teach economy and good behavior, as well as other things.

The director should act as the organ between school and trustee. He should have all needed repairs made at once, and thus add comfort and avoid increased expenditures. As the trustee's agent, he may advise, suggest and very materially assist the teacher in the care of school property.

The trustee, or board, should know the condition of each building, each room, furniture and apparatus belonging to each, and their condition, and, at settlement, cause each teacher to make reparation for all damage and destruction which might have been avoided by due care.

Much waste of apparatus in the rural districts might be prevented by suitable cases in some part of the building, in which to store it when not in use.

When school buildings are used for other than school purposes, the trustee or board should find responsible parties to secure the condition and the preservation of the same.

The waste of school property in Parke county, besides wear and tear, will probably reach over six hundred dollars per year, and in the State over seventy-five thousand.

County supervision may aid very materially in this work. The superintendent should carefully inspect all property while visiting schools. He may call attention to facts that have come under his observation that will do much good. As he is constantly coming in contact with teachers, pupils, patrons and school officers, he will have golden opportunities to secure better care of school property.

## LOCATION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES.

BY

THEO. COURCIER, SUPERINTENDENT OF PERRY COUNTY.

In writing on this topic I hardly feel that I can do the subject justice, as there are so many matters to be considered and criticised. My experience is that trustees pay too little attention to the location of their houses; they do not take into consideration all the wants and needs of the scholars as they should. Some will locate a house on a strip of land where two roads fork, or where a road makes a sharp angle, or on some high, bare knoll, or on some low flat, where it is marshy and wet. This is all wrong, because in such locations the pupils are disturbed and attracted by passing vehicles, or suffer from the cold, raw winds or burning heat, or breathe the foul miasma which rises from all marshy localities. Under such difficulties pupils can not study and pursue their work with profit to themselves or to the satisfaction of their teacher or parents.

A trustee, in selecting a site for the location of a school-house, should take into consideration the location as to beauty. Select a place that all the surroundings may be beautiful to the eye and impressive to the mind; let them learn to notice the beautiful things in nature, and they will better appreciate the beautiful in life. The location should be selected with an eye single to health and suitability. Every school-house should have at least one-half acre of ground attached to it, and a larger amount if possible; this ground should have a gentle slope toward the south, if possible; it should be dry and free from miasma, and where the sun and air could have free access. Do not locate near shops, mills or factories of any kind, or near stores, taverns or railroad stations, as all such places have a tendency to distract the minds of the pupils, and, in respect to the latter places, there is a tendency to corrupt and blunt their morals. School grounds should be nicely fenced; they should be furnished with all the necessary out-houses and a well or cistern; they should be made as attractive as possible, by planting and cultivating nice shrubbery and flowers. But some will say that all this is very nice to write about, but not so practical as it may appear. But I know that it is practical, and can be accomplished by any energetic and wide-awake trustee. I think that trustees should be compelled to look after these matters more closely, and they should compel teachers to take the proper care of such property.

By so adorning and beautifying school locations the moral principles of pupils will be proportionately improved, and instead of children having a dislike to the school, they will take a delight in being there, and each will strive to make the grounds more attractive, and they will cultivate a taste for the beautiful and the good.

In my experience I find that trustees make a great mistake as to the number of houses required. There are decidedly too many houses for the good of the schools, or for the good of the community. Too many for the good of the schools, because if there were a less number of school-houses in a corporation, the school term would necessarily be longer, and the children would derive more benefit from the money than they will or can from a shorter term, and the general average of each school would be larger, and I find that the larger the general average the more interested teachers are in their work, and the greater the enthusiasm among the pupils, therefore the greater benefit.

Too many for the good of the community on account of the increased burden of taxes. I find that there is no tax that the people pay more readily than that which is levied for school purposes; but even this is beginning to be irksome, that is, that portion levied for special school purposes. We have in Indiana, according to the report of the State Superintendent for the year 1876, nine thousand three hundred school districts, which, taking the area of Indiana at 33,800 square miles, would give an area of three and two-thirds square miles to each school district. Now I think that no school district should be less than two miles square, or have an area of less than four square miles, and in thinly settled neighborhoods three miles square, or an area of nine square miles.

In the first instance, if the house should be placed in the center of the four square miles, none of the pupils would have to travel more than one mile to reach the school; and in the latter instance, if the house should be placed near the center of the nine square miles no child would have to travel more than one and a half miles to reach the school, although the territory is more than double. By such an arrangement throughout the State, the number of houses would be reduced about two thousand in number. Taking the general average value of school-houses at about five hundred dollars each (this estimate is made on the rural or country houses, and not on the houses of incorporated towns and cities), it would be a saving or reduction of about one million dollars for building purposes, and, in addition to this, there would be an annual saving of about

three hundred thousand dollars of special funds which is spent for apparatus, repairs, fuel, etc. I really think it is time that we should practice a little economy in regard to school property, especially the number of houses. Every one cries hard times and high taxes. Then why not begin to curtail expenses by reducing the number of houses, and thereby save hundreds of thousands in the State, without in the least injuring the usefulness of the schools, but, on the contrary, making them better by increasing the average attendance of each school, and thereby increasing the enthusiasm of the pupils and creating a greater desire among them for an education.

I know that there are some townships that could not reduce the number of their houses without crippling the usefulness of their schools, but there are others that could reduce their number two, three and four houses, to the advantage of all. These are facts, and it is the duty of tax-payers to look to it. Trustees should ponder well the idea of multiplying the number of their houses to an unreasonable extent, burdening the people with additional taxes without increasing the usefulness of the schools. In conclusion let me say, fewer houses, but let the locations be selected with care and judgment, with an eye single to the best interests of the pupils; let all the surroundings be as attractive as possible; adorn the houses and grounds with things that are beautiful, and yet not expensive, and then we will feel that we have made one grand stride forward.

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## EDUCATIONAL HINDRANCES.

BY

REASON SHINABERGER, SUPERINTENDENT OF PORTER COUNTY.

Education is a general and comprehensive term, including in its signification everything that pertains to the bringing up of children and the operation of influences and agencies designed to stimulate and direct the development of the faculties of youth by training and instruction, and thus to control the formation of their characters. Hence education has been divided into several departments, according to the class of faculties to the development and improvement of which it is designed, as physical, intellectual and moral. Physical education includes all that relates to the organs of sensa-



tion and the muscular and nervous system. Intellectual education develops and improves the powers of the understanding. Moral education comprehends the various modes of cultivating and regulating the affections and forming right ideas as to the relation of man to man. Education is also distinguished into home, or domestic, and public, or common school, education. On some of the hindrances to the last mentioned class of education I purpose calling your attention for a few minutes. And first, probably there is no greater check on the pupil's future development than to be under the discipline of a teacher who has a limited and inadequate knowledge of human nature. Man is like the plant; the living power within him strives to attain a particular form, and to pass through a particular progress, and it continually strives to attain an ideal of these within certain limits. The difference between the plant and the man is, that the limits of his condition and progress are much wider, and that he can consciously form an idea for himself and strive after it. Therefore, man must not be viewed as passive, but as active; not as being drawn out, but as striving to act, and that no act is truly educative which does not help him to strive after actions that are adapted or becoming to his nature; or, to express it objectively, to strive after what is good, beautiful or true. How are we to form anything like an adequate conception of this ideal? Only by a minute and careful study of human nature. Hence, every educator must necessarily devote a great deal of his attention to the phenomena of body and mind, and to *man* the combination of both. The ideal is a unity, but it is a composite unity, made up of the perfect accomplishment of endless detailed actions, and we must, therefore, examine all the details before we can attain to a clear notion of the whole. As to the health and vigor of the man mentally and physically, much depends upon his early development. We are of the opinion that not only the inexperienced teacher, but many with experience and knowledge, fail to come up to the requirements of nature in this respect; hence, their efforts to a greater or less extent are fruitless. The nature of children is more emotional than that of grown persons, because the restraining principle of the child is less active and the sensibilities fresher and more acute. This is particularly true of certain kinds of temperament and mental constitution. The office of education is to recognize every principle of the human being and to employ it; or to appeal to it in the educative processes. An emotional nature should be cherished; inasmuch as one who is deficient in this respect is



apt to be cold, selfish, and unsocial. The emotions are not only compatible with, but necessary to, the best elements of man's moral nature; the educator should strive to connect them with moral motives. Habit has much to do in laying the foundation of a rich emotional nature in the mind of a child; but example and the natural sympathy with the mind of an educator thus cultivated and enriched have very much more. While there is no office higher than that of teacher of youth—for there is nothing on earth so precious to the mind, soul and character of the child as to have all its faculties properly developed in the proper time and way—while no office should be regarded with greater respect, and while the first minds in the community should be encouraged to assume it, no language can express the cruelty or folly of that economy which, to save a few dollars, places the child under the instruction of an incompetent teacher and thus starves his intellect and impoverishes his heart. One may have at his command all the information contained within the covers of all the books ever published, and yet he will be, comparatively, a useless man, unless he exercises good sense and discrimination in the use of his knowledge, and, at the same time possesses that understanding of human nature which would enable him to use and apply his information at the right time as well as in the best way. In other words, he should know how, and when, and where he can most wisely, acceptably and efficiently impart the desired instruction or influence. In taking charge of a school, the instructor should gain all possible information in relation to the parents for whom he is to labor. He should learn what he can of their habits, their feelings, their prejudices and their opinions, and then with an enlarged and common sense view of matters as he finds them, he should labor wisely and perseveringly to rectify errors and effect a right feeling and action. This knowledge of human nature is no less important in the treatment and management of pupils than in reference to parents and guardians. The teacher should carefully study the characters, dispositions, habits and influences of different pupils, that he may the better discipline and instruct them; otherwise, he may sometimes widely err. No two pupils are precisely alike, and hence no precise and undeviating course of discipline should be adopted, but a constant effort should be made to meet individual circumstances and wants. The instructor should avail himself of every means to find out the faults and excellencies, the strong and weak points, of his pupils' characters, their temperaments, their temptations, their difficult and easy processes, in short,

he must study them by the symptoms manifested, as a faithful and discriminating physician does his patients, to know what they are, what they may become, and what ought to be done for them. And then, and not until then, is he prepared to administer the proper and effective discipline.

As a second impediment, we mention the enactment of unnecessary, arbitrary rules for the *government* of schools. That the true aim and interest of education is often thwarted by the encumbrance of such regulations, is a fact which has been demonstrated by experience. At the present time the teacher's authority is carefully hedged around, not only by the law, but by the rules of school boards and superintendents so that the complaint is sometimes made by the teacher that he has scarcely enough authority left to enable him to govern his school. The policy of circumscribing the authority of the teacher to so narrow a limit is an unwise one, and endangers not only the efficiency of the school as an organization, but destroys its usefulness as an instrument of education. Besides, it implies that the teacher is unfit to exercise authority, either by lack of competency, or of conscientiousness, which is equivalent to pronouncing him unfit to be a teacher at all. The tendency for good or evil results depends upon the manner as well as the degree in which the teacher's authority is established, and the influences of the school upon the intellectual and moral character of its pupils will depend upon the kind of government maintained. No school can be efficient without order, and order can only result from judicious and effective government. The latter must, in all cases, depend upon the rules or requirements laid down and the manner in which they are enforced. Therefore, the rules made for the government of a school should be as few and as simple as possible. A multiplicity of set regulations confuses the pupil and tends to multiply offences; besides, the children, by the habit of complying with a kind of written law, are apt to think everything right that is not specifically forbidden, and thus fail to exercise their consciences. "If a school," says D. P. Page, "is to be governed by a code of laws, the pupils will act upon the principle that whatever is not proscribed is admissible; consequently, without inquiring whether an act is right, their only inquiry will be, is it forbidden? No teacher was ever yet so wise as to make laws for every case; the consequence is, he is daily perplexed with unforeseen troubles, or with some ingenious evasions of his inflexible code. In all this matter the worst feature is the fact that the child judges of his acts by the law of the teacher

rather than by the law of his conscience, and is thus in danger of perverting and blunting the moral sense. Therefore, to secure the highest degree of advancement in schools, government by positive enactment is to be dispensed with as nearly as possible; but such rules as are made should be strictly and uniformly enforced. While we believe that the multiplicity of arbitrary rules has a baneful influence, in many cases, on the best interests of the school, yet these arbitrary rules are not to be confounded with requirements of a less formal character which the pupils' own intelligence and sense of right are to be trained to recognize without particular enunciation; nor with those moral precepts which are addressed rather to the pupil as an individual and not directly concerning the organization of the school. If the teacher does not himself scrupulously live up to the rules which he has laid down for his pupils, far better had he never made them. If he errs but a little in these particulars, the pupil will be sure to deviate more. Then, instead of the best good of the pupils being maintained at school and all through subsequent life, it will teach them to transgress law and to transcend authority.

As a hinderance to education in the common schools, we mention in the third place, the general neglect of teachers after they have once commenced teaching, to brighten up their armor and so keep pace with the progression of the times. The great majority of teachers are satisfied when they have secured a certificate from the county superintendent. This satisfaction leads them to put away from them all study until the certificate expires. For this reason, many teachers are no better qualified after an experience of eight or ten years in teaching than when they commenced their first school. How many teachers do we find throughout the country who have had much experience, and yet are very far in the shade of to-days methods of teaching, and, as it were, keep their pupils in darkness. We ought, as far as possible, to continue through the whole period of our lives as far in advance of those who were once our pupils, as we were found to be upon their introduction to us. The same proportion can not be maintained, but the same distance in advance may. I am not twice as old as you who are more than half my age, but I shall always continue as many years older than you as I was at first. The more we know the more rapidly can we acquire. Why, then, is our improvement less in riper years than it was in youth? Obviously, because our industry has declined, or our attention to the business of our profession has become relaxed. "Knowl-

edge is power;" and in proportion to the efficiency, so will be the effect wherever that power is applied. Why, then, should aged teachers fall behind the times in which they live? Of all classes, they are most inexcusable for this, which so frequently happens. The demand then, that teachers will continue to improve, is a necessary one, imperatively so; and we are bound, therefore, to verify it by our industry. The educational interests of the rising generations continually demand that the teacher should constantly aim at a more faithful, intelligent and efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon him; ever seeking to increase his qualifications and add to his store of knowledge. When teachers will come up to the faithful performance of all their public as well as their private duties, when they will become truly living and active men, the cause of popular education will be less encumbered with useless theories and advance with a more healthy and efficient tone than it has hitherto done. Those who have one talent, no less than those who possess ten, have duties to perform and they can not disregard or slight them with impunity. The true teacher will hold himself ready for every good word and work which tends to ameliorate the condition of society, and to advance the system of education. He will magnify his office and honor it, and so advance the educational interests. He will make it a point to keep himself informed in relation to the educational interests and improvements, both at home and abroad, and, when solicited to contribute to the support of a publication devoted to the interest of his profession, he will not refuse, with cold indifference, his aid and influence. Nor will he disdain to meet his brethren in the teachers' convention, as if he were perfect and needed no more light and no more zeal. He will feel that teachers owe it to their profession to assemble themselves together often, both for their own individual improvement and for the good of the educational interests of our community.

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### SAME SUBJECT.

BY

W. E. BAILEY, SUPERINTENDENT OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

Among the educational hindrances noted by me in visiting my schools, I consider these to be the most important, viz.:



1. The geographical boundaries of the county superintendents' field of labor, and the peculiar location of the school-houses.

2. Length of township trustees' official term.

3. The poverty of the people.

4. The following portions of section 26 of the school law: "Such school meetings shall have power to determine what branches in addition to those mentioned in section 34 of this act they desire shall be taught in such school, and the time at which such school shall be taught."

5. The absence of a penalty for violation of supplemental section E of section 43 of the school law.

Educational defects are quite numerous in our school affairs, easily remedied, however, in most cases, but to find a remedy for the hindrances above noted, is a task much more difficult than I at first imagined. A defect seems to be the result of a hindrance, which, of a necessity, must exist before a defect is possible.

To show that the subjects above selected are serious hindrances to progress in our public school work, I offer the following reasons:

1. Marshall county is bounded by four lines each twenty-one miles in length, forming a square containing 441 square miles. Scattered over this territory may be found 125 district school-houses, no two of which are within two miles of each other. These schools require close supervision, especially those taught by young teachers. City superintendents can usually visit each of their schools daily, and in this way help, aid and assist such of their teachers as are most in need of help; but how many schools can the county superintendent visit each day? The public highways must be in good condition if he visits four of them daily. At this rate how much time and attention can he devote to each teacher's wants, and visit all the schools of his charge during the term? It seems unnecessary to offer argument to prove a hindrance in this instance; the facts are thoroughly established in the nature of the surroundings.

2. Trustees are not an exception to other persons who hold office by the ballots of the people, and when thus elected to office naturally expect a re-election, more especially as the term now is for two years only. They are, therefore, not likely to assume all of the authority vested in them by the statute, especially where such a course would render them unpopular with the voters of their township. In such cases the peculiar notions of the people are brought forward at the stated district school meetings, and good or bad, hinderance or not, it is all the same, they receive due deference at the hands of the



trustee, and thus in many cases the efficiency of the county schools is damaged almost beyond repair. Such is not always the fact, but I have found sufficient evidence of this state of things in certain localities to completely hedge out the plans of the county superintendent and more independent trustees. There seems to be no apparent remedy for this serious hinderance. A repeal of the present law regulating the term of office of the township trustee, and the passage of a new one extending the term to not less than eight years, with no provision for re-election, might remedy the evil.

3. Our people are by no means more straitened in their purses than are those of other counties; facts, however, must be accepted and credited. The country schools are composed of many children whose parents have not an abundance of this world's comforts, if their children are excepted. Our schools are successful only in proportion to the high grade of attendance secured within the year. Any course, therefore, which will prevent such regular attendance at our schools is a hinderance, and a serious one. To show that financial troubles will prevent regular attendance at school, I refer to the following facts: Children must be clothed comfortably and supplied with books, etc., before they are in condition to attend school at all. With a large per cent. of our people, to clothe, book and otherwise provide for a large family of children during the long, dreary months of winter, when labor is scarce and wages low, is a task more difficult to accomplish than those in better circumstances imagine. Food for the children is a first consideration, books and clothing second. The children start to school and are regular so long as fair weather and good roads continue, but when the change to bad roads and foul weather comes, the children are forced, on account of clothing and books, to remain away from school. Thus they, or many of them grow to manhood or womanhood uneducated, with the most liberal school system the world ever knew all around them. The poverty of the people then, I am forced to affirm, is an educational hinderance, with but little hopes of its removal.

4. The success of our school system depends largely upon the statistical exhibit which the county superintendent is required, in most counties, to make to the county board annually, and, as before stated, any course which will prevent the collection of such statistics, is of itself a hinderance. It is believed by all who have ever been engaged in collecting school statistics, that to accomplish results satisfactory, the schools must start at the same time, run together evenly, be controlled by the same regulations, continue

an equal length of time, etc. Where such practices are strictly observed, the most perfect system in school records and reports are found. But only let the trustee yield to the claims under such portions of section 26, and what becomes of the statistics? It destroys everything, and creates as many independent school systems in our townships as we have schools. Reason and judgment indicate the advantage derived by trustees regulating the *time* of beginning their schools, the voice of school meetings to the contrary notwithstanding.

5. To give strength to any valuable move which effects communities in common, a unit of action on the part of those in whose hands the movement rests is essential. Supplemental section E creates a valuable provision in school matters, but is rendered inoperative in many cases for want of a penalty. As it now stands, county board records are in too many cases neglected, and the good which is expected from these semi-annual meetings fails for want of enforcement. What force is there to a statute without a penalty for a violation of its provisions? In this section is found one, and the most embarrassing consequences follow the county superintendent's efforts, many times through a lack of support in carrying out measures which have been acted upon by the county board. A penalty should be affixed, or this section repealed.

I have learned that school defects, as a general rule, should not be charged against the Legislature, for most of them would disappear if the laws were only enforced. With a hinderance it is not always so. As a rule, where a hinderance is met with, legislation is necessary, and it is only through wise and prudent legislation that these hinderances will finally be removed. The energy and determination of county superintendents in their official relations with their schools will go far toward supplementing the omitted legislation.

I have spoken of but few hinderances, or those which seem to me such, and whether I have proven them sufficiently clear the reader must determine. Notwithstanding they are numerous and hard to remove, I have that confidence in the teachers, the trustees, and the people of my county, which assures me that our schools will yet receive all the benefits guaranteed them in that clause of our state constitution which declares in favor of a uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be free and equally open to all.

## HOW TO SECURE REGULARITY AND PUNCTUALITY OF ATTENDANCE.

BY

JAMES W. FRENCH, SUPERINTENDENT OF POSEY COUNTY.

Irregular attendance in the public schools is the effect of some cause or causes. If those causes can be discovered and stated, we may be able to prescribe some remedy for them and so be enabled, to a greater or less extent, to eradicate this evil—for evil it certainly is. Every institution, perhaps, that man has created has only approximated its ideal by eliminating evils from within and overcoming outside hinderances.

Our system of public schools has been peculiar in this respect. Once organized, time soon revealed the fact that it could not spring, Minerva-like, from the hands of its founders to its highest achievements, but that this could only come about by a long process of development.

I believe that irregular attendance, more than anything else, destroys the usefulness of our schools. There are children who never find their way to the school-room, but their number in this State is small compared to that of those who identify themselves with the schools and then attend irregularly.

What are some of the more prominent causes of irregular attendance? Experience and observation lead me to state the following:

1. The ungraded, unsystematized condition of many of the schools.
2. Inefficient teachers.
3. Unattractive appearance of many school grounds and school-rooms.
4. False leniency or kindness on the part of the parents in allowing the so-disposed pupils to stay at home.
5. Children kept at home through ignorance of the parent as to the effect of such absence.
6. Children kept at home through a careless or vicious demand of parents.

I think nearly every case of irregularity will come under some of the above named causes.

The schools may be thoroughly graded in some counties of the State, but candor compels me to admit that in my own, (and I think it is true in many others,) although much has been done in this direction, there yet remains much to be done.

Grading the country schools is something that can be done through patience, perseverance and co-operation of all parties interested. Once done it will do much to improve the attendance. Why? Because grading a school brings its workings down to a systematic basis. It classifies the school and makes the pupil conscious of his progress in his studies by his being promoted from one class or grade to another. If through irregular attendance he falls behind, he loses his place in his grade, and he is either *degraded* or his class is *promoted* and leaves him. He thus *realizes* the effect of his absence and is constrained to be more regular and punctual in his attendance. Being limited I have not space to discuss this point further.

The second cause named is "Inefficient Teachers." There are many able teachers in the country schools, but there are many others in the profession who are failures. Some fail in government, others in instruction. The teacher whose methods of instruction are dull and lifeless, who gets into some old "rut" and there becomes a kind of machine, the teacher who has no social qualities, who is peevish, ill-natured and boisterous, such a teacher does more harm than good in the school-room. Under such an instructor the pupil's work becomes repulsive to him; he dislikes his teacher and very naturally tries to escape from the school-room to spend his time idly in more congenial fields. I have noticed that the best teachers generally have the best attendance. Retain the competent teacher and make the others rise to their level or leave the profession. This is the work to be done by county superintendents and township trustees.

Children love those things that have a cheerful appearance. The beautiful always has an attraction for them. Are our school grounds and school buildings in a condition to cultivate this taste? On the contrary many school grounds are a barren waste, without fence, shrub or shade tree. Many school-rooms are furnished with rickety, uncomfortable seats and present blank or disfigured walls. Inclose the school grounds, sod them, relieve them with shade trees, seat the school-rooms with comfortable furniture, ornament the walls with good maps and charts and nice mottoes and pictures; put good bells on the school-houses to ring out a glad welcome to the children every morning—in a word, let the school grounds and building present to the children the appearance of a comfortable home and no compulsion will be necessary to secure their attendance. This is work for superintendents and teachers to encourage, and for trustees, patrons and pupils to do.



But granted that all this has been done, there is yet much that may be done to lessen this evil. The superintendent of public instruction, in his report of 1874, says:

"The law makes it the duty of the county superintendent to labor aggressively in the cause of education. This aggressive work is extremely important, because the class of people who are most in need of an education are most indifferent to its value. They have to be sought out industriously and urged to send their children to school."

He here speaks directly of their *non* and *irregular* attendance, and lays off a broad field of work for county superintendents.

Trustees should inform their teachers of the number of pupils in the respective districts, and it should be the ambition of the teachers to see how many of that number they can enroll and keep regularly in their schools.

Parents, through school officers and teachers, should receive a cordial invitation to visit the schools. To encourage such visits, special programmes of work may be prepared for Friday afternoons.

I advise county superintendents to open and encourage educational columns in their county papers. I opened such a column and solicited for publication reports of scholarship, attendance, deportment, etc. The result, with those teachers who took an interest, was gratifying. One teacher who took a special interest, reported as many as thirty out of an enrollment of forty who were neither absent nor tardy for six weeks.

With regard to those parents who maliciously keep their children out of school, who care nothing for their educational welfare, who are beyond persuasion, probably nothing short of *compulsion* will bring their children into the school-room. The subject of "compulsory education" has been discussed *pro* and *con*. I have only this to say of it, that if the State has the right to compel its populace to support a system of free public schools, it certainly has the right to see that every child in the Commonwealth gets the benefit of those schools. Only those persons who refuse to send their children to school would be affected by such a law, and in such cases I think compulsion would be just.

As to tardiness, as a general thing that which will secure regularity of attendance will secure punctuality of attendance. Other remedies than those mentioned lie mostly in the hands of the teachers, and the truly successful teacher will have but little tardiness in his school.



To the teachers I will say, that if a pupil were habitually tardy, I should report it to the parents. Record it against the pupil and call his attention to the record. Explain the effects of tardiness to such pupils, etc., etc., and in most cases the tardiness will cease.

The time may come, and I trust it is not far in the future, when every child of lawful age in the State may be found in regular and punctual attendance in the public schools.

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## SAME SUBJECT.

BY

J. A. MARLOW, SUPERINTENDENT OF SULLIVAN COUNTY.

In discussing this subject I will first state briefly the preparation that should be made by local authorities before we can reasonably expect good schools, and then notice what I conceive to be some of the principal causes of irregular attendance, especially in the rural districts, and suggest a remedy.

The township trustees, in addition to providing suitable houses, furniture, apparatus and other educational appliances necessary for the thorough organization and efficient management of his schools, should enclose each lot with a neat, substantial fence. This will not only protect the house, but will give those in the neighborhood who are interested in school affairs an opportunity to plant shade trees and otherwise improve the grounds, which will add very much to the comfort of the children and the appearance of the premises. The teacher should arrange and keep the furniture and apparatus in good order, decorate the walls with pictures and appropriate mottoes, and use every other available means of making the school-room as cheerful and attractive as possible under the circumstances. These things will have more or less influence in controlling the attendance, but nearly all will not attend regularly with these favorable surroundings. It is, therefore, necessary to inquire for the causes of irregularity and point out the remedy.

The first general cause of irregular attendance is a lack of acquaintance and social intercourse between teachers and patrons. It very frequently happens that the teacher meets his pupils for the first time on the first morning of school. He knows but little of their habits, dispositions or modes of living. He is also wholly unacquainted with their parents and their notions of what should

be accomplished by the school, while they know nothing of him or his methods of instruction and discipline. Many of them are not willing to admit any innovations in anything relating to the school. They discuss the merits and demerits of the teacher, and soon begin to criticise and find fault. Their ideas are instilled into the minds of the children, and they lose confidence in him and become dissatisfied. The parent does not co-operate with the teacher in anything pertaining to school work. The children are kept at home for a day or two at a time, or allowed to drop out whenever they choose to do so, upon the most frivolous excuses. The prevailing opinion is that the teacher is a failure, and it makes but little difference whether they attend regularly or not. This may be remedied to a very great extent by the teacher becoming acquainted with both the pupils and their parents before the time set for school to begin, talk over school matters, explain his plans and methods, and ask their co-operation. If this course is not practicable he should call upon every family in the district as early as possible after the beginning of school. A favorable acquaintance with him and free intercourse with them will aid very much in bringing all the children into school. The success of the school, in the estimation of the people, depends largely upon the work of the teacher outside the school-room, and this controls the attendance to a very great extent.

Another very general cause of irregularity is a lack of system in classification and gradation and proper incentives to punctuality and regularity. A well regulated course of study placed in the hands of teachers will aid in reducing chaos to system. If the classes in every school are formed according to the course of study, and the division into the several grades is made clear to the minds of pupils and parents, and each pupil comprehends the work he must accomplish before he can advance to a higher grade; if it is generally understood that there is no half-way place between the grades, and that when a pupil loses time and thus gets behind his class he must either make up for lost time, in addition to regular work, or fall back to the next grade, children will be anxious to attend regularly. Parents will not keep them out of school when they can possibly avoid it. Every preparation will be made for them to start the first day of school and attend regularly throughout the term.

A monthly report from the teacher to parents, of the attendance, conduct and progress of each pupil, will diminish truancy and secure punctuality. While the foregoing measures would aid very much in raising the average attendance, there will be many small children

and girls of feeble constitutions that can not attend regularly during the winter without endangering their health, and a few obstinate cases of inexcusable irregularity that can only be reached by a compulsory law.

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## SCHOOL EXHIBITS AT COUNTY FAIRS.

BY

S. S. ROTH, SUPERINTENDENT OF WELLS COUNTY.

I deem it unnecessary to enter into any extended or elaborate argument on this subject. It only needs to be mentioned to the live teachers and energetic superintendents to be regarded with favor. It has already been approved by its good fruits in the experience of many who have enjoyed its advantages. It is no longer a mere theory or project, waiting to be put to a practical test, but having been inaugurated in this county and given a place as one of the departments of our county fair, its good fruits are being received and appreciated throughout every school district in our county. It also has awakened a spirit of competition and innocent rivalry between teachers and scholars that have heretofore been working as if they were by themselves, or isolated from other schools, seeming to think that they have nothing more to attain than merely to outrank those of their class or school, but by this arrangement they have been awakened to the fact that their ambition for excellence must not be confined within the narrow limits or boundaries of their district. For each school is called upon and expected to exhibit specimens of its work at the county fair, and here a wider range for competition is presented to them. In this department not only the teachers and scholars, but the patrons, have an opportunity of contrasting and comparing the work of their school with that of others which is, perhaps, far better; so that they may see that to be the best, they must improve on their old methods, and that their present attainments are not, as they had thought, the pinnacle of excellence in school work. Thus a spirit of enterprise and a desire to excel is created in the minds of the teachers and scholars, but this is not the only and best result growing out of school exhibits. The patrons we find going from our fair with an interest and pride in the school work that every effort heretofore has failed to produce.

Believing then that the usefulness of such an enterprise is a point too well established to need further illustration, I will proceed to the discussion of the method we have adopted in this county for our school display. We have created a division in our premium list, known as the "Educational Department," and in that class we lay down our premiums to be governed by the same rules as the other divisions.

In order that the reader may have a better understanding of our method of offering premiums, I will here give the substance of our last year's premium list. We offered a banner for the largest delegation of school children comprising the largest per cent. of enrolled scholars from any district; we pay money premiums for the best educational display, best classification of the eight different common school branches, best specimens of map-drawing, for the best taxidermic collection; also for the best collection of natural curiosities, geological, archæological and otherwise. After the above list was published it had a tendency to awaken a spirit of enthusiasm and interest all over the county. Boys and girls could be found in almost every school district drawing maps and classifying the different branches, and by the time the agricultural society was ready to open the fair the work was in readiness for the display, and the consequence was that a large hall was filled with school work, making one of the finest and most attractive departments in the fair.

Now in conclusion let me say: In this county it is not doubted by those interested in educational matters that this enterprise has stimulated our schools and created a new interest in the fair. And from our experience so far, viewing the matter from our past success, and the effort now being made by the schools throughout the county to receive the honors, we feel justified in recommending that a similar effort be made by other agricultural societies, that such effort will be fully rewarded. The benefits are not only in the interest of the schools, but the people will take a greater interest in the fair, turn out better, thus making the fair better financially as well as morally and intellectually.



## THE TEXT-BOOK QUESTION.

BY

JOHN C. McCARGAR, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCOTT COUNTY.

While appreciating the benefits to be derived by having good and attractive books for our schools, I deprecate the continual agitation of this subject, which has certainly caused more dissatisfaction among school patrons than any other connected with our school system. People are becoming averse to frequent changes, and they generally result in a loss of confidence in the school boards making such changes. In this way school officers are often deprived of that co-operation of patrons which is so essential to the success of our schools. It is not the intention of the law that frequent changes be made, and that they are made is a just cause for complaint. The expense of changing is great, and, since the financial depression, is severely felt by all, but more particularly by those who can hardly buy books under the most favorable circumstances. The probable intention of the present school law, as regards the matter of text-books, was to give each county a uniformity. Supplemental section E, of the new school law, gives the school board of each county the power to adopt text-books and to make such changes as they may deem proper. The law then requires each township to conform, as nearly as practicable, to the action of said board. Book publishers take advantage of this compulsion, and after their books are adopted and all competition removed, they do not hesitate to charge extortionate prices for them. This is a defect in the law which should be remedied by an amendment providing some way of establishing fair and uniform prices of books for our schools. At the retail prices of text-books, as sold in this county, it costs about twelve dollars per pupil for the books required to give a complete course in the eight common branches required by law to be taught. At this rate it would cost more than eight million dollars to furnish with text-books all the children of Indiana of the proper age to attend school. The text-book trade is becoming such an important feature in our school system that it should demand special attention, and a good and wholesome law protecting the patrons, as well as the book-sellers, is what the people need. A law making a uniformity throughout the State, and then requiring the publishers of the books adopted to furnish them at a stipulated price for the term of adoption would give stability and much less cause for complaint. A still better and more economical plan would be for the State of Indiana



to publish and furnish the text-books used in our schools. This would be not only a matter of economy but beneficial in many ways. It would supply the indigent pupils with such books as are needed, and none would be deprived of an education for the want of proper books. It would remove one of the principal objections to grading or properly classifying our schools. It would be a source of gratification to teachers and patrons if the text-book subject could be settled in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all and deliver them from the ravenous book agent.

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## DIFFICULTIES IN UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

BY

W. H. CAULKINS, SUPERINTENDENT OF TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

Among the characteristic difficulties met with in district schools I mention first, irregular attendance of pupils. The sworn reports of the teachers of this county for the past year show an average daily attendance of sixty-two per cent. of the enrollment. In other words, the pupils enrolled in the schools attended but little more than one-half of the time.

Should the farmer work but a day now and then during the season for planting and cultivating, he need not be surprised at the meager harvest. If a mechanic works but three days during a week of six days, he will receive pay for three days—just one-half as much as for six days.

It is apparent to any thoughtful person, that the best school can do but little for those who are frequently absent. But the actual loss of time is not the only bad result of irregular attendance. It tends to the formation of habits of irregularity and carelessness and to the disorganization of the school, and thus adds greatly to the labor of the already over-burdened teacher. In addition to these pernicious results, there is an actual loss of money to the tax-payer. It required sixty-two thousand and ninety-six dollars to support the district schools of this county last year. As the pupils received but sixty-two per cent. of the full benefit of the schools, it necessarily follows that the remaining thirty-eight per cent., or twenty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-six, was lost—absolutely thrown away.

This difficulty—irregular attendance—arises partly from the indifference and carelessness of the parents and partly from the unimproved condition of the public highways and the inconvenient location of school-houses. The first will be remedied when the parents fully understand and appreciate the nature and importance of the school system; certainly legislation will not affect it.

A second difficulty is the frequent change of teachers and school trustees. For the teacher to be re-employed in the same school, or the trustee to be re-elected, is the exception rather than the rule. The evil effects of this can hardly be overrated.

The business of the school is progression. It consists of a series of steps, the latter always depending upon the earlier, and requiring, therefore, to be conducted on the same principles and by the same processes. But no two teachers have the same methods. No opportunity is afforded the one who succeeds to become acquainted with the plans and methods of his predecessor by actual observation. The one has gone before the other arrives. He enters the school a stranger to the pupils and parents, totally ignorant of the relative propensity and aptitude of the different scholars and of the course pursued by former teachers. The first part of the term is spent in becoming acquainted with the pupils and in adapting methods to the different circumstances and conditions, and the latter part in getting ready to close. He is followed by a new teacher who repeats this "finding out" process, and thus the mill grinds the same grist year after year with the same results. There is movement but not progress. It must be evident to all thoughtful persons, that the competent teacher can accomplish vastly more the second term than he can the first. He need not spend any time in organizing the school, he knows where each pupil belongs and where each class should commence; in fact, he is able to carry forward rationally and systematically the work begun and thus reach practical results.

But the evil effects of these frequent changes are not upon the school alone but must be equally so on the teacher. The practice makes him little better than a tramp. He can have no fixed residence, since the period for which he is employed seldom exceeds six months, and even this limited time is liable to be curtailed by the caprice of the patrons. In his social relations he is practically ostracized, as the brief period he remains in the neighborhood allows him but little opportunity to make acquaintances and form friendships. He has but little ambition to form a professional character. His employment occupies without improving. Is it any wonder that he hastens to leave it?

And so, also, do we find many of these evils following the pernicious practice of changing school trustees every twenty-four months. The trustee when first elected is generally wholly inexperienced in the duties of the office and entirely ignorant of the policy of his predecessor and of the reasons that induced him to adopt such measures. He, also, must spend the greater part of his term in finding out the people, their real wishes and needs; in studying and construing the school law, complicated as it is; in forming a township system adapted to the peculiarities of each district and the township in general. And just about when he becomes competent to intelligently and effectively discharge the duties of the office, he is "rotated" out and a new man repeats the experimental process.

The remedy for this difficulty lies in such legislation as will extend the term of office to four or six years, and in the immediate repeal of the absurd and silly act of 1877 limiting the eligibility of township trustees to two terms.

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## COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S PRINTED MANUAL AND REPORT—WHAT IT SHOULD CONTAIN.

BY

JOHN G. OVERTON, SUPERINTENDENT OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

A county superintendent's manual, or printed report, should be made at least once in every two years, and oftener if necessary, and should contain a brief history of the public schools of his county, together with all laws, rules and regulations made by the county board of education, for the management or gradation of the public schools of his county.

It should contain the name and post-office address of every member of the county board of education, which is valuable as a book of reference for teachers and all persons wishing to correspond with school officers.

It should contain a list of the text-books adopted by the county board of education, with the date of their adoption.

It should contain the name of every teacher employed in the public schools of his county during the last school year, by townships, showing the number of the district, the name of the teacher, name of director, enumeration, enrollment and average daily attendance of every school, which can be easily shown by the following

arrangement, provided your county superintendent has visited all his schools, and has taken the pains to gather the necessary statistics during his official visits, and then compare the same with the statistical and enumeration reports that are made to him by his trustees:

No. of the District.	NAME OF THE TOWNSHIP.	NAME OF THE TEACHER.	NAME OF THE DIRECTOR.	Enumeration.	Enrollment.	Average of the School.
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From a tabulated statement of the schools of my county, in a report like the above, I have obtained better results than from any other similar report pertaining to the public schools of this county. The reason, perhaps, is that such a report interests every parent and child who is connected with the schools, and when they see their school reported they begin to compare its standing with other schools of the county. Hence the good results.

It should contain the names of every licensed teacher in his county, together with his post-office address, date of certificate and the length of time for which it was given, which can be conveniently arranged in appropriate columns as follows:

NAME OF TEACHER.	POST-OFFICE.	DATE OF LICENSE.	NO. OF MONTHS.
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The value of a report arranged as the above is apparent to every school officer and to all persons wishing to correspond with licensed teachers. It should contain a table showing by townships the number of books in each township library of his county, with all items of interest pertaining to the same, which may be easily shown as follows:

NAME OF TOWNSHIP.	No. of Books in Library.	No. Read Last Year.	No. Added Last Year.	No. Lost Last Year.
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The value of a report similar to the above can be readily seen by comparing one township with another, and it can be easily made

from the statistical report of trustees. It should contain a table showing by townships the number and kind of school-houses in his county, together with their value, as reported by trustees, and all other items of interest, which may be tabulated and shown as follows:

NAME OF TOWNSHIP.	No. of Houses.	No. of Frame.	No. of Brick.	Value of Houses.	Value of Furniture.	Total Valuation.
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It should contain an exhibit of the amount and kind of school funds by townships at the close of each year, which can be easily obtained from the trustee's statistical reports and from the auditor's books, and may be shown as follows:

SCHOOL CORPORATION.	Special School Tax.	Special Tuition Tax.	Common School Revenue.	Congressional School Revenue.	Liquor License.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Totals.
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An exhibit similar to the above of the school revenue of a county by townships is valuable for several reasons. It enables the constituency of every trustee to know the amount and kind of all revenues handled by him, and is a strong incentive to trustees to make a judicious expenditure of the same.

A superintendent, at the time he visits his schools, may gather many items of interest that will be valuable as statistics, and which may be included in a manual. By a tabular exhibit like the following it can be shown by townships the number of pupils studying any one branch:

CORPORATION.	Orthography.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Physiology.	Algebra.	Philosophy.
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Before closing this article we think that it would be well to speak of a few things that a county superintendent's manual should not contain: It should not contain long and wordy articles on any subject, but let what is written be in plain English and to the point. It sometimes happens that more injury is done by saying too much than by not saying enough.

It should not be twice as large as necessary in order to make room for advertising space to enable some persons to advertise their drugs, hardware or books. When such is the case, people usually look upon such a report as an enterprise for making money and consider the superintendent as an interested party, and consequently its influence for good is partly lost.

It should not contain anything that is either political or sectarian in its character, for if tarnished with either it will fail to accomplish the good intended and will often result in injury.

It is apparent to all liberal minded people who are in favor of popular education, that the perpetuity of our free school system depends upon its freedom from either political or sectarian influences.

It can be readily seen that a printed report of the schools of any county containing the items that we have above enumerated, with many others of interest that we can not now take the time or space to enumerate, would be interesting and valuable for many reasons. It would be valuable at all times as a book of reference; and last, but not least, it would be valuable in proportion to its thoroughness as being a part of the school history of our State.

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## TEACHERS' REPORTS TO COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

BY

FRANCIS M. HUFF, SUPERINTENDENT OF HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

This subject may be divided into four parts, viz.:

1. What should be required.
2. In what form.
3. How often.
4. Advantages of such reports.

### WHAT SHOULD BE REQUIRED.

In order to facilitate the work of the county superintendent, he should require any and all knowledge pertaining to the interest of the schools, let that be much or little.

A county superintendent who is required to labor to elevate the standard of teaching, to act as a medium of communication between the State Superintendent and subordinate officers and schools, to inspect all the schools of the county, to carry out the directions of the State Board and State Superintendent, has a right, and not only a right, but it is his duty, to enforce such rules and regulations as may conduce to the welfare of the schools of the county. He should know, as far as possible, the history of every child, the hinderances that exist in every district that affect the progress of the teacher's work. There are many things in the minutiae of school work, of school organization, that oftentimes, if not looked after, have a tendency to disorganize and defeat our system of public schools. Therefore, that I may tabulate what should be required, I offer the following as a blank for the teacher's report:

#### PUPIL'S RECORD.

1. Number of children enumerated by trustee..... ———
2. Number of pupils enrolled..... ———
3. Number of days' presence..... ———
4. Number of days' absence..... ———
5. Average daily attendance..... ———
6. Per cent. of attendance..... ———
7. Number of pupils punished..... ———
8. Number of pupils expelled..... ———
9. Number of visits to school, Trustee ———, Director ———,  
Patrons ———, County Superintendent ———.

#### TEACHER'S RECORD.

1. Number of days taught..... ———
2. Daily compensation from trustee.....\$ ———
3. Times present at township institute..... ———
4. Times absent from township institute..... ———
5. Reasons for such absence.....  
.....
6. What are the wants of the school?.....  
.....
7. What influences in the district that may be in favor of, or  
opposed to, the welfare of the school?.....  
.....
8. Suggestions.....

## ENROLLMENT.

A correct statement of the number enumerated by the trustees, both male and female, and of the number enrolled, should be kept, in order to estimate what per cent. of the whole number of children is actually being educated. We talk of our great system of education, and still there are children within the great domains of the State of Indiana, fourteen and fifteen years of age, who have never seen the inside of a school-house in the capacity of pupil.

## ATTENDANCE.

The number present and absent should be registered every day, that a correct per cent. of attendance may be reported. There is no excuse for errors in reporting the per cent. of attendance, although it has been a general practice.

Some teachers, wishing to make a gratifying exhibit, report pupils who had been at school only part of the day as being present all day. To be at school every day at the appointed hour is certainly the duty of every child when in health. This duty the teacher should encourage by appealing to the noblest motives that can influence human conduct. Punctuality, promptness and regularity should be taught not only in the sense of school economy, but as necessary habits of life. Nothing disarranges or affects the grade or classification of the school more than irregularity of attendance. This one evil oftentimes baffles the teacher out of that grand item in the life of a teacher—success.

## PUNISHMENT.

All cases of corporal punishment should be reported, that a restraining influence may result from over-punishment. Some teachers grow careless in the administration of punishment, and like many parents, never punish until they are in anger. The idea of having to give an account of these rash acts will have a tendency to require carefulness at the hands of the teacher.

## WANTS.

Section E of the school law, in speaking of the duties of the county board of education states, that they “shall consider the general wants and needs of the school and school property of which

they have charge, and all matters relating to the purchase of school furniture, books, maps, charts," etc. The teacher can give much information in regard to these items.

#### INFLUENCES.

The teacher should know the general elements of the district in which he teaches that materially affect the school. His report will give the superintendent an idea of the educational interest taken on the part of the people. In this way, public sentiment can be controlled in favor of popular education.

I have given what I consider should be required, indicating by the blank "what form," but as to "how often," I fear I shall be opposed. The blank indicates that the report should be made at the end of the term and not every month, as has been the general practice. But long experience has taught me that monthly reports are not properly registered, while large mails accumulate during his absence from home in the work of school visits, and thus, while he is out to see the schools, he is, at the same time, having deposited in the post-office, at the expense of the teacher, letters of reports. This appears at once as being superfluous. Each school of five months requiring five reports at five cents for each report will cost the teachers of one hundred and twenty schools thirty dollars, making in all twenty-four dollars more than what is really necessary. This plan will do for the superintendents who practice law, preach, and superintend city schools, and then visit schools at night by lecturing to the citizens. The reports at the close of the term will come in after the days of "visitation" are over. Then you will not be mortified with the balance and average sheets that will simply give you the "term" result at last. I repeat with emphasis, that the superintendent who visits schools five days and conducts a township institute on the sixth day and returns home late Saturday evening, has no time to fool with monthly reports.

#### ADVANTAGES OF SUCH REPORTS.

The advantages are many. They reveal a certain class of facts in regard to the condition of the schools that contribute largely to certain statistics required by the department of the State, a failure of which has certain penalties. Therefore the report is imperative, and it is no longer a matter of choice whether the records be kept or not. These reports are of practical interest to the success of the

school system of the State. But the great, glorious and grand ultimatum is, they form the first link of that line of operations by which we, through reports, reach the bureau of education: First, the district; second, the county; third, the State; fourth, the bureau of education. We read somewhere that it is the duty of the "commissioner of education to collect such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress in the several states and territories, and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems and methods of teaching as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country." Therefore the greatest advantage in the thought, "as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country."

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## TEACHERS' REPORTS TO COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

BY

A. C. GOODWIN, SUPERINTENDENT OF CLARK COUNTY.

In my report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the year 1874, I alluded to a form of teachers' monthly report, which I thought was accomplishing much good in our county. Since that time the form has been improved, and experience allows me to speak more positively in reference to the effects of its use.

The blank report, accompanied by a course of study, is handed to each teacher before he begins his school, and thus the teacher is led to a more thoughtful consideration of the gradation, and is constrained to study carefully the best possible classification.

The superintendent, at the end of the month, after a thorough examination of the reports, knows in what direction to labor to bring the poorer schools up to a better condition. He learns the classification of every school in the county, and the efficiency, in certain respects, of the teacher, much more satisfactorily than he can by a short visit. He learns this, too, at the close of the *first month* of school. In fact, the school comes around every month to the superintendent for a searching examination. The superintendent,



from month to month, can correspond and visit to much greater advantage. When he visits a school he should have with him the last report of the teacher of that school.

When this blank was first sent out in 1873-74, the returns showed that there were pupils in many of our country schools, who had gone to school three or four years, that could not write; that there were others who had been in school several years, that had never studied arithmetic—had never had a lesson of any kind in numbers. In a few schools, owing to the stupidity of either the parent or the teacher, there were some children in the spelling book alone, that had been “studying” for four or five years simply the speller, on the principle that it would be time enough for them get another book when they knew all about the speller.

In one school of twenty-seven pupils, nearly all of whom were over nine years of age, and seven of whom were over fifteen years of age, only five could write. These instances will serve to show the importance of such a report. Now our teachers feel that the inspection is constant and searching.

# MONTHLY REPORT TO THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF CLARK COUNTY, INDIANA.

	FIRST YEAR CLASS.			SECOND YEAR CLASS.			THIRD YEAR CLASS.			FOURTH YEAR CLASS.			FIFTH YEAR CLASS.			SIXTH YEAR CLASS.			SEVENTH YEAR CLASS.			EIGHTH YEAR CLASS.			TOTAL.		
	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.
Reading.....	{ M. ... F. 6	1 5	1 13	{ M. 4 F. ...	2 10	1 15	{ M. 2 F. 5	2 10	1 20	{ M. 6 F. 5	1 15	1 20	{ M. 3 F. 2	1 15	1 22	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. 15 F. 18	10 90	...
Spelling.....	{ M. ... F. 6	4 5	1 13	{ M. 4 F. ...	2 10	1 15	{ M. 2 F. 5	2 10	1 20	{ M. 6 F. 5	1 15	1 20	{ M. 3 F. 2	1 15	1 22	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. 15 F. 18	10 80	...
Arithmetic.....	{ M. ... F. 6	1 10	1 10	{ M. 4 F. ...	1 10	1 9	{ M. 2 F. 5	1 10	1 15	{ M. 6 F. 5	1 15	1 15	{ M. 3 F. 2	1 15	1 15	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. 15 F. 18	5 65	...
Geography.....	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. 6 F. 5	1 15	1 15	{ M. 3 F. 2	1 15	1 15	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. 9 F. 7	2 30	...
Language.....	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. 6 F. 5	1 15	1 15	{ M. 3 F. 2	1 15	1 15	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. 8 F. 6	2 30	...
Grammar.....	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	1 15	...
History.....	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...
Writing.....	{ M. ... F. 6	...	...	{ M. 4 F. ...	...	...	{ M. 2 F. 5	...	...	{ M. 6 F. 5	...	...	{ M. 3 F. 2	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. ... F. ...	...	...	{ M. 15 F. 18	1 15	...

REMARKS.—Whole time, 325 minutes; number of recitations, 30; classes, 20.  
 PUPIL'S RECORD.—Number in school during the month: M., 15; F., 18. Number over 15 years of age: M., 3; F., 2. Average daily attendance, 26.  
 I CERTIFY that this is a full and true report for the month ending October 5, 1878. Jeffersonville Township, District No. 2.  
 Date, October 7, 1878.

WILLIAM VEAZEY, Teacher.

## MONTHLY REPORT TO THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF CLARK COUNTY, INDIANA.

	FIRST YEAR CLASS.			SECOND YEAR CLASS.			THIRD YEAR CLASS.			FOURTH YEAR CLASS.			FIFTH YEAR CLASS.			SIXTH YEAR CLASS.			SEVENTH YEAR CLASS.			EIGHTH YEAR CLASS.			TOTAL.
	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.		
Reading.....	{ M. 2 F. 1 }	2 10 28	40 28	M. 11 F. 1	2 15 74	2 15 74	M. 6 F. 1	2 15 74	2 15 74	M. 1 F. 1	2 15 74	2 15 74	M. 9 F. 3	2 20 234	2 20 234	M. 4 F. 2	4 2 234	4 2 234	M. 150 F. 234	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 32 F. 8	10 150
Spelling.....	{ M. 2 F. 1 }	2 10 24	40 24	M. 11 F. 1	2 15 75	2 15 75	M. 6 F. 1	2 15 75	2 15 75	M. 1 F. 1	2 15 75	2 15 75	M. 9 F. 3	2 20 234	2 20 234	M. 4 F. 2	4 2 234	4 2 234	M. 150 F. 234	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 32 F. 8	5 75
Arithmetic.....	{ M. 1 F. 1 }	1 10 10	1 10	M. 11 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 6 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 1 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 9 F. 3	2 20 234	2 20 234	M. 4 F. 2	4 2 234	4 2 234	M. 150 F. 234	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 32 F. 8	6 90
Geography.....	{ M. 1 F. 1 }	1 10 10	1 10	M. 11 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 6 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 1 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 9 F. 3	2 20 234	2 20 234	M. 4 F. 2	4 2 234	4 2 234	M. 150 F. 234	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 32 F. 8	3 40
Language.....	{ M. 1 F. 1 }	1 10 10	1 10	M. 11 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 6 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 1 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 9 F. 3	2 20 234	2 20 234	M. 4 F. 2	4 2 234	4 2 234	M. 150 F. 234	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 32 F. 8	1 15
Grammar.....	{ M. 1 F. 1 }	1 10 10	1 10	M. 11 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 6 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 1 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 9 F. 3	2 20 234	2 20 234	M. 4 F. 2	4 2 234	4 2 234	M. 150 F. 234	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 32 F. 8	1 20
History.....	{ M. 1 F. 1 }	1 10 10	1 10	M. 11 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 6 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 1 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 9 F. 3	2 20 234	2 20 234	M. 4 F. 2	4 2 234	4 2 234	M. 150 F. 234	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 32 F. 8	.....
Physiology.....	{ M. 1 F. 1 }	1 10 10	1 10	M. 11 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 6 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 1 F. 1	1 10 10	1 10	M. 9 F. 3	2 20 234	2 20 234	M. 4 F. 2	4 2 234	4 2 234	M. 150 F. 234	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 32 F. 8	.....
Writing.....	{ M. 2 F. 1 }	2 10 11	40 11	M. 11 F. 1	2 15 74	2 15 74	M. 6 F. 1	2 15 74	2 15 74	M. 1 F. 1	2 15 74	2 15 74	M. 9 F. 3	2 20 234	2 20 234	M. 4 F. 2	4 2 234	4 2 234	M. 150 F. 234	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 150 F. 234	.....	M. 32 F. 8	1 15

REMARKS.—Classes underlined recite together. Whole time, 330 minutes; recitations, 26; classes, 19.

Pupils' Record.—No. in school during the month: M., 32; F., 8. No. over 15 years of age: M., 8; F., 1. Average daily attendance, 26.

I CERTIFY that this is a full and true report for the month ending January 14, 1878. Monroe Township, District No. 9.  
Date, January 14, 1878.

ED. L. PERINE, Teacher.

## MONTHLY REPORT TO THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF CLARK COUNTY, INDIANA.

	FIRST YEAR CLASS.			SECOND YEAR CLASS.			THIRD YEAR CLASS.			FOURTH YEAR CLASS.			FIFTH YEAR CLASS.			SIXTH YEAR CLASS.			SEVENTH YEAR CLASS.			EIGHTH YEAR CLASS.			TOTAL.	
	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.
Reading.....	{ M. 3 F. 4 }	4 8	44 M. 56 F.	2 10 90 F.	2 15 5	60 M. 90 F.	2 15 5	2 15 5	2 15 5	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 15 F. 16	9 102
Spelling.....	{ M. 3 F. 4 }	4 8	M. 5 F. 2	1 10 5	2 10 5	M. 5 F. 2	1 10 5	2 10 5	2 10 5	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 15 F. 16	7 62
Arithmetic.....	{ M. 3 F. 4 }	1 10	1 M. 10 F.	1 20 40 F.	2 10 5	20 M. 40 F.	2 10 5	2 10 5	2 10 5	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 3 F. 4	M. 15 F. 16	5 60
Geography.....	{ M. 3 F. 4 }		M. 5 F. 2		2 10 5	M. 5 F. 2	2 10 5	2 10 5	2 10 5	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 7 F. 10	3 40
Language.....	{ M. 3 F. 4 }		M. 5 F. 2		2 10 5	M. 5 F. 2	2 10 5	2 10 5	2 10 5	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 7 F. 10	3 30
Grammar.....	{ M. 3 F. 4 }		M. 5 F. 2		2 10 5	M. 5 F. 2	2 10 5	2 10 5	2 10 5	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	2 20
History.....	{ M. 3 F. 4 }		M. 5 F. 2		2 10 5	M. 5 F. 2	2 10 5	2 10 5	2 10 5	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 2 F. 1	1 15
Physiology.....	{ M. 3 F. 4 }		M. 5 F. 2		2 10 5	M. 5 F. 2	2 10 5	2 10 5	2 10 5	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 15 F. 16	1 15
Writing.....	{ M. 3 F. 4 }		M. 5 F. 2		2 10 5	M. 5 F. 2	2 10 5	2 10 5	2 10 5	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 5 F. 2	M. 15 F. 16	1 15

REMARKS.—Whole time, 349 minutes; number of recitations, 30; classes, 24.

Pupil's Record.—Number in school during the month: M., 15; F., 16. Average daily attendance, 24.

Fifth and sixth year classes read and spell from history.

I certify that this is a full and true report for the month ending February 25, 1878. Utica Township, District No. 2.

Date, February 25, 1878.

JENNIE F. JOHANTZEN, Teacher.

## MONTHLY REPORT TO THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF CLARK COUNTY, INDIANA.

	FIRST YEAR CLASS.			SECOND YEAR CLASS.			THIRD YEAR CLASS.			FOURTH YEAR CLASS.			FIFTH YEAR CLASS.			SIXTH YEAR CLASS.			SEV'NTH YEAR CLASS.			EIGHTH YEAR CLASS.			TOTAL.
	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	Pupils.	Time.	Page.	
Reading.....	M. 13	3	11	M. 23	2	61	M. 10	2	41	M. 10	2	49	M. 6	1	125	M. 2	1	131	M. 6	1	141	M. ....	....	M. 70	
	F. 16	10	17	F. 7	15	84	F. 9	15	49	F. 10	20	121	F. 9	30	175	F. 6	30	178	F. 3	20	171	F. ....	....	F. 60	
Spelling.....	M. 13	3	11	M. 23	3	63	M. 10	2	41	M. 10	2	49	M. 6	2	....	M. 6	2	....	M. 6	1	....	M. 9	1	M. 79	
	F. 16	10	17	F. 7	10	84	F. 9	15	49	F. 10	15	121	F. 9	15	....	F. 6	15	....	F. 3	15	....	F. 6	15	F. 66	
Arithmetic.....	M. 13	2 Or 1	M. 23	2 Or 1	M. 10	2	M. 10	2	40	M. 10	2	86	M. 6	1	56	M. 2	1	61	M. 6	1	149	M. 9	1	195	
	F. 16	10	....	F. 7	15	....	F. 9	10	60	F. 10	15	114	F. 9	30	58	F. 6	30	74	F. 3	30	167	F. 6	30	230	
Geography.....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. 6	1	37	M. 2	1	37	M. 6	1	41	M. 8	1	37	
	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. 9	30	60	F. 6	30	55	F. 3	15	155	F. 5	15	54	
Language.....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. 10	1	450	M. 10	1	346	M. 6	1	41	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	M. 26	
	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. 9	5	409	F. 10	5	346	F. 9	30	62	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	F. 28	
Grammar.....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. 2	1	47	M. 5	1	67	M. 9	1	107	
	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. 6	30	74	F. 3	20	90	F. 6	20	130	
History.....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. 6	1	41	M. 6	1	41	M. 6	1	56	
	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. 3	15	80	F. 3	15	80	F. 5	20	80	
Physiology.....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	....	M. ....	....	M. ....	
	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	....	F. ....	....	F. ....	
Writing.....	M. 13	1	....	M. 23	1	....	M. 10	1	....	M. 10	1	....	M. 6	1	....	M. 2	1	....	M. 6	1	....	M. 9	1	M. 79	
	F. 16	15	....	F. 7	15	....	F. 9	20	....	F. 10	20	....	F. 9	20	....	F. 6	20	....	F. 3	20	....	F. 6	20	F. 66	

Pupils' Record.—Number in school during the month: M., 79; F., 66. Number over 15 years of age: M., 14; F., 6. Average daily attendance, 117. Per cent. of attendance based on average number belonging, 91.

I CERTIFY that this is a full and true report for the month ending December 10, 1877. Utica Township, District No. 1.—Township Graded School.

Date, December 12, 1877. GEO. FOSKETT, } Teachers.  
M. L. NALL, }  
WILL. GOODWIN, }



## ITEMS IN THE REPORT.

This report shows the number of pupils in the different classes, the length of each recitation, the number of times the class recites daily, the progress made by each class during the month; the column of totals shows the number of children in the different branches, the number of recitations daily in each branch, the time devoted to each branch; and finally the totals added show the whole number of classes, the whole number of recitations, and the entire time spent in hearing recitations.

By adding the time in the first, the second, etc., grades separately, the whole time devoted to each grade may be ascertained.

## EXPLANATION OF REPORT.—REPORT NO. 1.

In the first column, opposite reading, the dots following M. tell us that there are no boys in the first-year reading class, and the 6 after F. makes known the number of girls in the same class. In the second column, the figure 4 beneath the word *time* makes known the number of times the first-year reading class recites daily, and the 5 just beneath the 4 tells us that this recitation continues five minutes each time. In the third column, under the word *page*, the 1 above indicates that the first-year reading class began on the first page; and at the close of the month it had reached the thirteenth page, which is shown by the 13 just under the figure 1.

In the lower portion of the report, the teacher gives the number of boys as fifteen, and the number of girls as eighteen, and the superintendent, in running down the column of totals, finds that every boy and every girl in that school is in reading, spelling, arithmetic and writing. Under such supervision our county is making substantial and remarkable improvement.

We do not make as good a report as I should like to see, but our teachers are all working with a hearty good-will to place our schools where they ought to be, and two more years will place us in an excellent position.

Below we give some figures to show the improvement that has taken place since 1873, for the figures of 1870 and 1873 are just about the same. These figures are from the sworn reports of teachers to the trustees at the close of the respective years.

Per cent. of school children in the several townships, not including towns, that were pursuing the various studies in the schools of Clark county in 1870 and 1878

TOWNSHIP.		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.
Charlestown.....	{ 1870	64	50	52	30	13
	1878	89	83	73	42	34
Jeffersonville.....	{ 1870	57	61	40	35	9
	1878	99	89	80	37	36
Utica.....	{ 1870	81	69	69	36	21
	1878	94	98	94	32	25
Washington.....	{ 1870	80	51	59	20	16
	1878	88	77	73	36	23
Silver Creek.....	{ 1870	74	74	60	26	11
	1878	90	92	90	43	26
Bethlehem.....	{ 1870	84	49	59	19	14
	1878	96	96	96	40	34
Union.....	{ 1870	64	61	47	9	9
	1878	87	87	67	28	20
Owen.....	{ 1870	73	72	54	23	10
	1878	95	81	86	36	18
Carr.....	{ 1870	67	53	42	24	16
	1878	96	70	53	25	16
Monroe.....	{ 1870	75	63	55	23	13
	1878	86	75	74	32	17
Oregon.....	{ 1870	69	62	47	36	9
	1878	81	85	70	23	12

With only 67 more enrolled in the country schools in 1878, there were 700 reading, 907 more writing, 1040 more in arithmetic, 397 more in grammar than in the year 1870. The enrollment in these country schools was 3785.

## EDUCATIONAL COLUMNS IN NEWSPAPERS,

BY

L. M. CRIST, SUPERINTENDENT OF UNION COUNTY.

If we analyze the force that composes the educational power of the land, we will find the following elements, viz.: the family, church, press and school. This implies the high and complete idea of education; in our type of civilization, all that is meant and

required in the æsthetic and intellectual development of the citizen.

We cannot divorce the elements without weakening the power. Each may be, in fact is, essential: with its specific function to perform. It may be said, with propriety, that the family and church are especially concerned in the æsthetic training of the child: that it is their function to see to its moral and spiritual training; while the press and school are to look after the mind. They are to furnish it with that information and discipline so essential to its growth. Again: If we admit the trinal nature of the child; that it is possessed of soul, mind and body; we must also admit the necessity of a simultaneous development of that nature; and if we concede that the educational power is composed of the above elements, we must grant the necessity of their co-operation, if we would become eminently successful in our work. Let the church, with its auxiliaries, attend to the spiritual welfare of the citizen, and the school, with its aids, the intellectual. Under this analysis, and by this division of labor, the school and press become coadjutors. They are of equal rank. You cannot separate them without injury to the cause. They permeate the entire system. Libraries and schools, newspapers and teachers, all along the line. They should be imbued with one spirit, one aim, one aspiration. They should labor to stimulate, encourage and awaken the mind; to create a hungering and thirsting for intelligence and mental power; to furnish the food and direct the application.

The paper's special field is the family circle; the teacher's, the school-room. One prepares the soil and sows the seed, the other trains the plant; thus joining hand to hand, power to power, family to school, with one common sympathy and purpose, the grandest results can be achieved, and secure to the commonwealth the proper education of her children.

Admitting the importance of the newspaper as a function in our educational system, there can be no question as to the utility of space especially devoted to school interest.

In this progressive age, there is as much tendency to get out of the "beaten path" in the school work, as there is in other vocations. The very idea of progression and change involves as much work to be done outside of the school-room, as there is inside. One peculiar characteristic of the school work is, that it demands the co-operation of all concerned, to secure the grandest results; and it must be an *intelligent* co-operation. *Who is concerned? Every citizen,* indirectly if not directly; hence the public mind must be informed.

It must be advised as to the better plans and methods, and induced to sanction and approve them. It must also be disabused of erroneous ideas and conceptions in regard to the work in the school, that there may be an *intelligent* co-operation of parent and teacher. There is no better medium by which this work can be done than the local newspaper with its "Educational Column," making its weekly visits into every family of the community. Such a column should be replete with local matter pertaining to the home work. It should be filled with words of good cheer, commendation, encouragement and direction to those engaged in the work. It should encourage emulation in all that is good—pupil with pupil, teacher with teacher, district with district—that they may vie with each other in attaining to that which is perfect in the profession, and will produce the best possible results. It should not be crammed with long articles, that no one will take time to read, but spiced with pithy items, making honorable mention of worthy work of pupils, teachers and friends of education. It should publish brief statistics, and facts of general interest to the people.

It should publish in due time all programmes of institutes and educational meetings, cordially invite the people to attend, and make brief reports of the work and spirit of said meetings.

It should be a means of weekly communication between all engaged in the work, for they should not only read it, but also contribute to it items of school news. In a word, it should energetically and persistently keep before the people the *interest* and *importance* of education.

An educational column so conducted in any local newspaper would be of incalculable "advantage" to the work, and redound in much good.

#### WHO SHALL MANAGE IT?

There can be only one answer to the above question. The matter should be provided by the one who is best acquainted with the school work of the county. This can be none other than the superintendent. It will take *work*, and be unremunerative; and yet, paradoxical as it may seem, *it will pay*—pay in good results. If there be a reform desired, an evil to correct, or a virtue to promote, in connection with the school work, let it be persistently advocated or denounced in the newspapers by adepts. It will cause the people to think, and if there be merit in the advocacy or denunciation, as a rule, they will come to the front and give aid.



Before closing this article, permit me to give one instance of good results from the use of the "Educational Column" in this county. Three years ago an "Honor Roll" was instituted, in which the names of all pupils neither tardy nor absent for twenty days in succession were published. At first, but few names were returned. Many districts were unrepresented, but the virtue spread. It went from district to district, from home to home, until all were represented, and the names became so numerous that it could not be published. In three years *punctual attendance* increased over three hundred per cent., chiefly due to the influence of the "Honor Roll." It is still continued, with the additional virtue of *deportment*, which has thinned the ranks so that it is not unwieldy. It will doubtless increase in numbers again. It is our purpose to continue it, adding virtue after virtue until we reach the acme of perfection in school life, and make it indeed and in truth an "Honor Roll."

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### SAME SUBJECT.

BY

W. STEELE EWING, SUPERINTENDENT OF MIAMI COUNTY.

The benefit to schools and school interests, arising from a properly conducted "Educational Column" in a county newspaper, is far greater than the casual observer would suppose. True, it may be so conducted that it will become irksome to the teacher and general reader. When such columns are filled week after week with difficult problems in mathematics, or some vexed or controverted point in English grammar, to which an ability to give a correct solution of the former or answer to the latter, which answer, in all probability, would be in itself as technical as the question, is certainly of but little value to the practical teacher of the common district school.

We find in some educational journals quite a number of pages devoted to the solution of the most difficult algebraical and geometrical questions. Now if such questions are proper anywhere, it is in our educational monthly. Yet some teachers will puzzle their brains over one of these questions for a week, that they may be able to present to the editor of such journal a proper solution, and at the same time not be able to present to their pupils, in an intelligent



manner, longitude and time, or in fact give a logical reason why they invert the divisor in the division of fractions, and, in many instances, make a failure with a class in long division. We do not wish to be understood as ignoring the higher branches of mathematics, but, like all things else, they belong to their proper place, which is certainly not in an educational column, devoted to the interests of district schools and to the common school teacher.

An educational column, to be of interest to all, should be brought to bear directly upon the points that are of most importance to the teacher in his daily work. A teacher, in the public schools, is in fact but a servant of the people, and his work subject to a just criticism by his patrons and school officers. To this some might object, averring that a criticism of the teacher's work would be detrimental to the interests of the school. We must bear in mind, however, that a *just* criticism is widely different from that systematic fault-finding which is so prevalent in our public schools. There is no place better adapted for a general criticism of school work than in the educational column.

When a live teacher (and there should be none other) finds a certain method of teaching properly discussed in an educational department of his own county paper, either by the county superintendent or some of his fellow teachers, he will at once make the application to his own school, and in many instances be benefited thereby.

An educational column, when conducted by the superintendent, can be made to set forth the work of every teacher in the county. By making proper notes during his visits, the superintendent can present to the readers of his county just what he finds with reference to methods employed to prevent whispering and tardiness, two of the greatest evils met with in the district school; also the advancement of pupils, the amount of interest manifested on the part of the patrons, together with many other facts concerning the school, all of which can be made beneficial to other schools and communities.

When such are the characteristics of an educational column it will be largely sought after and read, not only by the teachers but by the patrons also. Every patron will be more or less anxious to see what the superintendent has to say concerning his (the patron's) school. It is not to be understood, however, that the superintendent shall write up and expose to the public the faults and shortcomings of the teacher, but he may, with propriety, discuss the teach-

er's manner of hearing recitations, and his general method of government, and how far the means employed are successful.

The educational column should be the medium through which the teachers of the county may inform themselves with reference to all points of the school law bearing upon their duty as teachers, as well as school officers.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF  
CITY SCHOOLS.



## INDIANAPOLIS.

H. O. TARBELL, SUPERINTENDENT.

In 1820 where Indianapolis now stands was a wilderness. During that year it was selected as the site for the capital of the State, and in 1824 the archives of the State were removed from Cordyon. The first school was opened in 1821 but continued only for a few weeks. From 1822 to 1845 private schools were taught for limited terms by Samuel Merrill, then Treasurer of State, Ebenezer Sharpe, Thomas H. Sharpe, Thomas D. Gregg and Rev. Wm. A. Holliday. A county seminary building was erected on University square, in which some excellent schools were taught from 1845 to 1854, by James S. Kemper, Ebenezer Dumont, J. P. Safford, Benjamin L. Lang, E. P. Cole and others. During the legislative sessions of 1846-7 the first steps were taken towards the establishment of public schools in this city. A section in the first city charter granted by this Legislature provided that the "city council" should be instructed to lay off the city into suitable school districts, to provide by ordinance for school buildings and the appointment of teachers and superintendents; and, further, that the council should be authorized to levy a tax for school purposes which should not exceed one-eighth of one per centum of the assessed value of the property in the city. The population of the city at this time was about six thousand, but the valuation of property was low and only a small amount of money was collected each year for the above purposes. This was expended in the purchase of lots and the erection of buildings in seven wards of the city in which private schools were taught.

The records show no payments of money from the public funds for tuition previous to the year 1853. Until 1853 the school affairs of each district were managed by a separate board of trustees, but in January of this year the common council elected H. P. Coburn, Calvin Fletcher and H. T. West a board of trustees for the schools of the city. This board met and organized on the 18th of March following, and appointed ten teachers who were to teach school in



seven different wards, receiving as compensation for their services two dollars and twenty-five cents per pupil for each quarter, to be paid by the patrons of the schools. At the same meetings it was ordered that the ward schools of the city be opened as free schools on Monday, April 25th. There is no record, however, of the payment of teachers previous to November 28th, of this year. At this time each of six principals received one hundred and twenty-five dollars for three months services, and each of seven assistants received sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

A code of twenty rules for the government of the schools was reported by Mr. Fletcher at the meeting in May, 1853, and adopted by the board, some of which have continued in force to the present time.

A report recorded April 29, 1854, shows that the number of pupils registered during that year was one thousand one hundred and sixty, and that there was a daily attendance of eight hundred and one.

In January, 1854, the council elected Calvin Fletcher, H. P. Coburn, William Sheets and John B. Dillon school trustees, who in November determined the salaries to be paid teachers, ranging from three hundred dollars to one thousand dollars per year. There is no record of any payment of money to teachers during this year, except one hundred dollars paid to E. P. Cole.

In January, 1855, Calvin Fletcher, David Beatty and James M. Ray were elected school trustees, who elected Silas L. Bowen superintendent of the schools, at a salary of four hundred dollars per annum. It was made his duty to spend one day in each school every month, to meet the teachers every Saturday for normal instruction; to keep regular office hours for conference with patrons and teachers, and to perform numerous other duties specified in a series of resolutions adopted by the board. The number of teachers employed during this year was sixteen.

In March, 1856, George B. Stone, who had served one year as principal of the high school, was elected superintendent at a salary of one thousand three hundred dollars per year. From his report, published in 1857, we learn that the number of pupils enrolled during that year was two thousand seven hundred and thirty, with an average attendance of one thousand three hundred and thirty-nine. The number of teachers employed was thirty-five, or one to every thirty-eight pupils in daily attendance. The per cent. of daily attendance on the whole number enrolled was forty-four, while on

the number belonging, it was seventy-three. The entire expenditure for school purposes during this year was seventeen thousand three hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-six cents, or six dollars and thirty-seven cents per capita for each pupil enrolled. The cost per capita on daily attendance was thirteen dollars. During this year the schools were thoroughly graded, and for the first time continued in session during the entire school year of thirty-nine weeks. From the report of the superintendent it would appear that the public schools of Indianapolis bid fair to rival those of the older cities of the east at no distant day. But this report is the last and only record that was made of the action of the school authorities from April 18, 1857, to May 20, 1858. Early in the school year of 1857-8 the courts declared that the law authorizing local taxation for school purposes was unconstitutional and the board was compelled to close the schools for want of funds.

From April, 1857, to May, 1860, there is no record of any payment of money to teachers. A small amount was expended each year for repairs of buildings, but it was not until January, 1860, that sufficient funds had accumulated from the general state revenue to enable the board to open the schools for twenty weeks each year. On the 26th day of November, 1860, the public schools were opened with twenty-nine teachers, continuing in session twenty-one weeks. In 1861, the first board of trustees elected by the people was organized. It was composed of one member from each ward of the city. In February, 1862, the public schools were again opened for a session of twenty-two weeks, with a corps of twenty-nine teachers. No superintendent had been employed for five years, other than a superintendent of the buildings, whose duty was limited to an occasional inspection of the buildings and grounds, and the recommending of such repairs as were needed. In January, 1862, Prof. G. W. Hoss, then professor in the Northwestern Christian University, was elected as superintendent at a salary of \$250 for the session, he agreeing to devote one-half his time to the schools. The highest salary paid to teachers was \$50 per month, and the lowest \$20.

In October, 1862 it was ordered that Prof. Hoss be continued in the position of superintendent at a salary of less than \$25 per month, he agreeing to devote one-fourth of his time to the schools. To Prof. Hoss is due the credit of beginning the organization of the present school system of the city. It is interesting to note that the salaries paid to teachers during this year were from \$1.10 to \$2.50

per day for principals and eighty-five cents per day for assistant teachers. The year 1863 marks the beginning of an era of great prosperity in the history of the city schools. The revenue derived from special taxation, and from the state tuition fund, enabled the newly organized board of nine trustees to sustain the schools for thirty-nine weeks in the year. Mr. A. C. Shortridge was elected superintendent at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. Under his administration, which continued through a period of eleven years, the schools made a remarkable growth, both numerically, and in the efficiency of their discipline and instruction.

In 1864, after having been discontinued for six years, the city high school was organized. In April, 1865, under the new common school law of the State, a board of three trustees was elected by the common council.

In February, 1866, a training school was set in operation under charge of Miss A. P. Funnelle as principal. This school has been sustained to the present time with great profit to the school system. It has conferred diplomas upon young ladies, ninety-seven of whom are members of the present corps of teachers.

In 1866, in order to meet the increased expenditures made necessary by the rapid growth of the schools, the board made the annual tax levy for buildings and current expenses at the full amount allowed by law, viz., twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars, and fifty cents on each poll.

In January, 1867, the first evening schools were established. These have been sustained during the winter months of each year to the present time.

In 1868 schools were established by the board for colored children. The colored people eagerly embraced this opportunity of education thus offered by them, and separate primary and grammar schools are still sustained. In these the course of study and method of instruction are the same, in all respects, as those of the white schools, and the teachers employed therein are all colored. The city high school is open alike to colored and white children.

In 1874 Mr. Shortridge resigned the office of superintendent to accept the presidency of Purdue University, and was succeeded by George P. Brown, who for years had filled the position of principal of the city high school. Mr. Brown found the school system thoroughly organized in all its departments. During his whole term of service he bent his energies to systemizing the course of instruction and increasing the scholarship and skill of the corps of teachers

under his charge. In this he was eminently successful, and when in June of the present year he retired from the work, the progress that the schools had made under his administration was very marked and satisfactory.

Horace S. Tarbell, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Michigan, was elected to the superintendency made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Brown.

The school system of Indianapolis is at present organized as follows :

1. A board of school commissioners composed of eleven members elected by the people. The officers of the board are: President, W. A. Bell; Secretary, J. J. Bingham; Treasurer, H. G. Carey.
2. A superintendent of schools with two assistants.
3. A superintendent of buildings and grounds.
4. A special teacher of each of the following branches: Music, Drawing, Natural Science and German.
5. A principal of normal school.
6. A practicing department, in charge of five critic teachers, under the general direction of the superintendent and principal of normal school.
7. A corps of teachers exclusive of those named above.

YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special school purposes.	Length of school in days.	No. of years in school course.
1855.....	3,901	.....	20	1,160	.....	.....	.....	110	.....
1860*	5,178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	12,455	9	28	2,533	\$173,000 00	\$9,646 98	\$8,771 78	195	.....
1870.....	12,213	13	92	5,795	336,000 00	57,970 43	85,040 30	200	.....
1875.....	20,773	22	151	9,351	817,645 20	110,623 86	83,386 11	200	.....
1876.....	21,255	22	176	11,013	885,768 65	133,632 18	134,949 20	200	.....
1877.....	22,806	22	198	12,093	708,985 55	130,598 50	98,391 395	200	.....
1878.....	25,012	25	202	12,238	939,126 82	121,935 65	83,661 39	200	12

\* No school.



## EVANSVILLE.

JOHN M. BLOSS, SUPERINTENDENT.

In 1812, on the spot where Evansville now stands, a squatter pitched his tent. He was undisturbed by so much as a sign of civilization until 1816, when General Robert M. Evans, from whom the city takes its name, entered a large part of the present site. In 1818 the little village, with its 125 souls, was made the capital of Vanderburgh County. In the same year, the germ of its present schools made its appearance in the opening of the first school by Mr. Chute in a part of his residence. This pioneer educator took charge of a school opened in a small and unpretentious house, built by the contribution of citizens in 1824, and labored assiduously as the principal for many years. Among those who encouraged and helped build up the educational interests of Evansville in the day of small things, were the Revs. Mr. Wood and D. C. Banks. In 1830, our population, which had increased to 500, paid a total tax of \$36. Below Evansville and adjacent to it, grew up the town of Lamasco, independent in her educational organization as in all else. In 1847 Evansville was incorporated and received her special charter from the Legislature, which she has never given up, and ten years later Lamasco was merged in her government.

By virtue of the charter, which was granted under the old constitution, her schools were not affected by the decision of the Supreme Court, which, for a time, suspended all other city schools throughout the State.

In 1850 the population of Evansville numbered 3,235, and that of Lamasco 1,441. Before 1853, although the city charter was exceedingly liberal, no attempt had been made to organize a system of schools. Chiefly through the liberality of citizens, small buildings had been erected in different parts of the city, in which private schools were taught the greater portion of the year. Upon these so much of the public money as was received was spent. Many noble men and women, a large number of whom were from New England, labored in these schools, and had much to do in laying deep the foundation for our present system. Among them may be mentioned Rev. Calvin Butler, Miss Fisher, Miss Clarke, Miss Hooker, Miss Abbott, Prof. J. W. Knight.

Thirty-five dollars was the average pay of teachers as late as 1850.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS ORGANIZED.

The present system of free schools was established in 1853, when Evansville had a population of 5,810 and Lamasco 2,180, while the former had 1,275 enumerated for school purposes and the latter 441.

The first board of trustees of Evansville was composed of H. Q. Wheeler, William Hughes, and Christian Decker. Prof. J. W. Knight acted as clerk. Having no school-houses, the board rented such rooms as would answer their purposes, in different parts of the city. When they asked the city council for a levy of twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars, this body referred the petition to the people, who, by vote, granted it. To H. Q. Wheeler, president of the board, upon whom devolved the duties of superintendent, is largely due the credit of organizing the first public school.

The people testified their appreciation of his success by continuing him a member of the school board from 1853 to 1865.

Prof. J. W. Knight, not only in his capacity as principal of the boys' grammar school, but as clerk of the school board, contributed in a large degree to the formation of what proved to be the nucleus of our present organization. His earnest and untiring efforts as an instructor, beginning in Evansville in 1847, have held an unbroken course either in the public or private schools to the present time. Besides him, our schools, which were graded as far as was possible, in the beginning employed seven teachers. Under the first board was begun the erection of the elegant and commodious system of school houses which to-day grace the city. At about the same time, 1853, that Evansville took her first onward step in education by grading her schools, Lamasco began a like work by appointing John A. Reitz, Horace Plummer, and William Rahm trustees. With the assistance of Daniel Chute, who was appointed clerk of the board, these gentlemen organized and graded their schools. They were placed in charge of Daniel Chute and Samuel McAvoy, for the first ten months, but with the independent city government of Lamasco disappeared also her separate school organization, in 1857.

## SUPERINTENDENTS.

Hon. William Baker, who was elected mayor of Evansville in 1859, served as such for a period of nine years, and was made superintendent of the public schools, *ex officio*, in 1862, the duties of which office he discharged till 1865. A man of great energy and ability, he devoted much of his time to the schools, bringing about

beneficial results, which the public were not slow to acknowledge.

At the creation of the office of superintendent, as it now stands, in 1865, E. J. Rice was appointed and entered upon its duties. He was succeeded in 1866 by Colonel Butterfield, who resigned at the expiration of one year to prosecute the practice of law. He had been called here in 1859 to take charge of the high school, but resigned in 1862 to enter the army.

A. M. Gow was the third superintendent in the line, serving from 1867 to 1875. He brought with him to his work great energy, experience and ability. During his supervision of eight years the schools were more thoroughly organized and graded, several new and elegant school buildings were erected, and neatness and cleanliness about the school-room and premises were secured. Under his administration a thorough system of written examinations was introduced. The custom of teaching the boys and girls in different rooms, which had prevailed from the organization of the schools, was discontinued.

In 1875 the present incumbent, John M. Bloss, was called to the work. Since his appointment semi-annual promotions have been adopted, and the number in the higher grades have been increased more than one hundred per cent. An effort has been made to introduce better methods of teaching, and to secure neatness as well as analysis of the work. Two new school buildings have been erected since he took the office.

The whole number of teachers is now 120. The whole number of pupils now enrolled is 4,840.

#### HIGH SCHOOL.

The high school was organized in 1855. The following persons have served as principals: Professor Green, 1855; B. P. Snow, 1856-57; S. K. Leavitt, 1857-58; C. P. Parsons, 1858-59; C. H. Butterfield, 1859-62; C. P. Parsons, 1862-65; McFadden and Hutchinson, 1865-66; F. C. Willett, 1866-70; J. A. Zeller, 1870.

The results following the organization of the high school have been of inestimable value to the city and to the schools. Its establishment has made it possible to accommodate all pupils entitled to school privileges. Its existence has inspired pupils in grades below to a higher standard of scholarship. Hence they have been led to do more and better work. A complete system of schools established, a great number of people have been induced to locate in the

city for the purpose of educating their children, and have thus added their mite to the wealth of the city. A large number of young men and young women have completed the course. Of the young men, many of them are in business in the city and vicinity. Of the young women, many have been teachers in the public schools. Of the present corps of teachers, sixty-five per cent. have been educated in the high school, and fifty per cent. are graduates.

The statistics for the last three years show a great increase in the high school: 1875, in attendance 109; graduated 9; 1878, in attendance 265; graduated 20. The number who will be admitted to the high school this year will be about 334, and the number to graduate about 40.

YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special school purposes.	Length of school in days.	No. of years in school course.
1853-5.....	1,716	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	3,945	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	5,895	6	36	2,616	\$99,500 00	\$12,670 00	\$4,770 39	197	13
1870.....	9,561	6	70	3,194	201,400 00	25,954 62	.....	192	12
1875.....	12,628	12	98	4,407	501,800 00	52,720 60	83,834 07	200	12
1876.....	12,505	14	108	4,473	501,800 00	59,111 62	49,782 92	200	12
1877.....	12,512	14	110	4,846	501,800 00	59,175 34	32,547 29	200	12
1878.....	12,877	14	115	5,113	501,800 00	59,929 70	42,755 86	200	12



## FORT WAYNE.

JOHN S. IRWIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

## EARLY PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The first effort towards education in Fort Wayne, of which there is any record, was made by the Rev. Mr. McCoy, a missionary to the Indians, who, about the year 1821, opened a small school in the old fort, in which he was assisted by Mr. Montgomery, and later by Mr. and Mrs. Potts, who afterwards established another school on the banks of the St. Mary's river.

The county seminary, the first school-house built in the town, was erected in 1825, in the rear of the present jail, and, in 1826, placed under the charge of John P. Hedges, who had at least six successors up to 1836, after which time we hear no more of the seminary.

About 1825 Henry Cooper, later a prominent lawyer, opened a school in the old jail, both room and furniture being of the rudest description.

In 1836, Miss Mann and Miss Hubbell began a school in the court-house, but soon became assistants in one opened in the old Presbyterian church by Mr. Hoover. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Stevens, with Alexander McJunkin as assistant. Mr. McJunkin afterwards opened a school on LaFayette street, and was for many years the most prominent and successful teacher of the town. His building became the first public school.

In 1845 a Presbyterian academy for young ladies was established, in charge of Mrs. Lydia Sykes. She was succeeded, in 1846, by the Rev. James Grier, who remained until 1851. Other schools were at different times taught by several ladies, some of whom are still living.

In 1849 the Methodist college was opened under charge of A. C. Heustis, now one of our prominent business men. With some interruptions it has continued until the present time, and under its present President, Rev. W. F. Yocum, promises to return to its former importance and success.

A Presbyterian seminary was opened in 1853, on the site of the present Central Grammar School. This seminary was kept open, but with gradually failing attendance, until 1867, when the property passed, by purchase, into the hands of the school board of the city.

The Roman Catholics, Lutherans, German Reformed and other

religious bodies have, at various times, established schools, many of which are still in successful operation. The Lutherans have also Concordia College with a large number of students and an exceptionally strong and able faculty.

#### THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Hugh McCulloch, Charles Case and William Stewart, the first trustees appointed under the law of 1852, found themselves in a city of over 4,000 people, with 1,200 school children, a tuition fund of \$300, no building, furniture, nor school appliances, and not a dollar to buy them. Renting Mr. McJunkin's house in the east, and one from Mr. Hurlburt in the west end of town, they employed Mr. Mahurin and his sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Hurlburt as teachers. This was the beginning of the public school system of Fort Wayne.

In 1853 a vote, taken in compliance with a petition of the citizens, to raise a special fund by taxation was lost. In 1855 the trustees determined to build school-houses east and west. In 1856 the sites of the present Clay and Jefferson buildings were purchased and the contract for the east building let in portions, from time to time, as persons were found willing to take the risks, and on February 9th, 1857, their efforts were crowned with success in the completion and dedication of the Clay building. The Rev. George A. Irwin was appointed superintendent and at once proceeded to organize and grade the schools as far as possible. In September of this year the trustees, with the aid of several citizens, who for this purpose voluntarily mortgaged their private property, proceeded to the erection of a building in the west end of town, which was finished and occupied in the winter of 1858-9. For eight years these were the only public school buildings in the city.

In 1863 Mr. Irwin resigned his position and became a chaplain in the army. He was succeeded by S. S. Green, who remained two years. At the end of his term of office the first class was graduated from the high school. It was a class of marked ability, and two of its members are among our present corps of teachers.

The new school board, appointed under the amended school law by the city council in 1873, selected James H. Smart, of the Toledo schools, to succeed Mr. Green, resigned June 13th. He had already created a reputation for ability in teaching and organization, and immediately entered upon a thorough and systematic effort towards the accurate and practical grading of the schools, bringing

the work within a reasonable number of years, and at the same time elevating the standard to the highest possible level. In this he was eminently successful. From this time the growth of the public schools, both in numbers and popularity, was steady and rapid. The high esteem in which this system is now held is largely due to the wise administration of Mr. Smart, and it is with pleasure that the present superintendent, his immediate successor, at that time one of the trustees, avails himself of this opportunity to put upon record his high appreciation of those labors.

In 1866 lots were purchased south of the railroad and a plain frame, three-room building erected. Two rooms were opened at first, but it soon became necessary to use the third.

The following year lots were purchased in the west, central and south-east portion of the city; the Washington and Central schools, two substantial brick buildings, erected and opened September, 1868.

The Hanna school, after the plan of the Washington, followed in 1869; also the enlargement of the Hoagland building to twice its original size. The villages of Bowserville and Bloomingdale were soon after added to the city, the latter having a one-roomed school building, to which, in 1872, two rooms were added.

During the same year, the German Reformed schools were transferred to the charge of the board, their building rented, and soon after a second story added thereto.

In 1874, districts were added to the city on the north, east and south, each containing a small school-house, and an additional building rented on the north side for a German school. The Hoagland school was again enlarged, the three-room building of 1866 now becoming one of twelve rooms, and the Hanna school changed from a one to a three-room building.

1875 saw the erection of a substantial and convenient eight-room brick building in Bloomingdale, consolidating all the north-side schools.

Mr. Smart, having been elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, left to assume the duties of his new office in the early spring of this year, and the present incumbent was elected the June following.

In 1876 the crowded condition of the Hanna school compelled the erection of a building similar to the Bloomingdale, and a like cause, in 1877, necessitated the remodelling of the Hanna and Washington schools into eight-room buildings. A large addition was also made to the Central school, and the interior arrangements

changed so that the third story is now a hall capable of seating one thousand four hundred persons, and readily convertible into four recitation rooms.

In 1867 Mr. Smart, seeing the necessity for training teachers with special reference to the wants of our own schools, opened a school therefor, the success of which was soon evident. In 1877 the instruction in this school was limited to primary teachers, and a second school was opened for those in the intermediate grades. Of the one hundred and one teachers in our present corps, fifty-three have been educated in these schools, a large proportion of the others being graduates from our high school; and the character of their work gives the best evidence of the advantages derived from such training schools.

Much of our success is doubtless due to the pleasant relations at all times existing between the trustees, superintendent and teachers, and to the infrequent changes, both in the board of trustees and corps of teachers. The former has been practically unchanged for many years, Mr. Edgerton having served for six, Mr. Hoagland for eleven, Mr. Morgan for sixteen, and the present superintendent for ten years; while many of the teachers have an almost equally long record of faithful services.

The *colored* question has been satisfactorily settled by incorporating the children in the districts and grades for which their advancement fits them.

As regards the employment of special teachers for the studies of music, drawing, reading and writing, after an experience of several years, it is found that, not only in these studies themselves, but still more in their influence on the other branches, the improved results secured more than compensate for the additional outlay.

In March, 1878, moved by various considerations, the trustees abolished the name of high school, as exciting opposition and carrying no strength, and divided the course into primary, intermediate and grammar grades. It is not intended either to lower the standard or reduce the extent of the work. The course of study pursued, while by no means faultless, has yet proved itself a valuable one by the success which our graduates have obtained, both in higher institutions of learning and in the professional and business walks of life.

It is the constant endeavor of those in charge to make such use of the means and appliances in their power as will be productive of the *greatest* good to the *largest* number.

The condition of our schools at the opening of the years 1878-9, is as follows :

Buildings, 9 ; teachers, including pupil-teachers, 101 ; rooms occupied for study and recitation 82. Course of study : 4 primary, 4 intermediate, 4 grammar—12 years. No. of pupils enrolled for year 1877-8, excluding transfers and re-enrollments : 2,315 primary ; 854 intermediate ; 187 grammar ; total, 3,356. Graduates : high school, 156 ; training school, 97 ; total, 253.



YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special school purposes.	Length of school days.	No. of years in school course.
1855.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	.....	2	15	.....	\$27,000 00	\$2,330 49	\$6,430 74	178	12
1865.....	2,656	2	18	1,385	30,000 00	8,599 45	7,335 48	178	13
1870.....	3,987	8	41	2,597	115,100 00	21,955 34	30,656 44	192	12
1875.....	8,620	13	65	3,357	190,000 00	34,976 07	32,759 04	192	12
1876.....	8,959	10	79	3,534	203,750 00	39,025 65	36,051 19	195	12
1877.....	10,588	9	84	3,600	229,150 00	42,417 50	27,613 79	195	12
1878.....	11,306	9	96	3,350	224,650 00	43,963 25	19,290 66	195	12

## TERRE HAUTE.

WM. H. WILEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

The first effort to establish free public schools in Terre Haute, independent of the township of Harrison, may be dated January 21, 1853, when Moses Soule, Virgil J. Burnett, James Hook, Amory Kinney and Joseph Cooper, having been duly elected trustees, appeared before a justice of the peace and took oath to faithfully discharge the duties of their office. This board proceeded as rapidly as possible to prepare for a system of graded schools by collecting information from various cities which were working systematically, by taking the enumeration of children entitled to school privileges, by calling a meeting of the tax-payers and securing "a tax of thirty cents on the hundred dollars of property \* \* and a capitation tax of fifty cents," by the purchase of the county seminary for \$7,631, in the center of the town, a small frame house containing one room, on leased ground, in the south, and by fitting up two rooms in "North Terre Haute."

Three teachers had been elected in the meantime, but inasmuch as the schools were not opened, the trustees paid one of them on the 10th of June, 1853, twenty dollars "in consideration of the delay and disappointment to which he had been subjected by the deferring of the school since he was engaged as teacher."

The school was first opened September 12, 1853, with seven teachers. During the year this number was increased to thirteen teachers. The records do not show the number of pupils in attendance. The money expended amounted to \$4,448.31 including \$764 for the services of a superintendent. The salaries of the teachers ranged from \$33 to \$41.50 per month for men, and from \$18 to \$40 per month for women.

But this favorable beginning was very soon to meet with reverses, for the record shows that in August, 1854, the trustees "voted to suspend the city schools until the first Monday in January, 1855, and to rent the school-rooms if applied for by suitable persons. January came, and went, but no schools were opened. In place thereof, however, came a long struggle and dark days for the educational interests of Terre Haute.

The trustees erected, during the year 1855, the building now occupied by the colored school, and in March, 1857, made a move to erect the first district building. This building, after much opposition and delay, was completed toward the close of this year. But

none of these buildings were used for free schools until 1860. From that time to the present, the school accommodations have kept pace with the growth of the city.

Without going into details, it will be sufficient to state that the trustees own and control ten buildings, containing eighty-six school-rooms, with a seating capacity for three thousand nine hundred and seventy-one pupils. This property, including \$75,000 of a donation by the city to secure the location of the State Normal School at Terre Haute, is valued at \$215,470.93.

The re-organization of the school dates from 1860. Eighteen teachers were employed for a term of five months, at a cost of \$2,550 and \$500 for a superintendent. There were two departments in each of two buildings, and four departments in each of two others, "including in the latter the subjects of algebra, drawing, vocal music, Latin and Greek." This course of study was followed until 1863, when it was changed to a seven years' course below the high school. This school was organized separately with six pupils in attendance. In 1870 the course of instruction was still further enlarged so as to include eight years of work below, and four years in, the high school. Vocal music was fully established in all grades of the schools in the year 1867. The subject of drawing was formally introduced into the schools in the autumn of 1871, but on account of a number of causes was not fully established until during the year 1875.

In 1863 the free German school, which had been carried on by the Terre Haute School Association for a period of seven years, was merged into the public school system. The expenses, however, were borne in part by this association until about the time that the law of the State was amended so as to make German one of the regular school studies. Since then this department has been under the entire control of the trustees of the public schools and the expenses thereof met by them. Pupils may begin this study in the third and fifth year of the schools.

The course of study at present includes the eight branches required by law, together with the subjects named above, and the following work for the high school:

# COURSE OF INSTRUCTION—HIGH SCHOOL.

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YEARS.	FIRST TERM—16 WEEKS.	SECOND TERM—12 WEEKS.	THIRD TERM—12 WEEKS.
FIRST YEAR.....	Reading and Spelling. Physical Geography. English Language. Latin or German.	Reading—Selections. Physical Geography. English Language. Latin or German.	Physiology. Higher Arithmetic. English Language. Latin or German.
SECOND YEAR.....	General History. Higher Arithmetic. Algebra. Latin or German.	General History. Higher Arithmetic. Algebra. Latin or German.	General History. Natural History. Algebra. Latin or German.
THIRD YEAR.....	Natural Philosophy. Natural History. Algebra. Latin or German.	Natural Philosophy. Botany. Geometry. English Literature.	Writing and Drawing. Botany. Geometry. English Literature.
FOURTH YEAR.....	Mental Philosophy. Chemistry. Trigonometry. English Literature.	Mental Philosophy. Political Economy. Book-keeping. Logic.	Moral Philosophy. Constitution. Book-keeping. Rhetoric.

Greek is elective. Vocal music once a week. Exercises at regular intervals in Composition, in connection with General History, Natural History and English Literature.

Forty-eight different men, many of whom have served more than one term, have acted in the capacity of trustee of the schools from their first organization to the present time. These men have been among the leaders in the various enterprises of the city. They have been men of recognized ability, able to rise above party considerations, and willing to work bravely and persistently for the good of the community. Under their leadership, and with the consistent help of friends of free education, there has been established and perfected a system of instruction of which every citizen may justly feel proud. The trustees have been assisted in this work of education by the following superintendents:

NAMES.	DATE OF ELECTION.	DATE OF RETIRING.
William M. Ross.....	September 9, 1853....	July 14, 1854.
.....	.....	.....
James H. Moore .....	September 5, 1860 ....	March 17, 1862.
Joseph W. Snow .....	September 1, 1862 ....	September 1, 1863.
John M. Olcott.....	August 17, 1863.....	September 4, 1869.
William H. Wiley....	June 3, 1869.....	.....

The present condition of the schools of the city may be briefly stated as follows:

1. The trustees are entirely free from debt, with a balance on hand July 1, 1878, of \$14,378.64 belonging to the special fund, and \$20,754.69 belonging to the common school fund. The local tuition tax for this year is eight cents, and the tax for special purposes ten cents on each one hundred dollars of property. To this add a tax of seventy-five cents on each poll.

2. Number of pupils enrolled in the schools for 1877-78, 4,032; average number of pupils enrolled, 3,071; average daily attendance of pupils, 2,858; percentage of attendance on the average enrollment, 93.1; number of pupils in school at the close of the year, 2,942; average number of teachers employed in the schools, 76½; average annual salaries of teachers, \$543.61.



3. The trustees are engaged in erecting, at a cost of \$16,000, a substantial and well arranged twelve-room building in the first district, in place of the old one, which had been declared unsafe by a committee of experts.

4. The people heartily co-operate with the officers and teachers of the school in securing the best results.

YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special school purposes.	Length of school in days.	No. of years in school course.
1854-5.....	1,324	3	.....	.....	\$8,231 00	\$4,448 31	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	2,100	4	18	1,122	28,231 00	2,550 00	.....	100	.....
1865.....	3,136	4	23	2,420	60,000 00	8,727 50	.....	200	11
1870.....	5,272	8	35	3,359	153,550 00	21,330 00	\$28,355 62	200	12
1875.....	6,598	10	66	3,647	167,550 00	37,532 12	33,128 48	198	12
1876.....	6,532	10	77	3,839	216,500 00	43,066 45	40,017 75	200	12
1877.....	7,101	10	16½	3,892	215,470 93	40,231 19	26,209 09	197½	12
1878.....	7,665	10	76½	4,032	215,470 93	40,696 10	11,980 82	196	12

NOTE.—From 1870 the item "Value of school property" includes \$75,000 donated to the State Normal School.

## LOGANSPORT.

JOHN K. WALTS, SUPERINTENDENT.

The initiatory step toward the development of the excellent school system of this city, was taken immediately after the first permanent settlement had been made. On the 10th of April, 1828, the original town plat was surveyed. In May and June following, the first residences were constructed of logs, cut from the adjacent grounds. Gen. John Tipton, Indian Agent, and Col. John B. Daret, his secretary, Major Daniel Bell, Chauncey Carter, proprietor of the town, Alexander Chamberlain, Joseph Barron, Hugh B. McKeen, Gillis McBean, and Dr. Hiram Todd, were among the first settlers. They were men of energy and enterprise, who, seeing and feeling the importance of a judicious educational system upon which future society might safely build, began, early in the month of September of that year, to consider and adopt the means in their judgment best calculated to accomplish the end in view.

A subscription was at once raised, aggregating nearly five hundred dollars, of which sum Gen. Tipton, the prime mover, paid one hundred and fifty. On the 27th of September, 1828, a meeting of citizens was held, when a building committee was appointed and a committee on organization. These committees reported on the 25th, when the organization was perfected; the contract let for the erection of a brick building, twenty by forty feet, one story high, for \$300, on a lot (No. 55) donated by Mr. Carter, the proprietor of the town. This organization was thenceforward known as the "Eel River Seminary Society," and was so incorporated by legislative authority on the first day of January, 1829. John Tipton was the first President.

The building was so far completed that a school was opened the first week in March, 1829, under the charge of Mr. John McKinney, then recently from Detroit, at \$100 per quarter, the grades of tuition being \$3 and \$4 per term. Mr. McKinney remained but one term. A summer session was not held. The winter session was for six months, commencing on the 8th day of December, 1829, with George Lyon, as principal, and Mrs. John B. Turner, assistant teacher, on the same terms and conditions as Mr. McKinney.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, on the 2d of June, 1830, the school year was divided into two sessions of five months each, the first, or summer session, to commence on the first Monday in June, and the second, or winter session, to commence on the first

Monday in December. The school was also divided into four classes, the first to consist of those studying first principles and orthography; the second, of reading, writing, and arithmetic; the third, of English grammar and geography; the fourth of surveying, mathematics, and the languages.

Terms for the summer session :

First class, per session, books furnished.....	\$3 00
Second class, per session, books and stationery.....	5 00
Third class, per session, books and stationery.....	6 00
Fourth class, per session, books and stationery.....	7 00
Contingent expenses for winter session.....	1 00

Rev. Hiram A. Hunter was employed to take charge of this school, as principal, at a salary of \$500 per year, and a residence, which should be secured to him at \$75 per year.

Mr. George Lyon was employed for the winter session of four months, at a salary of \$120 per term. The summer session of 1831 was under the management of Selby Harney.

In April, 1832, the stock and funds of this society and the Cass County Seminary were united and became the Eel River and Cass County Seminary Society, by which the joint corporation was afterward known.

As the population increased, additional facilities were demanded of meet the wants of our educational system. Accordingly, on the 14th of November, 1836, it was determined by the society to sell the old property and make a re-investment of the funds in a building of greater capacity and more judicious arrangement. This new building was of stone and three stories high; the contract price for it was \$6,465.11, but it cost much more. It was opened for educational purposes the second week in September, 1849, with Rev. M. M. Post as principal, with an efficient corps of subordinate teachers.

Up to this period, the school system of Logansport was slowly but surely developed to a standard warranting the introduction of more advanced methods of instruction. As a rule, the "school-masters," according to their facilities, did good service, after the "sledge-hammer" style, laying a solid foundation, perhaps, for the more successful culture of more advanced instructors.

With the opening of the seminary building in 1849, a new era in the educational economy of the city dawned upon the public as additional interest was manifested. Father Post was succeeded in the management of the school under the auspices of the Cass County

and Eel River Seminary Society, by Mr. Irwin Gates, and he in turn by Rev. H. W. Shaw, a gentleman of fine acquirements and much successful experience. At that date, and for a few years subsequently, the school was conducted chiefly as a matter of private enterprise, depending wholly for support on the success of the lessees of the building.

Prior to 1854, no steps had been taken to utilize the provisions of the new school law of 1852. During that year an enumeration of the children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, showed the number to be 1026, when the apportionment of the school funds gave the city but \$566, and there was but one public school building. In 1855, the enumeration showed 1,097 children, of whom 596 attended school during the year, and the amount expended for their instruction was \$1,173.

Enlarged facilities for school purposes being necessary, an assessment of \$2,515.30 was made that year as a fund for building school-houses. The following year an additional sum of \$2,510.38 was levied for the same purpose. Again, in 1857, a further assessment of \$1,117 was made. During that year the expenses of education were \$922; nine teachers being employed at an average of \$35 per month. In 1858 the same number of teachers were employed, and at the same average compensation, to whom \$1,370 was paid. The school term of 1859 averaged sixty-five days, the aggregate attendance being 840 pupils, under the instruction of thirteen teachers. Of the 840 pupils, 200 attended high school, and were instructed by six teachers, three males and three females.

In 1862-63 two new ward school buildings of brick, two stories high and adapted to primary and intermediate grades, were erected and furnished with all the approved appliances. At this time the first steps were taken preparatory to the introduction of the graded system. This work was commenced under the auspices of the board of trustees, of which Hon. D. D. Pratt was president, assisted by T. B. Helm, county examiner, and Stewart T. McConnell, Esq. The first term under this system was commenced on the 19th of October, 1863, under the management of an efficient corps of teachers, and continued six months. With the experience of the past in view, the system continued to be improved and perfected, until the most satisfactory results were obtained in the course of the next three or four years. For a time there was no other superintendency than that afforded by the township trustee as director. Finally, when a necessity was manifest, a city superintendent was appointed by the board.



There were four grades—primary, intermediate, grammar and high school. The two first occupied the ward school buildings, while the other two were in the seminary, or high school building. From 1864 to 1866 the high school building was under the management of Professor Joseph Baldwin as principal, and Thomas B. Helm, teacher of higher mathematics and the languages. As a part of this management a normal term of ten weeks was held each year, with the most satisfactory results. The first class, consisting of three young ladies, graduated from the high school in 1871. The following year another class of five pupils—three males and two females—graduated; in 1873, a class of three; in 1874, a class of four. With the commencement of the fall term of that year, when Professor Walts became superintendent, the division of grades was changed to three, leaving out the intermediate, with a view to general uniformity throughout the State, but continuing the four years' course. In 1875 there were seven graduates; in 1876, sixteen; in 1877, thirteen, and in 1878, eleven. From 1873-74 Mr. M. S. Coulter has been principal of the high school.

The old seminary building becoming inadequate to the public want, was torn down in 1874, and replaced with the present magnificent structure, known as the "High School Building." In 1874 and 1875, excellent ward school buildings were erected, known as the west side, north and south side buildings, affording the most ample privileges to all departments.

With the opening of the new high school building, January, 1875, a training school was organized, as a part of the school system, to which were admitted graduates of the high school and others, for special preparation for teaching. A class was graduated from this department in 1875, and another in 1876. Most of these graduates have since rendered efficient service, as teachers in the city schools. This department was eminently successful. The wisdom of the board in setting it aside is questioned.

September, 1878, the colored school was abandoned, the pupils being admitted into the other schools on equal terms with the whites—a matter of economy as well as success.

The enrollment for September, 1878, was 1,330; an increase of 152 over the same month of the previous year. The schools are thoroughly organized for their work. They are under excellent discipline, and, with the present corps of earnest, efficient teachers, most satisfactory progress may be expected.

The following is a complete list of the superintendents of the city schools, with the date of their appointment, to wit:

Thomas B. Helm, November 2, 1865.

Sheridan Cox, July 5, 1867.

George C. Shepard, July 14, 1873.

John K. Walts, August 27, 1874.

YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special school purposes.	Length of school in days.	No. of years in school course.
1855.....	1,097	2	5	596	\$4,000 00	\$1,173 00	.....	86	.....
1860.....	951	3	9	595	10,000 00	1,061 00	.....	65	.....
1865.....	1,143	5	11	606	25,100 00	1,660 00	.....	65	.....
1870.....	2,367	5	14	1,035	25,300 00	5,886 00	.....	193	12
1875.....	3,622	7	30	1,695	175,000 00	10,575 00	\$4,150 00	180	12
1876.....	3,775	7	31	1,896	180,000 00	13,349 00	5,975 00	200	12
1877.....	3,788	7	31	1,824	180,000 00	13,539 00	6,121 00	198	12
1878.....	4,031	7	31	1,743	180,000 00	14,170 00	5,868 00	200	12

## NEW ALBANY.

H. B. JACOBS, SUPERINTENDENT.

It is evident that the founders of New Albany were thoroughly imbued with the idea that the happiness and permanent prosperity of a community depend largely upon the intelligence of its people, and that the education of the youth was an object of the highest importance, for, very early in the history of the town, steps were taken to raise funds for educational purposes. The town was laid out by Joel, Abner and Nathaniel Scribner, who purchased the original plat, comprising an area of eight hundred and twenty-six acres, of John Paul. Lots were sold by the Scribner brothers at public auction, November, 1813. In the advertisement of the sale there was a stipulation that "one-fourth part of each payment upon the lots sold should be paid into the hand of trustees, to be chosen by the purchasers, until such payments shall amount to five thousand dollars, the interest upon which to be applied to the use of schools in the town for the use of its inhabitants forever."

Upon a petition of the citizens of the town, the Legislature passed an act entitled "An act incorporating the New Albany school," which was approved January 8th, 1821. By this act Seth Woodruff, John Eastborn, Charles Woodruff, Samuel Miller, and Samuel Marsh, were incorporated a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the "President and Managers of the New Albany School." They were appointed to serve until the first Monday of the following May, at which time, and annually thereafter, the citizens of the town were to meet at the place where the school was kept and elect five trustees, who were "householders, resident in the town." The provisions of the act referred to, with several supplements to it, were strictly observed by the different boards of trustees that were successively elected during a long series of years. Proper steps were soon taken to organize a school, employ a competent teacher, and in every way carry out the design of the founders of the town.

The first school was opened in the fall of 1823, with John A. Spalding as teacher. It was continued in successful operation, without much change in the plan at first adopted, until 1838, when an assistant teacher was employed, and separate departments for the male and female pupils were then organized.

With a part of the accumulation of the interest on the money donated by the Scribner brothers, as a sinking fund for the use of

the schools, the Scribner High School, a neat two-story brick building, on the corner of Lower First and Spring streets, now known as the Boys' High School of New Albany, was built during the summer of 1849.

It will be seen by this brief account that the early settlers of New Albany, even while it was yet a very small forest town, nestling on the banks of the majestic river that flows past a now prosperous city, manifested a deep interest in the education of the youth within her borders.

The first school established grew in importance and efficiency until 1853, and, together with the district schools, organized under the old "district or local school law," furnished school accommodations for all the children of school age in the town.

From the time of the passage of the district school law, to which we have just referred, until 1853, the schools of the city were controlled by three separate boards of trustees. The one had control of the "Scribner School Fund" and the city schools, and the other two bodies, acting under the "district law," had control, in separate districts, of what are now called the "common schools." The latter bodies organized a number of ungraded schools in different parts of the city, and erected several brick buildings, one of the most substantial of which is the Main street school-house, which was built under the supervision of Hon. John B. Winstandley, who was one of the trustees when it was erected.

In February, 1853, the city assumed control of the district or common schools within her borders. During the summer of the same year, the "president and managers of the New Albany public school" passed a preamble, setting forth that they believed that the intention of the original donors of the Scribner fund can be carried out as well under the present law and organization of the common schools of the city, as under their management; and upon the passage of an appropriate resolution, all funds, property, books, notes, etc., in their possession, were transferred and assigned to the city of New Albany for the use of common schools, since which time, all the public schools of New Albany have remained as one corporate body and have been under the control of one management.

The board of trustees, or superintendents as they were then called, under whom the schools were consolidated, were Judge T. L. Smith, Charles Van Dusen, Dr. P. S. Shields, V. A. Pepin and James Collins. They soon began to make arrangements for grading all the schools under their control, including the necessary



arrangements for establishing a central high school, and on the first Monday of September, 1853, a complete system of graded schools was organized. The high school, however, was not opened until the first Monday of the following October. The first teachers of the New Albany high school were George H. Harrison, principal, and Miss Eunice Elderkin, assistant. The schools thus organized were continued in session till July, 1854, a period of ten months; and although numerous difficulties, consequent upon inaugurating a new system, were encountered, the results of the year were entirely satisfactory, and the success of the system was apparent. There were twenty-eight teachers employed—six males and twenty-two females; the number of pupils enrolled was 1,570, with an average attendance of 970.

During the summer of 1854, better and more extensive accommodations were provided for the schools. A new three-story brick building was erected, and two smaller buildings rented, and on the 18th day of September all the schools of the city were again opened. But, in the fall of the same year, the Supreme Court of the State declared the 130th section of the law entitled "An Act to provide for a general and uniform system of common schools," unconstitutional. By this decision the taxes levied for the support of the schools could not be collected, and the superintendent found that the money in their possession was sufficient to pay the expenses of the school for only half the year. They petitioned the common council for aid, but without success, and Friday evening, February 2d, 1855, the schools were closed and were to remain closed until the law was so amended as to enable the superintendents to re-open them.

It will be observed that the graded schools of New Albany were commenced under very favorable auspices, but owing to the decision of the Supreme Court referred to, and a subsequent decision declaring the first section of the act of 1855, entitled, "An Act to authorize the establishment of free public schools in the incorporate cities and towns of the State," unconstitutional, they were kept in an unsettled condition for a long time and could not be made efficient for the want of funds. The trustees (the school officers were called trustees after May, 1855,) had no power to levy and collect a local tax for tuition purposes, and hence the length of the term each year depended entirely upon the amount of funds received from the state department. The schools were opened at irregular times, and

when the money in the treasury was exhausted they were closed *sans ceremonie*.

On the 16th day of August, 1855, Charles Barnes, of Madison, Indiana, was elected to the double office of principal of the high school and superintendent of all the schools of the city, "at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum from and after the time his services were required." He did not enter upon his duties until the opening of the schools January 1, 1856. Mr. Barnes was re-elected in July, 1856, and was connected with the schools until May, 1857. On the 2d of July, 1857, Professor James G. May, a teacher of experience and scholarly attainments, was elected to succeed Mr. Barnes. Professor May held the position to which he was appointed for over two years. The schools were opened September 5, 1857, but they were closed January 29, 1858, immediately upon receiving the second decision of the Supreme Court mentioned above, and the rooms were rented to the teachers in which to open private schools.

In the spring of 1862 a number of the school buildings of the city were leased to the United States government "for hospitals for sick soldiers," by John R. Nunemacher, Esq., president of the board of trustees, through Captain W. Jenks, assistant quartermaster of the United States army. The government occupied the buildings for a little more than a year, when, upon the request of the trustees, they were vacated and turned over to the school officers. They were thoroughly cleansed and refitted, and on the first Monday of September, 1864, the schools, which had been closed for over three years, from June, 1861, to September, 1864, were again reorganized; and as the law in the meantime had been amended so that the trustees were enabled to obtain more funds for tuition purposes, they have been continued regularly in session a full term each year ever since.

At a meeting of the trustees, held July 30, 1864, Professor George P. Brown was elected to fill the position formerly held by Mr. Barnes, and at a subsequent period by Professor May. Miss Ada Farrington was elected assistant teacher of the high school. The duties of the double office held by Mr. Brown becoming too great for one individual to perform with credit to himself or justice to the schools, in January, 1865, the trustees elected Virgil P. Hall assistant principal of the high school. By the election of Mr. Hall, Professor Brown was enabled to devote all his time to the general supervision of the schools. On the 17th of April, 1865, Mr. Brown tendered his resignation as "superintendent of the New Albany

schools" to the board of trustees, which they accepted, and from that date until 1873 the schools of the city were conducted without a general superintendent.

The public schools made slow progress for a number of years after they were re-organized, and although they were kept open ten months each year, they were not as efficient as they might have been. During the period of three years—from 1861 to 1864—that they were closed, a number of private schools were organized, and were in a flourishing condition long after the public schools were re-opened. They were well patronized by many of our best and wealthiest citizens, so that in 1868 there were only *two* more teachers employed, and only about three hundred more pupils enrolled in the schools than in 1854, yet there were double the number of children of school age in the city; and, as late as 1870, only twenty-eight per cent. of the school children attended the public schools.

In the fall of 1870 the male and female pupils of the high school were separated, and the female high school was organized in another building, which had been especially fitted up for that purpose, with J. M. Bloss as principal, and Miss Maggie Hamilton and Miss Fannie Fawcett, assistant teachers. Mr. W. W. May was elected principal of the boys' high school, and Miss C. C. Warren, assistant. About this period new life was infused into the schools, and they have gradually improved ever since. Each succeeding year has added to their efficiency and popularity; and to-day all classes of our citizens send their children to the public schools. All the private schools, except the parochial (Catholic) schools, have been closed; and consequently the attendance at the public schools has greatly increased. As to thoroughness and uniformity of instruction, methods of discipline, and economical management, we will let others speak. There are in the city thirteen school buildings—ten brick and three frame buildings. They furnish accommodations for fully thirty-three hundred pupils. Three of the buildings mentioned are used for the colored schools of the city. The number of pupils enrolled in all the schools this year is about thirty-one hundred. There are fifty-six teachers employed, to wit: one music teacher, six in the high school, and forty-nine in grammar, intermediate and primary departments. Since the establishment of separate high schools for the male and female pupils, eight classes have graduated at each school. The total number of female graduates is one hundred and forty-three. The number of male graduates is forty-nine.

The people of New Albany point with just pride to the graduates of their high schools. Three of the male graduates have gone to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, where they have taken honorable positions in the classes. While a large number have either entered one of the professions, or are filling responsible positions in banking or other business houses. Of the female graduates, twenty-eight are now teaching in the schools of this city, and others are teaching elsewhere; while not a few are at the heads of interesting and happy little families. Dr. J. B. Reynolds is principal of the boys' high school, and Dr. George P. Weaver of the female high school.

The system of graded public schools, now in successful operation in New Albany, is complete and thorough in every particular. These schools afford the poor and the rich alike superior advantages for giving their children an excellent practical education, and no man who lives in this city, can have the least excuse for permitting his sons or daughters to grow up in ignorance.

In the history of these schools some of the most intelligent and influential men of the city have filled the position of trustee. In June, 1873, the trustees elected H. B. Jacobs (the present incumbent) superintendent.

In closing this brief history, we wish to state that during an experience of nearly eighteen years in school work, we have never labored with school officers who discharged their duties more conscientiously than those with whom we have been associated during the last six years, viz.: Col. W. W. Tuley, Col. W. P. Davis, E. S. Winstandley, and Charles H. Fawcett.

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## JEFFERSONVILLE.

WM. LEE, PRESIDENT SCHOOL BOARD.

While Jeffersonville may be numbered among the oldest cities of our State, there is but little worthy of particular mention connected with its early educational interests. It had no permanent academies or seminaries wherein were taught the higher branches of the English education; only such common schools in which were taught the more common branches of an elementary education. The schools organized under our common public school system had



but a feeble, sickly existence, without reputation or influence for good; patronized but by few of our citizens who could afford to provide for the education of their children at private expense, it lingered on until the enactment of the law of 1865.

Under the act of 1865, our magnificent system of public schools, it may be said to have been vitalized into rugged life and health. Although the foundation had been laid deep and strong in the constitution of our State, little, if anything, had been done by the Legislature previous to that time to provide for its practical development. From this time a new interest in the public mind of our city was awakened in the cause of education. A growing demand for greater school facilities for the better accommodation of the children of the people, and a higher standard of qualification of school teachers began to manifest itself. Our school authorities were awakened to new life and energy in the cause. The old foggy prejudice and opposition to taxation for school purposes, were swept away, and the demands of the people, that better accommodation in school buildings and the employment of more teachers, and that such additional expenses be met by public taxation, were enforced.

At this time, the school board of our city was composed of Hon. Jonas G. Howard, president; Dr. N. Field, secretary; and Col. Jno. N. Ingram, treasurer. They were up to the spirit of the times, and by their hearty endorsement of the people's demands, and by their energy and financial skill and ability, in the years 1869-70, a large and elegant school building was erected; and, under the provisions of section 147 of that law, as amended by the act of 1869, a high school was organized with Prof. H. B. Parsons, of Louisville, as principal, with Prof. Winn and Miss Amanda Nicholson, as his assistants, and went into operation on the first Monday of September, 1870. Although a partial grading of our schools previous to this time had been effected, the completion of this building, for the first time afforded sufficient school room to enable our school authorities to thoroughly establish the graded system in our public schools, and on the first day of January, 1871, our schools were graded into an eight-year course, beginning with the primary as number eight and rising each year one in grade to number one; from which, if entitled under our rule of a rigid oral and written examinations, the pupils are transferred to the high school. So that the completion of a full course of study in our public schools requires twelve years, eight in the graded schools, under the requirements of the law, and four years under the dis-



cretionary powers of the school board, under section 147, in the high school.

The growing population of our city, and the growing popularity of our public schools, made it necessary again to increase our school accommodation to meet the public demands, and, in 1874, another large three-story brick building, with school room ample for the accommodation of from five to six hundred children, was erected in the western part of our city. Notwithstanding all this, we are now beginning to feel the pressure for more room, and we will be compelled to meet the growing demand at an early day.

Like every other important interest in our country, our educational interests were affected by the monetary stringency of the times. People could not pay their taxes. Our school revenues derived from taxation were diminished, and we were left the alternative either to curtail expenses by cutting teachers' salaries or cutting length of school term. Under the circumstances of the case, well understood and appreciated by the teachers themselves, we adopted the former course, and I am happy to say, notwithstanding the predictions of some, and the fears of many, of the bad effects of such action upon the teachers, they were never more faithful in the discharge of their duty to the schools, and our schools were never in a more prosperous and healthy condition, than at this time. They are emphatically the schools of the city. Patronized alike by all classes of society, by the rich and the poor, the educated and the illiterate; they stand side by side in their respective grades and in the high school, and upon a perfect equality of rights and privileges for intellectual advancement. Our public schools fill every demand, and they supply every want in the way of school facilities. This fact of itself furnishes the true index to the high estimation in which our public schools are held by our citizens generally.

We can not particularly point to any great or distinguished educators connected with our city. We have now, and have had in the past, a number of both sexes, devoted men and women to their profession as educators, but where all, as a general rule, are alike faithful and efficient, each in his or her respective sphere, it matters but little to the great public who is at the top and who is at the bottom of our system as a whole. We have adopted a plan of our own in relation to the superintendency of our schools which we think works admirably. We do not employ one general superintendent of schools, but divide it between the eastern and western divisions of our city for school purposes. Professor Hopkins, an assistant

teacher in the high school, is made principal and superintendent of the eastern division, and Professor W. B. Goodwin, teacher of the first grade and principal of the Rose Hill schools, is made superintendent of the western division and of the colored schools of our city. Professor R. L. Butler is principal of the high school. This is his third year as such, and he has proven himself to be a thorough scholar, an able and efficient educator, and stands high in his profession. With Professor Butler as principal, and Professor Hopkins and Miss Julia Ingram as his able and efficient assistants, all of whom stand high in their profession of teachers, we feel that our high school stands equal to any similar institution in the State. Our educational standard is now high, but we aim to raise it higher every succeeding year.

YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special school purposes.	Length of school in days.	No. years in school course.
1855.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	1,513	2	9	823	\$5,500 00	\$2,800 00	\$1,708 00	200	.....
1870.....	2,395	4	14	1,257	45,000 00	8,367 00	34,290 00	200	12
1875.....	2,441	5	25	1,361	60,100 00	11,830 00	5,675 00	185	12
1876.....	2,544	5	26	1,402	60,100 00	12,600 00	6,406 00	190	12
1877.....	2,755	5	28	1,454	60,100 00	13,068 00	6,527 00	190	12
1878.....	2,912	5	28	1,551	60,100 00	12,548 00	6,537 00	190	12

## VALPARAISO.

W. H. BANTA, SUPERINTENDENT.

## VALPARAISO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Since the organization of Porter county, education has received much attention. Our first settlers were mainly from the East, and they regarded the education of their children as a sacred duty. Private schools were sustained in the village, although a small public fund was created at a very early date by what was called a district assessment. Valparaiso as a village, as a town and as a city, has been especially noted for its private schools.

Public district schools were established in various parts of the town, and as early as 1854 a school of higher grade was undertaken. A good building was erected and well sustained, but was burned down in 1857. No attempt at a high school was made until 1870. In the year 1859 Valparaiso began its career as an educational center. The Valparaiso Male and Female College was established, and for fourteen years continued the good work of educating young men and women, from many parts of this and surrounding states.

This institution numbered among its faculty many prominent educators of the State. A few years later, the Presbyterian Collegiate Institute was founded. Although it flourished but a few years, it accomplished a good deal for the educational interests of Valparaiso and surrounding communities. Its faculty consisted of some men who since have had much to do in bringing our public schools to their present standard of excellence. I refer to Prof. Benj. Wilcox and James McFetrich. By the efforts of these teachers, seconded by the energy and enterprise of such men as Azariah Freeman, Thomas T. Maulsby, Thomas Lytle, John N. Skinner, DeForest L. Skinner, Mark L. McClelland, Reason Bell, Jr., S. W. Smith, and a few others of like spirit, our present magnificent public school building was projected and completed, at a cost of \$40,000. It was erected on the site of the old Collegiate Institute and is the pride of the city. This building was completed in 1870, and W. H. Banta was elected superintendent and acting principal of the high school. A course of study was prepared, regulations adopted, and the schools graded. The progress of the schools is indicated by the statistical table contained in this volume. During the last seven years the schools have been under the same management and are constantly growing in efficiency and in numbers. Not-

withstanding the facts that Valparaiso is the seat of the Northern Indiana Normal School, the largest and most popular institution of the kind in the country, and that our population is largely Catholic and German Lutheran who have schools of their own and forbid their children attending the public schools, we still have an average attendance of over five hundred, and our high school sends out its graduating class every year.

23—SUPT. PUB. INS.



YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special school purposes.	Length of school in days.	No. of years in school course.
1855.....									No regular
1860.....									course of study.
1865.....	610	4	10	523	\$4,650 00	\$1,460 00	\$502 70	60	
1870.....	897	1	11	442	42,183 00	4,150 80	4,944 12	180	11
1875.....	1,235	1	12	629	42,183 00	5,000 00	2,021 52	180	11
1876.....	1,934	1	12	631	42,183 00	5,000 00	1,632 72	180	11
1877.....	2,203	1	12	697	43,200 00	4,920 00	1,534 23	180	11
1878.....	2,272	1	12	669	43,700 00	5,643 26	1,784 74	180	11

## ELKHART.

M. A. BARNETT, SUPERINTENDENT.

The earliest preserved reports of these schools date back only to 1870. About this time Valois Butler, who had been at the head of the schools for two or three years previous, was succeeded by J. K. Walts. The schools at this time had been graded and a regular course of study prescribed. To what extent the work of the schools conformed to the plan of grading as indicated by the course of study I am not able to determine. During the five years that the schools were under the superintendency of Mr. Walts they grew rapidly and were greatly improved in standing and character. At the beginning of the school term in the fall of 1874 Mr. Walts resigned. One month after the opening of the term J. M. Strasburg was engaged as his successor. After Mr. Strasburg had served one year the present incumbent was engaged. The schools have been steadily growing in strength and efficiency, and have uniformly received the support of the people. In the last year they have grown from an enrollment of 784 to an enrollment of 1,421 pupils, with an increase in the corps of teachers from nine to twenty-six. During the past two years one special teacher of drawing has been employed.

The first class was graduated from our high school in 1873. The graduates now number thirty-three—twelve males and twenty-one females. The general course of study has been divided into three special courses, each four years in length. These courses correspond to each other in two branches of study, making it possible for pupils pursuing the different courses to class together in two branches of study. One course requires eleven terms of Latin, one eight terms of German, the other is purely an English course. During the past three years the enrollment has ranged from seventy-five to one hundred pupils. Mr. J. M. Vancleve and his two lady assistants are hard at work to perfect the school in all its parts. The school has done much good work in the past; yet we believe it has reached a condition where more and better work can be done than it has been possible for it to do in previous years. It requires much time and labor to develop a good system of schools, and the high school is necessarily the last part completed.

In 1868 the central building, which is now the oldest school building in the city, was built at a cost of about \$46,000. In 1873 a building of four rooms was built in the southern part of the city. In 1875 another building of four rooms was erected in the western

part, and a building of one room in the extreme eastern part of the city. A building of two rooms has just been completed in the northwestern part of the city. A similar building is soon to be built in the northeastern part. When the latter building is completed, all parts of our city will be well supplied with good school property. All of these buildings are built of brick but one, and will furnish space for about 1,485 sittings.

The members of the present board of education are as follows: A. Work, president; W. H. Thomas, secretary; S. Maxon, treasurer; M. A. Barnett, superintendent.

YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special School purposes.	Length of school in days.	No. of years in school course.
1855.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	875	1	10	784	\$45,789 00	\$4,819 00	\$2,019 00	200	12
1875.....	2,139	2	19	1,301	64,192 00	7,405 00	4,482 00	180	12
1876.....	2,192	5	25	1,400	69,115 00	8,686 00	5,248 00	180	12
1877.....	2,533	5	26	1,399	69,115 00	9,900 00	4,654 00	180	12
1878.....	.....	6	27	1,421	72,115 00	10,794 00	4,642 00	190	12

## FRANKFORT.

RICHARD G. BOONE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Frankfort was organized as the county seat of Clinton county, May, 1830. For the next fifteen years the school interests of the town were but little superior to those of the townships throughout the county. During these years, or until 1839, the village enjoyed, in common with the surrounding country, the comforts of a log school-house and rough furniture. In this year (1839) the log building was replaced by a small, one-room frame structure. No private schools were opened, and the public schools were in session but three or four months in each year.

In the fall of 1844 a one-story brick building was completed, and was regarded as a very commodious structure for the time and purpose. In this building were educated many of the men who have since taken full share in the task of building a thriving town.

In 1865 the school population numbered about one hundred and seventy-five. More room was needed, and a building was begun in the extreme south part of town by Enos Hoover, the township trustee. This was a two-story structure of four rooms, and furnished ample accommodations. The rooms were large and well lighted, but suffered, with thousands of similar rooms, from the entire absence of ventilation.

E. H. Staley took charge of the schools in the new building, and continued as principal for the next eight years. Boys and girls from the rural districts were induced to attend the town school. The "village teacher" was the best to be had in the country, and not the least valuable of the influences exerted by the schools under Mr. Staley's management, was the strong sympathy with educational progress developed throughout the county.

In 1870 Frankfort was reached by her first railroad, the L., C. & S. W., connecting with Logansport and Chicago on the north, and with Indianapolis and the central part of the State on the south. This growth of commercial and business interests gave rise to a much better educational feeling. Citizens began to ask better school conveniences; more room was needed. The school population had grown to near four hundred. The schools were necessarily imperfect in classification, and hence lacked uniformity, both of discipline and instruction. Schools were supported by public funds six months annually, and sometimes were continued an additional three months by private tuition. But with no well defined course of study, the



several departments were more or less disconnected, and results were imperfect.

In 1873 a new school board was appointed, consisting of Samuel Ayres, D. P. Barner and J. H. Paris. These were leading business and moneyed men of the place, thoroughly interested in the educational affairs of their town, and at once began preparations for the erection of new and more comfortable rooms. The school buildings of other cities were inspected, architects were consulted, plans were drawn up and examined, and no little care taken to erect a structure that should serve the city many years. The plan chosen was of a building three stories, brick finished in stone, and with ten study rooms. The estimated cost was \$30,000. It was furnished throughout with modern conveniences, with seating capacity for six hundred pupils, and an assembly room with seating for four hundred and fifty. The building was first opened to the schools September, 1874, under the supervision of Professor J. E. Morton. The course of study comprised the work of eleven years. Schools were continued nine months annually. Frankfort high school was organized September, 1875, under Professor C. S. Ludlam, who still remains in charge. It is but just to say that the achievements of the Frankfort high school under Professor Ludlam mark him as a most successful instructor and a gentleman of more than ordinary ability. The first graduates were six young ladies, who completed the eleven years' course in June, 1876.

In September, 1876, Professor Morton was succeeded by R. G. Boone as city superintendent.

Apparatus to the value of one hundred dollars has been added to the school appliances; also, a library of about five hundred volumes. And, through the interest of pupils and the very valuable influences of many prominent citizens, a collection of geological, historical and other specimens has been made and put into the schools. This collection includes the more common fossils, most of the ores of metals, corals, petrifications, alcohol specimens of worms, etc., besides Indian relics and objects of history.

Hon. H. Y. Morrison, Captain Samuel Ayres and Mr. S. H. Doyal are the present members of the board of trustees, and to their very efficient support is due much of the success of the school and the hearty support of the teachers by the citizens generally.

YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special school purposes.	Length of school, in days.	No. of years in school course.
1855.....	.....	1	.....	.....	\$1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	80	8
1865.....	.....	1	4	.....	2,000 00	\$500 00	.....	80	8
1870.....	423	1	4	.....	5,000 00	2,480 00	\$583 44	120	9
1875.....	686	1	8	.....	40,000 00	4,265 00	3,440 68	180	11
1876.....	577	1	9	555	40,000 00	4,980 00	2,339 57	180	11
1877.....	825	1	10	558	40,000 00	4,968 00	2,144 33	180	12
1878.....	752	2	11	632	40,000 00	5,010 00	1,700 00	180	12

## DELPHI.

D. D. BLAKEMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

The first log school-house and its four successors have all disappeared, save one, now used as a dwelling. Our present school building of twelve rooms is well lighted, well warmed, well ventilated—a model in its adaptation to its use.

Of the earliest teachers, one, Mr. Erchenbrack, deserves mention as a superior instructor, and in the long list of his successors, in private and select schools, were Mrs. Bladen, Mr. Wright, who was a well-known Presbyterian minister, Miss Bolles, now principal of the Remington schools, Mrs. Pollard, and Mr. Geo. Bowman, the present county superintendent for White county.

These private schools, necessary and useful in their day, disappeared as the public schools grew in importance and in public esteem; and five years have passed since the last one of these ceased to exist.

The only distinctively denominational school ever organized in Delphi is St. Joseph's Catholic school, still supported by the well-known conscientious belief of the Catholic church in the policy of education by the church exclusively. The enrollment of this school last year was one hundred and fifty-six.

Twenty-four years ago was erected a rather pretentious school edifice of six rooms, which stood until 1872, when it was demolished to make room for a more spacious and commodious one, which we now occupy.

In this building were taught for several years the winter public school and the summer subscription schools, until between 1865 and 1870, under the operation of the law of 1863 permitting local taxation for tuition, the term of free school gradually extended to ten months.

Among the principals of the schools were Mr. John A. Cartwright, our present county auditor; Mr. Zeiner; Mr. Dyke, now an editor in Kansas; and Mr. J. H. Snoddy, late school superintendent for Jasper county, and who did much, as principal of our schools, to improve both the schools and the public appreciation of professional teaching; while Dr. Jordan, dentist, and Mr. E. M. Barnes, bookseller, now both residents of the city, were among the teachers.

Mr. George Bowman, referred to above, was principal both before and after the War. I wrote to Mr. Bowman some time since for

such facts as he might be able to give, but a very severe and recent family affliction, I suppose, has delayed his reply. I regret the lack of that information. I know of no one so well informed in these matters as he. Mr. Bowman was principal when the War of the Rebellion broke out, and, after serving as captain during the struggle, he returned to resume his old place in the schools.

Under his management the schools steadily improved, although the want of a commodious school building prevented thorough grading and systematic organization.

Mr. Bowman was succeeded by the writer in 1871; and, in 1872 and 1873, a new school building, and the creation of the office of superintendent, with time for the performance of its duties, made possible and secured an effective reorganization of the schools.

The number of grades below the high school is eight, while that department has a three years' course, but substantially a four years' course, as it is preceded by a preparatory embracing physiology, United States history, composition, physical geography, book-keeping; mathematical drawing and word-analysis.

The first graduation occurred in 1872. Since that time the number of graduates has increased to thirty-six, eleven graduating at our last commencement. As the enrollment in this department was only forty-five, this shows a very healthful sentiment among the pupils in favor of completing the course. Prof. J. M. Hitt is now the efficient principal of the high school, having two years ago succeeded Miss M. P. Bolles, to whom is, in a great measure, due the credit of establishing this department on the basis of its present organization.

It is but fair to mention, also, Miss M. F. Garrett and Miss N. A. Rees, intermediate and primary teachers, whose long service has left its impress upon the school and the community.

The public appreciation of the schools is excellent, and their effect upon the community is marked and the frequent subject of comment by citizens. The impulse given to mental activity, by a rational education, produces here, as elsewhere, the same effect, greater bodily activity, industry, happiness, temperance, independence of character, and a higher and purer tone in society.

## YEAR.

YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special school purposes.	Length of school in days.	No. of years in school course.
1855.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	935 75	\$617 57	.....	.....
1870.....	732	1	8	495	\$8,000 00	3,370 00	.....	194	.....
1875.....	904	1	10	646	40,000 00	5,268 00	1,362 65	185	11
1876.....	922	1	10	†505	40,000 00	5,040 00	2,645 88	180	11
1877.....	810	1	10	497	40,000 00	5,040 00	2,582 35	180	11
1878.....	956	1	10	503	40,000 00	*4,458 00	2,447 84	180	11

\*In this year \$600 was paid to Superintendent from special fund instead of tuition fund, which accounts for the difference.  
†Catholic children withdrawn to St. Joseph's school.



## VEVAY.

J. W. RICHARDS, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

The records of the public schools of Vevay date back to the year 1843. At that time Jacob Rochat, Henry Banta and Robert Drummond were the school trustees.

The enumeration taken in January, 1844, showed three hundred and thirty school children in the Vevay district. Some time in February of the same year a meeting of the citizens was held at the court-house for the purpose of taking into consideration the need of an additional school-house. At this meeting it was voted that a tax of twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars be levied on the real estate in the district, for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of building a school-house. The cost of building and furnishing the house amounted to \$537 50.

At a meeting of the school trustees, held in November, 1844, John Wood was employed to teach a school of fourteen weeks in the lower district. At the same meeting a resolution was passed prohibiting Mr. Wood from teaching grammar in his school. Mrs. Mary Dufour and Alfred Shaw were employed at the same time to teach in the upper district.

The public schools of Vevay first assumed the title of "Graded Schools" in September, 1853. The following persons were engaged in the schools: Mrs. Julia L. Dumont had charge of the high school; Mrs. Caroline A. Henderson, F. D. Bland, Henrietta Harwood, Mary Terrell, Cora Shaw and Louisa Campbell, taught in the grades in the order of their names.

Several of the schools were taught in rented rooms in different parts of the town. A portion of the building known as the Odd Fellows Hall was for some time used for school purposes. The new building (now the old) was first occupied September 14, 1864. Mr. W. O. Wyant then had charge of the schools, which position he retained two years. Since that time the following persons have held the position of superintendent in the Vevay schools: John P. Rous, 1866; H. S. McRea, 1867; R. F. Brewington, 1868, 1869 and 1870; M. A. Barnett, 1871; A. O. Reubelt, 1872; P. T. Hartford, 1873 to the present time. The high school department was organized in 1864, and the following persons have filled the positions of principal of the high school: Mary A. Rous, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868; Miss Goodrich, 1869; Miss Maggie Shaw, 1870, 1871; Miss Mary A. Rous, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875; James R. Hart, 1876,

1877 to the present time. The first graduating exercises of the high school took place on the 23d of April, 1867. Since then the exercises have been annual. In all, ninety-two have been graduated; of whom forty-six have taught school or are now teaching.

The German language was introduced into the schools about the year 1869, and since then has been continued as one of the optional studies. At present Mr. A. Hildebrand fills the position of teacher of that department.

The present school board is composed of President, Alexander Edgar; Secretary, T. W. Beagle; Treasurer, F. M. Griffith.

Enumeration of school children for the year 1878, 697. Whole number enrolled in schools 1877 and 1878, 560.

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## SHELBYVILLE.

R. S. PAGE, SUPERINTENDENT.

The second school in the county and the first in Shelbyville was taught by William Hawkins, in the winter of 1822-3, in a log cabin that stood on the corner of Washington and Tompkins streets. In the summer of 1824 Mr. Hawkins taught in the second story of the Shelby county jail.

About this time a school-house of round logs was erected on the southeast corner of the public square. This school-house was of the most primitive kind, having a log cut out of each side and the opening covered with greased paper for a window. Seats and desks were made of puncheons.

In the winter of 1824-5, Mr. Ovid Butler, now of Indianapolis, taught an evening school.

In 1826 a brick school-house was built in the woods, on the same lot on which the present school-house stands.

In the course of ten years the little brick school-house was found to be too small to accommodate the growing population, and in 1835-6 a "County Seminary" was built between Jackson and Broadway streets. Mrs. Kent, assisted by her husband, Rev. E. Kent, taught in this building for many years. It is not too much to say, that the influence of this noble woman contributed as much toward the improvement of society as that of any other woman in Shelbyville. In this school were educated the children of Major Hen-

dricks, General Walker, and others. Of the boys then attending school, Mr. Jerry Weakley is probably the oldest now residing in Shelbyville. In this school-house Misses Knowlton and Town, Messrs. Vawter, Cummins, Reeves, Coffin, Hatch, and others whose names can not be obtained, taught successfully.

Shelbyville was incorporated as a town in 1850, and divided into school districts the same year. As the seminary was crowded, the town council rented the old Presbyterian church and opened an additional school, which was taught by Rev. E. Kent.

Mr. Eden H. Davis was the first school superintendent or examiner, an office which he held for several years.

In order to carry into effect the law providing for a general and uniform system of free schools, the citizens met and chose a plan and a site for a new school-house, the old one having been destroyed. In March, 1856, Mr. J. H. Moore was employed as principal of the school, which position he filled successfully for two years.

In 1858 Mr. S. A. Gorgas, the president of the school board, laid before the board a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana, wherein it was decided that all taxes levied and assessed by incorporated towns and cities for school purposes, were in direct violation of the Constitution. The board resolved not to attempt to collect the taxes so levied and assessed. The president then laid before the board a written obligation signed by numerous citizens, in which they agreed to pay certain sums annexed to their names for the support of the public school as a free school for the remainder of the year 1858.

On September 13, 1859, the school was again opened, and Mr. Wm. T. Hatch was chosen principal. The subscription fund having been exhausted, the free school was suspended February 4, 1859, and a private school was taught by Mr. Hatch and his assistants for the rest of the year.

In August, 1859, Mr. H. Clarkson was elected principal of the school, and rates of tuition were fixed by the board. A general supervision was exercised by the same. In 1860 Shelbyville was incorporated as a city, and the council proceeded to elect from the citizens a board of trustees. The school for 1860-61 commenced September 17, with nine teachers, and continued six months, when the public funds, amounting to \$1,240, were again exhausted. The average attendance per month was three hundred and seventeen. In 1861 Mr. J. M. Taylor was appointed superintendent. The schools for 1861-2 had an enrollment of six hundred and twenty pupils,

with an average attendance of three hundred and seventeen, and a corps of nine teachers.

In 1862 Mr. A. D. Lynch was elected superintendent. At the end of the first term the enrollment was five hundred and fifty-five and the daily attendance three hundred and twenty. At the close of the school year, March 30, a class of five young ladies was presented for graduation. Mr. Lynch continued to fill acceptably the office of superintendent for three years, when he resigned.

Mr. Lynch was succeeded by Mr. Levi Wright, but hardly had the school opened in the fall when the school-house took fire from a defective flue and burned to the ground. Provision was made for the schools in such buildings as could be obtained, and the board set about the task of building a new school-house, which was not completed until the summer of 1867. Mr. D. E. Hunter was elected superintendent, and on him devolved the labor of grading the schools.

In 1868 Mr. W. A. Boles was elected superintendent, a position which he held for nine years—until the summer of 1877. During this time the schools continued to grow in public favor and in efficiency.

A free colored school was opened in the year 1869. A house for the use of the colored school was completed in 1871, in the southern part of the city. This school has been, and is doing a good work.

In 1877 the board elected R. S. Page superintendent. He is assisted by a corps of thirteen teachers. The school enrolled last year seven hundred and thirty-nine pupils, with an average daily attendance of four hundred and sixty-six. The teachers are working faithfully, and the pupils seem to be making commendable progress.

About the year 1862 a high school was organized, which has continued to be a part of the public school system of this city until the present day.

YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special school purposes.	Length of school in days.	No. of years in school course.
1855.....	477	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	851	1	9	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	926	1	11	529	\$30,000 00	.....	.....	160	11
1875.....	990	2	14	671	31,000 00	.....	.....	160	11
1876.....	1,066	2	13	675	31,000 00	.....	.....	160	11
1877.....	1,098	2	14	682	31,000 00	\$6,463 75	\$3,101 19	180	11
1878.....	1,195	2	14	739	31,000 00	5,360 00	2,989 80	180	11



## AURORA.

F. H. TUFTS, SUPERINTENDENT.

From the very first Aurora has had citizens who have interested themselves in the cause of education. The late Judge Jesse L. Holman not only exerted himself to obtain the best qualified teachers, but was one of the original proprietors who, in laying out the town, reserved the spacious grounds, "beautiful for situation," on which our central school edifice now stands. Before the establishment of the present system of common schools, and while much depended upon the efforts of appreciative individuals, Dr. George Sutton was prominent among those who looked after the welfare of the young. For fifteen consecutive years he was a member of the board of school trustees.

In 1863, chiefly by the energy of Mr. James W. Gaff, who was then president of the board, a fine school building was erected, capacious enough at the time to meet the wants of the community. This structure was completed in October of the same year, and on the 1st of November it was occupied. Rev. A. W. Freeman, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was induced to accept the office of superintendent, and under his administration, which continued two years, the school children of the city were for the first time thoroughly graded. In 1863 the Rev. A. W. Freeman was elected, with a corps of nine teachers and one teacher of German. In 1865 Mr. Hutchinson was elected, with the same number of teachers. In 1866 Mr. O. H. Temple was elected and remained two years. In 1868 Mr. J. M. Davidson was elected. In 1869 Mr. E. S. Clark was elected. During his administration one teacher was added to the number, and of special teachers, one of penmanship and one of music. In 1876 Mr. F. H. Tufts was appointed. One teacher was added to the list.

YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special school purposes.	Length of school in days.	No. of years in school course.
1855.....									.....
1860.....									.....
1865.....			11					80	12
1870.....			12					180	12
1875.....								190	12
1876.....			13					180	12
1877.....			13	640	\$2,500 00	\$6,502 50	\$1,371 53	180	12
1878.....			13	690	2,500 00	5,895 00	1,736 84	180	12

## SEYMOUR.

J. W. CALDWELL, SUPERINTENDENT.

Seymour was incorporated as a city in 1865. The school records commence May 24th, 1866. Asa Woodmansee, Peter L. Carter and J. H. Huffman composed the first school board.

Virgil P. Hall was the first principal. He had seven assistants. Schools were scattered over the city in just such rooms as could be procured. Schools were then classified to the best advantage, with a view to gradation at the earliest possible moment.

W. W. Elder, assisted by David Overmyer and six others, were the instructors for 1867-68.

Dr. J. W. F. Gerrish, Asa B. Carter and J. H. Huffman composed the board after May 15, 1868.

Daniel Stover, assisted by Joseph Sedgwick and six others, did the teaching for the year 1868-69. May 2d, of the latter year, Messrs. Carter and Huffman resigned. Peter L. Carter and W. W. Wamsley filled the vacancies in the board. Mr. Carter has been on the board ever since. His present term will not expire until June 10, 1880.

C. W. Bliss served as principal during the school year 1869-70. Joseph King filled the place on the board made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Wamsley.

The board in 1870 were Messrs. Gerrish, Carter and King. It remained unchanged until June, 1876.

Mr. J. C. Houskeeper was the fifth superintendent. He was the first principal or superintendent in the five years that remained for the second year's work. Whose fault it was "deponent saith not." He left after the second year was completed. During his administration the schools were brought from the wards of the city to the now (so called) old building of our present school campus. Seven assistants, with Mr. H., did the instructing from 1870 to 1872. A colored school was organized during the former year.

J. W. Caldwell was elected superintendent of schools May 28, 1872. This position he still fills at the present writing, October, 1878. Mr. C. was assisted by eight teachers until March, 1876, when the force was increased to nine teachers. The schools in 1872 were thoroughly graded and a course of study adopted, requiring twelve years (four of which time in the high school) for its completion.

The new school building, and the house for the colored school,

were commenced during the autumn of 1875. The latter was occupied in October of the same year. The former, containing six large, nice rooms, with sittings for seventy pupils each, was first occupied March 20, 1876.

In June, 1876, J. H. Andrews was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of Dr. Gerrish's term of office. Mr. Andrews is president of the board at this time. Dr. G. served eight years on the board. Ten teachers and the superintendent were employed as the teaching force for the year.

In June, 1878, F. M. Swope was elected, *vice* Mr. Kling, who had been serving on the board for eight years. Mr. Swope is the present secretary of the board. Thus it will be seen that there have been but few changes of the board or superintendency since 1870.

In 1874 the number of graduates were two; in 1875, four; in 1876, twelve; in 1877, eight; making a total of twenty-six. The present year the enrollment in the high school is fifty, eight of whom will complete the course of study May next. Besides these, many of whom are filling places of honor and trust, there are many others who are doing good work in the world's great field, who have never attended any institution of learning, except the Seymour city graded school.

Our school building is large, convenient, and situated on most beautiful shady grounds, the latter being a donation by the late Mrs. Meedy W. Shields.

The school rooms are large, easy of access, and well ventilated. They are ten in number, besides a chapel, with a seating capacity of five hundred, and three recitation rooms, one on each floor of the building.

At this date the enrollment is seven hundred, and a daily attendance of about six hundred and twenty-five, nearly double the number of six years ago, and seventy more than for the same time of last year.

The colored school building is a substantial brick, one-story, with sittings for sixty-five. The enrollment at present is sixty-five. Laura McGowan is the teacher.

The teachers the present year are, commencing with the high school, John A. Winters, Jennie Dean, Alice M. Hayman, Mattie A. Tupper, Amelia W. Platter, M. Alexina Lowe, Mrs. J. W. Caldwell, Anna M. Caldwell, Eunitia Bain, and Mary A. Clifton.

Viewing from the present standpoint our outlook is encouraging, our work is speaking for itself, and each succeeding year adds new lustre to the efficiency of the present school system.

YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special school purposes.	Length of school days.	No. of days in school course.
1855.....									.....
1860.....									.....
1865.....	706	1	4						.....
1870.....	816	2	8	659	\$20,000 00	\$1,069 25	\$278 25	70	.....
1875.....	1,107	2	8	652	25,325 00	5,170 50	1,401 67	180	12
1876.....	1,231	2	11	713	33,300 00	6,014 94	2,005 00	180	12
1877.....	1,208	2	12	705	30,300 00	5,679 50	2,294 59	180	12
1878.....	1,282	2	12	767	30,300 00			180	12



## PLYMOUTH.

R. A. CHASE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Information respecting the schools of Plymouth prior to 1869 must be obtained from one of these sources, viz.: The records of the state educational department, newspaper comments and personal recollections.

A thorough research among the dusty documents of state officials and the reports of school officers reveals the fact, that however valuable those statistics may have been to the state printer in the footings of accounts current for stationery, or however satisfactory they may have appeared as specimens of mathematical skill, they are nearly worthless for giving an idea of the schools then in existence. Newspaper comments of that day and generation display a notable unanimity in glorifying the common school system in theory, and condemning it in fact, thus leading a latter-day inquirer to conclude that the practical workings of the schools did not come up to the advertisements of their friends, or that the editorial comments were written in a "Pickwickian" sense. Personal recollections, like personal opinions, are found to be somewhat discordant.

The first school in Plymouth was taught by Mr. O. F. Norton, in the old court-house, in the winter of 1837. Mr. Norton is said, by one who knew him, to have been a man of more than ordinary intelligence. The next school of which we get any account, was taught by Mrs. Erskine. This school was commenced about 1840, and was taught for some time, between that year and 1845. A small school building was then erected which was not used until December, 1854. The first school in this building was taught by Mr. Reed. He had a hard set of scholars to manage, if his story was true, and he was a hard man to get along with, if any dependence can be put upon the reports of his pupils. He was followed by W. M. McCormick, and he by Mr. Clark, Mr. Krusan and others, all of whom closed their labors with indifferent success.

Until 1851, the schools were under the jurisdiction of the township trustee, although, by the school law at that time in force, his control was merely nominal. His school duties seem to have been little more than to make a donation to the teachers of the morsel of interest coming from the school fund. The usual custom seems to have been to apply the public funds to the benefit of any teacher

who chose to start a school, he making up the deficiency by tuitions from the pupils, although there were a few entirely free schools during this period. The first agitation of school questions seems to have taken place in 1853. From the time when the town was incorporated in 1851 to the fall of 1853, the evidence shows there was no public or free school in Plymouth, as the town trustees report at the latter date a larger school fund than could have accumulated in two years.

In the Plymouth Banner, of March 24, 1853, appeared an article signed, "S. M. E.," calling attention to the need of a school, stating, in forcible language, the evils of the private school system, and proposing a plan for the future. This article is noticeable from the fact that it describes the graded school system as it now exists in all places of any educational repute. There was not then such a school in the State, and probably none in the Union. If the writer is living, he has the satisfaction of knowing that the plan suggested by him, and which was viewed by the few who read it as visionary, has been universally adopted as the only feasible method of public instruction.

In the paper of April 16th, of the same year, was issued a call for a meeting of the people, to consider the propriety of employing Mr. and Mrs. Etter, of Rochester, who were mentioned as being teachers of a different grade from those with which the town had been afflicted thus far. The writer of the call indulged in some very plain remarks, in which he cited the people to the humbuggery which had been practiced upon them by the strolling quacks who called themselves "teachers," and urged the economy of the management of the schools by the town authorities, and particularly of lavishing upon the teacher larger salaries. As no rejoinder to his criticisms appeared, it may be inferred that they were substantially true, or that the schoolmasters were all abroad when the article appeared.

At the same meeting the advisability of building a school-house was discussed. May 26th an election was held upon the proposition to levy taxes for the support of schools, which resulted in the defeat of the measure. June 23d, another election was held for the same purpose, which also resulted in the defeat of the school tax. About this time, Mr. and Mrs. Etter, Mr. James Thrawls, Mr. J. M. Wickizer and others taught private schools.

In March, 1854, the lot donated to the county for seminary

grounds was sold to the town for the nominal sum of one dollar, and on the 30th of the same month a contract for building a school-house was entered into with Mr. S. Morgan. This building was completed in December of the same year. It contained three school-rooms, and was a credit to the town. It is now known as the "Eureka Mill." Mr. W. J. Moir was chosen principal of the school, and had as assistants the first term Mrs. E. Crum and Miss E. Adams. The attendance at first was about one hundred and fifty. The text-books were Sanders' Spellers, Parker's Readers, Davies' Arithmetic, Mitchell's Geography and Clark's Grammars.

Of all the teachers of early times Mr. Moir has left behind him the most pleasant recollections. He is uniformly mentioned with great respect by those who were his pupils, and there is no doubt that he inaugurated a new era in school matters. Mr. Moir was succeeded by Mr. C. H. Blair, and he by Mr. H. C. Burlingame, late county auditor. Mr. Burlingame retired from the management of the schools in 1861, concluding that he had done his share of missionary work, and that he would seek some less "promising" but more lucrative employment. Mr. Mark Cummings, who was for many years county examiner, then took charge of the schools. He was followed by Mr. D. D. Luke, who remained as principal until August, 1870, when he was elected superintendent of the Goshen schools. In 1868 the building in the third ward was erected. Upon the retirement of Mr. Luke, in 1870, Mr. R. A. Chase was chosen as superintendent, and has continued such to the present time.

Since 1870, either for better or worse, many important changes have been made in the administration of the schools. A systematic course of study has been adopted, and is in use; the schools have been graded, and more exact discipline has been introduced.

In 1874 a new school building was erected. It is of brick, three stories in height; it has ten school-rooms, with private and recitation rooms, is supplied with the best quality of school furniture, and in its finish and adaptation has no superior in the State. It has room for five hundred pupils, and is warmed and ventilated by the Ruttan system.

Within the past six years the facilities for advanced classes have been much increased, especially in the high school. The position of high school teacher was held during 1872-73 by Miss Louise Cleaveland; in 1874, by Mr. D. E. Prescott, of Chicago; in 1875,

by Mrs. D. B. Wells, of Fort Wayne; in 1876, by Miss A. O. Allen, of Greencastle; in 1877, by Miss M. N. Pierce, of Ash-tabula, Ohio, and at present is filled by Mr. A. M. Ward, of Merom.

The schools are now divided into nine grades and the high school. The instruction in the grades below the high school embraces the common school branches. The high school gives instruction in mathematics as far as to surveying; in natural science, including botany; physical geography, chemistry, physiology, astronomy, natural philosophy. Its course in the English language embraces analysis, rhetoric and English literature, to which is added political economy, general history and book-keeping. The study of the constitution of the United States is required of pupils entering the high school. Written examinations are held monthly and for promotion.

If any improvement has been secured in the Plymouth schools it is due to the generous support of the public, and especially to the wisdom, forbearance, and firmness of the several boards of education, prominent among the members of which have been these gentlemen: A. C. Capron, A. P. Elliott, J. M. Confer, G. W. Nash, J. W. Houghton, John Soice, G. R. Reynolds, H. G. Thayer, H. R. Pershing, C. C. Buck, C. F. Cooper, K. K. Brooke.

The policy pursued by these gentlemen in their management of the schools may be briefly summed up in these words:

1. That a public school, to be successful, must be managed upon the same principles as any other business enterprise.
2. That a public school, to fulfill its object, as well as to justify its support, must be divorced from all party, clique, or sectarian influences or control.
3. That as high order of talent is needed in primary instruction as in higher grades, and since the majority of pupils are in the primary rooms, the employment of cheap teachers for lower grades is unjust and injurious.
4. That the worst extravagance of which a city can be guilty, is the employment of cheap teachers, entailing, as it does, the double loss of the parents' money, and the children's time.
5. That the public schools are not intended as a hospital for the sick and infirm, who may be unable to endure physical labor, nor as an asylum for distressed widows and helpless maidens, who, because they can do nothing else for a livelihood, infer that they can teach school. That nothing but her success can be taken as the estimate of a teacher's worth.

6. That while the schools are for the people, and like other public institutions, are under the control of the people, that control must be exercised through the appointed legal means, viz.: the officials who have been chosen by the people for that purpose.



YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special school purposes.	Length of school in days.	No. of years in school course.
1855.....	254	1	5	229	\$2,000 00	\$610 00	.....	140	.....
1860.....	397	1	3	280	2,000 00	218 00	.....	80	.....
1865.....	493	1	5	300	2,000 00	1,000 00	.....	180	.....
1870.....	671	2	7	359	4,000 00	2,000 00	.....	180	.....
1875.....	902	2	10	545	30,000 00	4,310 00	\$3,000 00	140	.....
1876.....	956	2	10	622	30,000 00	4,800 00	2,500 00	180	12
1877.....	999	2	10	586	30,000 00	5,100 00	2,000 00	180	12
1878.....	1,036	2	10	606	31,000 00	5,300 00	1,500 00	180	12

## PRINCETON.

WILLIAM KURTZ, SECRETARY SCHOOL BOARD.

A history of the growth of education in the town of Princeton, Gibson county, Indiana, is but a repetition of the history of all the early western towns. The first specimen of school architecture was erected in 1814, built of round logs, ten or twelve inches in diameter; sixteen by eighteen feet in area; the chimney covering the entire end shaped like the letter V, with the point outward; raised by strips of wood; the chinks filled with clay mortar; the floor of the room the native clay; the sides for two or three feet up patched or packed with clay on the outside to keep the cold out and the water from running in; the roof clapboards; the doors and shutters rough hewed boards with wooden hinges; not a nail or piece of iron visible in the entire building. The seats and desks rough-hewn timber got out with the chopping axe. This, with the toughest hickory for the "master's birch," to brighten up the soil from which the young ideas were to shoot, fills the description of the rural educational castle of the "Pocket."

The primitive school-house was conceived, built and used to fill the wants of the inhabitants, some of whose children had to travel four and six miles to reach it and secure its benefits; it was built by voluntary labor of those alive to the necessity of early cultivation, and who welcomed Prof. Adlar Donnell from Tennessee to first preside over the destiny of its occupants. Then followed in succession Prof. Buck, Prof. Jones, Corsey, Hickman, Major Smith, Dilworth, Pike, and Introduction to English Reader were the books used. A "smart chance" of improvement was had in the erection of subsequent school-houses, such as hewing the logs, weatherboarding with clapboards, until the grand undertaking of building a thirty by sixty brick academy, in 1826, by trustees, namely, Alexander Davis, John I. Neely, John Milburn, Samuel Hall, William B. Daniel and Robert Stockwell. These men, all useful in their day and generation, have departed for the unknown world, the named dying during the present year. The means to build were raised by subscription payable in various kinds of "perjuice," some of which we will mention so as to give a correct idea of the difficulties surrounding an undertaking costing \$1,500 to \$2,000 in those primitive days:

Daniel King, five dollars in trade; James Denny, four dollars in work; James Finney, five dollars in hauling; Bazil Brown, fifteen

dollars in boarding; Samuel Hall, ten dollars in cattle; John Arbuthnot, twelve dollars in saddles; Robert Milburn, five dollars in a hat; James Baldwin, four dollars in wagon work; James Scantlin, five dollars in tin work; William French, three dollars in pork; Willis Howe, two dollars in blacksmithing; Charles Battell, two dollars and fifty cents in attorney fees. Besides numerous, payable in plastering, plank, and other "legal tenders" of those earlier days; for gold and silver they had but little, and few needed it for home use. Eight dollars per month in "perjuice," the price of labor, and one dollar and twenty-five cents for laying one thousand brick, while lime was ten cents a bushel. This building took three years in building, and in 1870 was replaced by the present noble edifice accommodating eight hundred scholars.

The first Professor of the new Academy was Rev. Calvin Butler, to teach for the subscriptions and collect it himself, and to permit subscribers to make up any loss of time by sending two or more pupils one day and none the next as most convenient for them to come. The teachers, when more than one, drew lots for choice of subscribers to collect from. The subscription run thusly: "Joseph Neely one-half scholar, James Evans one and a half scholars," etc. We infer Neely had but one child and could not spare it all the time!

In 1832 the salary system was adopted, when Rev. Hiram A. Hunter (now of Louisville, Ky.) undertook for a year at \$200 or \$300, according to the revenue that may be realized from subscribers. The revenue not panning out very well, he declined the second year, and one J. L. Curry undertook for "all that could be collected"—the price of tuition being fixed at two dollars per quarter; this continued with varying success until 1859.

In 1860 the then trustees, Rev. John McMaster, Dr. A. Lewis and William Kurtz organized the present graded system of schools, that has met with such success, and is now very popular. They were fortunate in procuring the services of that eminent organizer, Prof. D. E. Hunter (a son of the Reverend gentleman who taught in 1832) to commence the work, and subsequently, in 1874, the present efficient and worthy Superintendent, Prof. SMIKE, was procured to carry on the work, which he is doing very satisfactorily.

YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special school purposes.	Length of school in days.	No. of years in school course.
1855.....	300	12	3	150	\$1,500 00	.....	.....	80	.....
1860.....	457	12	8	230	4,500 00	\$1,900 00	.....	160	.....
1865.....	529	12	6	225	4,500 00	2,000 00	\$1,400 00	145	.....
1870.....	600	2	6	325	5,000 00	3,000 00	868 00	160	.....
1875.....	954	1	10	691	35,000 00	5,000 00	1,900 00	185	10
1876.....	1,009	1	11	708	35,000 00	6,000 00	2,100 00	180	10
1877.....	1,066	1	11	684	35,000 00	6,500 00	1,700 00	187	10
1878.....	1,185	1	12	700	35,000 00	5,500 00	1,200 00	180	10

## MUNCIE.

H. S. McRAE, SUPERINTENDENT.

The first school in Muncie, formerly called Muncietown, was taught in a log cabin where Wysor's opera house is, in the winter of 1829-30, by Henry Tomlinson, a native of North Carolina, who came hither from Preble county, Ohio. There were about twenty pupils, representing eight families. This and several succeeding schools were maintained exclusively by tuition fees. From 1839 to 1853, John Brady, as treasurer of the congressional township fund, aided the schools kept in adopted houses, by a pro rata distribution, to be credited in part payment.

In 1849 Thomas S. Neely, a native of Pennsylvania, who had served as a school examiner in Ohio, called a meeting of the voters of District No. 9, for the purpose of voting a tax for the erection of a school-house. At the time appointed he, but no other person, was present; but, after going around making personal appeals, a sufficient number of voters came to vote the tax of twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars which was asked. The district not having the needed money or credit, the house could not be built until an additional tax of thirty-seven and one-half cents was collected. With the proceeds of these taxes a house was erected in the school year of 1851, in which John Drager taught a short term of public school. The district trustees then were Thomas Kirby, John A. Gilbert and Thomas S. Neely.

Muncie, for school purposes, was a part of Centre township until 1853. The township board, organized in 1853, consisted of Thomas Kirby, Daniel Jarrett, Patrick Justice, trustees; David Haines, secretary; John Galbraith, treasurer. Justice, having moved away, was succeeded by Truitt. At a meeting of the voters of the township, called for the purpose of considering the question of a special school tax, June 4, 1853, the vote for tax was thirty-five; against, fifty. The friends of the system did not despair. On the petition of Moses Neely and twenty others, the board called another meeting for October 8, of the same year, when the result was, for tax, fifty-six; against, fifty. In the meantime the board employed P. S. Morris in the seminary building, and S. A. Haines in the other, to teach a quarter of school at eighty dollars each. These schools closed August 1, 1853. The enrollment in both was 177, average attendance 118. The school of Haines had an average attendance of 74. He was followed by Osborne Wilson, who taught,



in the winter of 1854, a school of fifty-four days, at one dollar and fifty cents a day, and was required to furnish his own assistant and wood. The school became so filled that it was moved to the Methodist church. The school-house was sold, and the church and another lot bought.

The town board was organized in 1855 with Frederick W. Putnam, president; William F. Jones, secretary; Edward F. Keasly, treasurer. These trustees served for a period of ten years, except one of them, for whom George W. Spilker served a short time at the beginning, and Wm. Winton was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Keasly. The first work was to provide adequate school room. Though the need was great, there was opposition to the erection of a two-story house. It was urged by some that the hall and upper floor would occasion too much noise, and that it was not right to put children from the same family and district into separate rooms. The state superintendent was visited and asked to interfere against the erection of a two-story house. He immediately suggested to the trustees to build as large and high as they could. The county seminary was purchased in 1855 for \$1,780, in ten equal installments. The grantor of the seminary lot claimed that the sale was a diversion of a trust, and brought a suit which was not decided finally until 1863. In 1856 the new school-house was ready for use, and in the following winter there was a three months free school. The principals of these schools were A. J. Finch and O. S. Howe, who were assisted by Miss Finch and Mary Kurtz. In these and some subsequent schools a singular expedient was adopted for reducing the number of pupils to the extent of the accommodations. When a family was largely represented in school, the younger members were told to go home and remain until there should be more room or the older ones had completed their course.

The principals followed in rapid succession. There were H. Clarkson, Charles W. Moore, T. B. Johnson, J. F. Duckwall, Thomas J. Brady, George H. Richardson, P. W. Lewellen, L. W. Emerson, Wm. R. Scudder, E. J. Rice, Levin Shaffer, all in seven years of two schools. There were no public schools in the years 1865 and 1866.

The county seminary was established in 1841. The first trustees were B. F. Haycock, Samuel G. Campbell and John Jack. At their first meeting no donations were offered to secure the erection of a school-house, but at another meeting there was manifested an

eager desire in several parts of the town to have one built. The donation of a square, by George W. Gant, was accepted. The citizens generally contributed freely. One of the first teachers was Volney Wilson, who, with a stern hand, reduced the unruly spirits to a fair state of discipline. The advent of James S. Ferris, in 1847, as principal, marked an era in the growth of the fine educational spirit which now characterizes the city. He was aided in his work by Russell B. Abbott, whose scholarly exactions in the classroom are yet remembered with gratitude by those who were made to writhe when a lesson was not prepared. After these were Morris and White. George W. Hoss came in 1852. The fact that his receipts for a year amounted to \$600 is evidence, considering the times, that the seminary was prosperous. The private academy of Luther W. Emerson, who succeeded the accomplished George H. Richardson, was quite prosperous in 1862-3. The same may be said of the school of Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Rice, which followed. They were assisted in their excellent work by the enthusiastic Ferris, who had returned. The school of Wm. Richardson was well sustained. It was not interrupted by a winter term of free school. The school-rooms were sufficient in number for those able and willing to pay tuition, but not for all when tuition was free.

The first board of school trustees under the city corporation was organized in 1865, by the election of Arthur F. Patterson, president, Stacy Allen Haines, secretary, John A. Husted, treasurer. The last named has served continuously since. Loyd Wilcoxon and William Lynn each served a term as president. John W. Burson served a part of a term as secretary, and on his resignation, John Marsh was appointed. Clay Hodge, Ralph S. Gregory and Asa H. Hodson each served as secretary. John L. McClintock has been president of the board for five years, and Thomas S. Neely secretary since his election this year. Without exception, the trustees have been men of good business capacity and warmly devoted to the interests of the schools.

A new school-house on the site of the county seminary was completed in 1866. For the winter following, Charles R. Paine was employed as superintendent of all the schools, and as principal of one of the houses. As he had immediate charge of the assembly room of the academic department, there could be but little practical supervision, yet a course of study was adopted and the grading improved. The free school continued sixty days. This was pre-

ceded and followed by private schools under the control of the superintendent.

Within the fourteen school years ending August 31, 1867, there had been four years without a day of public school, and for the other ten years there had been only six hundred and sixty-nine days. The average length of continuous service in these schools had been only, in months, for men, 3.12, for women, 4.44,

July 18, 1867, the board determined to have ten months' schools, and elected Hamilton S. McRae superintendent of schools, to succeed Paine who had resigned to accept a more lucrative position outside of the State, as many others had done. Mary Emma Montgomery was made principal of the high school, and the superintendent, after devoting a half hour for each hundred pupils in attendance to the other schools, was required to discharge the duties of assistant. The work of previous teachers had been so well done that a class of seven girls was graduated in 1868. This result sent an inspiration all along the lines of the lower grades, and gave the schools a strong position. The fact that the board adopted the policy of discriminating in favor of successful experience, has been of great value to the schools. There is no sudden break in passing from the work of one department to another. Physics and botany are taught in district schools, and the eight branches are reviewed in the high school. Promotions are made regularly at the close of the year and as often as individual needs require.

The school-houses of the city are plain structures, but they are all seated with single desks, and well ventilated. The four sites are full squares. On one of these, a structure is rising for the use of the high school, which will be a fit representative of the liberal spirit and cultivated taste of the citizens.

YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special school purposes.	Length of school in days.	No. of years in school course.
1855.....	396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	621	2	8	373	\$10,000 00	\$500 00	\$2,350 38	65	.....
1865.....	749	2	.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	479 94	.....	.....
1870.....	1,075	2	10	873	20,000 00	4,655 00	2,008 39	200	11
1875.....	1,273	3	12	1,121	40,400 00	6,584 00	3,475 64	200	11
1876.....	1,439	4	13	1,187	45,250 00	7,125 00	10,198 37	200	11
1877.....	1,505	4	13	1,211	45,250 00	7,330 24	2,948 10	200	11
1878.....	1,550	4	13	1,149	45,250 00	7,499 00	6,843 60	200	11

## COLUMBUS.

A. H. GRAHAM, SUPERINTENDENT.

The history of the Public Schools of this city begins with the year 1859. Prior to that time private schools were taught in different places in the town, and in the old brick building in the north west part of the town known as the "Old Seminary." These schools were kept up by private donation and subscription, assisted by the public fund. Under such an arrangement the education of the children was sadly neglected. In the year 1858 a movement was made looking to the erection of a new public school building. Messrs. R. Hill and S. Stansifer were foremost in the work and with Mr. Aquilla Jones, who, about that time moved to Indianapolis, constituted the first board of school trustees. A tax, the highest allowed by law, was levied, a site selected, an architect consulted, the plans submitted, and a building, worthy the effort it had cost, was completed in 1859, and was, as is expressed in letters of stone over the front entrance, a gift "To our children." This stone also bears the names of "William Tinsley, architect," and "Rowley and Branham, builders." The shade trees, now grown so large, were also the gift of citizens, the donors themselves setting them out.

The schools opened under the most favorable circumstances. The following is a partial list of the teachers employed by the board: Mr. Theodore P. Marsh, superintendent; Miss M. F. Wells, principal of high school; Miss Sarah Wells, principal of grammar department; Miss Jennie McClellan (now Mrs. McEwen), principal primary department, and Miss — Rouse, principal secondary.

Of this band of teachers it may now be noted that Mr. Marsh is a minister of the gospel in one of the remote western cities. Miss M. F. Wells is in Alabama, a teacher among the freedmen. Miss Sarah P. Wells is principal of one of the departments in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. Mrs. McEwen yet resides in this community.

Prof. J. M. Olcott, now of Indianapolis, succeeded Mr. Marsh, and had charge of the schools during 1861-2. Mr. Vance followed him and remained one year. Prof. Shuck succeeded him but remained only one or two terms of the year, when Mr. Amos Burns, of this city, took up the work. He found the schools in bad condition, with an attendance of a little upward of one hundred pupils,



and a disinterested public. During his supervision, which continued till the fall of 1865, although it was a "pay school," the number increased to upward of two hundred. David Graham, then superintendent of the schools in the city of Madison, Indiana, but now of Rushville, Indiana, was then employed, Messrs. S. Stansifer, B. F. Jones and J. V. Storey being trustees. He remained in charge of the schools of the city until the fall of 1869, when the present incumbent, A. H. Graham, was employed. In the year 1873 the trustees, Dr. H. O. Hogue, R. J. Thomas and S. J. Harris, seeing that the greatest need of the schools was *room*, immediately took steps to provide it. When it was decided to enlarge the building of 1859. Mr. Edwin May, an architect of acknowledged ability, submitted plans for remodeling the building, and Mr. Adam Keller, being the lowest bidder, became the builder. The work was at once begun and pushed forward with all possible speed, and by the first of January, 1874, a building, containing ten recitation departments, with a wardrobe for each, a hall with seating capacity of six hundred, a music room and superintendent's office, was completed, and the children and youth of the city took possession on the morning of January 12. The next year the wonderful growth of the schools demanded more room, and the trustees, keeping pace with the demand, rented of Mr. Joseph I. Irwin the building known as the "Classical Institute," in which two departments were placed, so that at that time the public schools had twelve departments and an enrollment of six hundred pupils. This condition continued until May, 1877, when it was found that the great need was *more room*. The necessary steps were promptly taken by the trustees, and a handsome brick building with four rooms, capable of seating over two hundred pupils, erected in the First Ward, was the result of their labors. It was dedicated on the fourth and occupied on the seventh of January, 1878.

The present enrollment in school is eight hundred and twenty-nine. Present board of school trustees as follows: F. Tormehlen, President; J. H. Rush, Treasurer; J. H. Long, Secretary. Present corps of teachers: A. H. Graham, superintendent; Mrs. B. L. Sanders, principal high school; Miss C. D. Laird, principal "A" grammar department; Miss L. U. Smith, principal "B" grammar department; Miss Jennie Snyder, principal "A" intermediate; Miss Terese Mahoney, principal "B" intermediate; Miss Lettie M. Dillon, principal "A" secondary, Miss Ella M. Wallace, principal "B"

secondary; Miss Nellie Long, principal "A" primary; Miss Amina Keith, principal "B" primary; Miss Mary Kofer, principal "B" primary; Mr. B. M. Remy, principal First Ward School and of "A" and "B" secondary; Miss Alice Pope, principal "B" secondary; Miss Eva M. Herrington, principal primary; Eugene Tafel, principal German department.

YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special school purposes.	Length of school in days.	No. years in school course.
1855.....	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
1860.....	381	1	7	225	\$15,000 00	\$740 00	\$1,025 00	120	.....
1865.....	769	1	7	470	20,000 00	796 25	1,090 75	120	10
1870.....	1,079	1	10	704	20,000 00	3,945 00	4,045 00	179	11
1875.....	1,080	1	10	704	40,000 00	6,794 95	4,042 77	179	11
1876.....	1,155	1	13	709	40,000 00	6,954 96	1,953 72	179	12
1877.....	1,268	2	14	765	46,000 00	6,974 95	6,661 44	179	12
1878.....	1,436	2	14	829	46,000 00	7,117 45	5,771 91	179	12

## ANDERSON.

## JUSTIN N. STUDY, SUPERINTENDENT.

From the laying out and settlement of Anderson, until 1846, its educational history is similar to other Indiana towns—short terms of school, taught by roving schoolmasters to replenish exhausted purses, or by some resident as a winter's job.

In 1846 O. P. Stone came to Anderson from Winchester, and was the first professional teacher in the place. Mr. Stone taught regularly until 1853, with the exception of one year spent in teaching at Winchester. In that time schools were also taught by Hon. James W. Sansberry and a Mr. Webster.

In 1849 the county seminary was completed, and was used for school purposes until 1856, when it burned.

In 1854 Mr. J. N. Terwilliger began teaching, and carried on a school successfully for several years.

The following teachers were, from time to time, employed in the schools, and did much towards awakening an interest in education in the community: Messrs. Whitman, Pentecost, Woods, S. W. Hill, Hoxhurst, and Misses Hudson, Bowman and Burns.

The school year was made up of a short term of free school, supplemented by a subscription school.

In 1862 Joseph Franklin took charge of the public school and was assisted by C. D. Thompson, Esq., and Misses Burns, Thomas and Butler. Mr. F. was again in charge of the public school in 1864-5.

In 1858 Mr. Franklin built a frame school-house, and began a private school, which proved so successful that he soon was compelled to enlarge his building and employ an assistant. Miss Genevieve Robinson was employed and remained in charge of the primary pupils for several years. The school was styled The Anderson Graded and Normal School, and was continued till 1876, being in session nine or ten months each year.

In 1868 the public schools were superintended by Chas. Hewett; and the school trustees were Dr. B. F. Spann, N. C. McCullough and C. Kirland. Mr. Hewett was succeeded by T. C. Davis and H. M. Rust, and in 1870-71 the schools were supervised by Hon. W. R. Myers.

From 1871 to 1873 there was no superintendent, each district being in charge of a principal. In the first district Mr. Wiseman was principal in 1871-2, and Mr. J. L. Logan in 1872-3. In the

second district, J. N. Study was principal both years. Including the principals there were eight teachers employed, and the school was in session eight and a half months each year. The trustees at this time were R. N. Clark, W. R. Myers, and Edgar Henderson.

In 1873 the board determined to re-organize the schools, and J. N. Study was appointed superintendent, the schools were re-graded, and a high school organized as far as the classes of the first year of the course. The high school work was assumed by the superintendent in addition to his other duties.

The next year, the work in the high school having become heavier, R. I. Hamilton was transferred from the A grammar grade, and made high school principal, remaining such until he became county superintendent. His successors in the high school have been Joseph Franklin, and J. W. Layne, present principal. Since the re-organization the following persons have been district principals: R. I. Hamilton, D. N. Berg, Judith Mellette, James Mohan and Mary O'Hara.

In 1873 the public school accommodations consisted of two buildings, containing in all six school-rooms and two recitation rooms. Now there are eleven school-rooms, one recitation room and one office. In 1873 the enumeration was 1,033, and the school enrollment 640. In 1878 the enumeration is 1,203, and the enrollment 902. Per cent. of attendance in the schools, based on the average number belonging, 95.1. The school trustees are James Battreall, W. R. Myers and Dr. C. S. Burr.

Since 1873-4 the schools have been in session nine months each year. The school course comprises eleven years—eight in the district schools and three in the high school. The total enrollment in the high school the last school year, was seventy-three, being eight per cent. of the entire enrollment. The first class was graduated in 1876, and the graduates number twenty-three. Of these five have been employed as teachers in the schools.



YEAR.

1878	1877	1876	1875	1870	1865	1860	1855
202,1	173,1	183,1	1004				
4	4	4	3				
No. school houses.							
11	11	11	11				
No. of teachers.							
706	528	492	182				
No. pupils enrolled.							
10,000 01	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00				
Value of school property.							
5,210 00	4,686 04	5,164 20	3,697 00				
Total amount paid teachers.							
3,729 67	3,884 03	3,872 32	2,424 27				
Total expended for special school purposes.							
180	180	180	160				
Length of school in days.							
11	11	11	11				
No. of years in school course.							

## WASHINGTON.

D. E. HUNTER, SUPERINTENDENT.

This place was first known as Liverpool, but the battle of New Orleans put a more patriotic spirit into the people, and soon after the war the name was changed to Washington. Its educational history has been traced back to 1815, when the first teacher appears under the name of John Aikman. His successor was Thomas Howard, who died in 1817. Howard was an eastern man, and after his death a report gained currency that he was here under an assumed name. Be that as it may, he was pronounced a good teacher. The American spelling book, copyrighted in 1803, and bound in wooden covers, was the chief text-book; a few advanced pupils belonging to well-to-do families read in the English reader and studied Pike's arithmetic. That old spelling book was a valuable piece of property, for it was to most pupils the only text-book in spelling, reading, geography, grammar and moral philosophy.

In 1822 a change took place, and Charles McIntire,

"In his noisy mansion, skilled to rule,

Was the village master that taught the little school."

A regular "grammar book" was introduced, and three boys, viz.: John Thompson, James Carnahan and David McDonald, studied grammar and told how nouns in the nominative case governed the verb, and how active transitive verbs governed nouns. After completing their course in this school, they all set out together, on foot, to attend Martin's Academy at Livonia, in Washington county. All were preparing for the ministry; John in the Cumberland, James in the Presbyterian, and David in the New Light church. All have been heard from since. The last as Judge David McDonald, of the United States Circuit Court.

W. G. Cole appears about this time (1822), and being a successful teacher, continued for several years. Isaac Heaton closed his school in June, 1824, and one of his pupils, Emanuel Van Trees, to this day, has, as the workmanship of the teacher's own hand, a pictorial reward card, in water-colors, "in testimony of regard for attendance and good behavior." It is dated and signed, the teacher's name being in capital letters. To this period belong, also, Dudley Johnson (1824-6), noted for his excellent penmanship, W. D. Shepard, — Damerel, — Smith, a Scotchman, and Judge David McDonald.

From 1830 to 1850.—Rev. Hiram A. Hunter, father of the present superintendent, taught here in 1831–2, having Miss Mary Cowardin for an assistant; Emanuel Van Trees, 1832–3; Rev. Calvin Butler and Miss McCoy, 1835; Miss Bruner, 1836; Miss Mary S. Clapp (since Mrs. Hebbard, of Vincennes), 1837–8; Following these, were Miss Cummings, 1839; Miss Osgood, 1840–1–2; Thomas Ballou, 1845; Miss Fisk, 1846; Joseph Peck and Mary Bascom (Cook), dates unknown.

From 1850 to 1870.—Rev. F. Small (Episcopalian), Wm. Chase, Samuel Ghee, Miss Cressey (Mrs. Mark Shryer, of Bloomfield), Delight Weber, whose pupils have delightful memories of her yet, and Miss S. N. Jackson, were the teachers before the war. In 1861 C. P. Parsons, now connected with the Evansville high school, attempted to establish a female academy or high school, but the town was small and the patronage insufficient. Next came Rev. Cross (Methodist), Rev. J. M. Barry (Baptist), — Howe, Mrs. Laura Clark, Rev. McCain (Presbyterian), and Howard Williams. Another effort to establish a school of a higher order was now made by a number of ladies of the town, and Samuel Loveless came to take charge, but the patronage was not sufficient, and the plan again abandoned. Miss Rebecca A. Wirt (now Mrs. Moffett, Rushville), Tolbert Bartle, Mrs. Palmer and Rev. J. R. Phillips (Baptist), were the principal teachers from 1862 to 1870. Mr. Phillips was quite a successful teacher, and in 1868 was the candidate for superintendent of public instruction on the Democratic ticket.

From 1870 to 1878.—The extensive development of the coal interests a few years previous to this date, brought an increase of capital and population, and gave a new impetus to the schools. Ed. Wise, E. P. Cole, Anna S. Kennedy (Mrs. Trippet, of Princeton), Mary E. Barton, Ophelia Roddick, Laura E. Agar, Laura F. Ladd (Mrs. Traylor, of Vincennes), Mrs. Anna C. McGuire, Hamlet Allen and D. M. Geeting, have been the chief teachers of this period.

The graded system has been but recently adopted. W. T. Fry, 1874 to 1877, was the first superintendent proper, though a partial grading and an impulse to the system had been given by E. P. Cole and J. R. Phillips. Previous to 1877 the schools were taught in many small houses scattered throughout the city, but after many hard fought battles, the friends of public schools prevailed, and a large, well arranged house was erected and furnished. Most of the schools are taught in this building, but the city being two and a

quarter miles in length, it was found necessary to colonize several primary schools in the suburbs.

D. E. Hunter took charge as superintendent in September, 1877, with fourteen assistants. This year there are fifteen. Hamlet Allen is principal of the high school, and W. J. Stabler teaches vocal music in all the schools. The course of study embraces ten years, three of which are high school. The first graduating class was sent forth May 31, 1878.

## MICHIGAN CITY.

S. E. MILLER, SUPERINTENDENT.

The first school-house in Michigan City was erected by private enterprise in the year 1834. It was built on a lot dedicated to school purposes by J. C. Elston, and though, at first, intended as a place for singing-schools, quite popular in those early days, it soon came to serve the purpose of meeting-house, town-hall and school-house.

The first school was maintained by subscription, and was taught in this house during the winter of 1835-6, by Judge Woodard, a gentleman sixty years of age, from New York. About this time Mrs. Susan M. Lowe also opened a school in an upper room of one of the business blocks. So successful were her efforts, and so well patronized was her school, that it bid fair to grow into a female seminary. But her marriage, at the end of the first term, resulted in the transfer of her school to her own residence, where she still received some pupils. Soon after an academy of considerable merit, under the control of Rev. M. Towner, for a while met the demands of the public.

These schools, however, partook more of the character of private schools, while the usual winter term of three months, although maintained by subscription, seemed to be the precursor of the public school.

Better accommodations than were afforded within its walls, twenty-two by twenty-eight feet, must have been required, for the first school-house was abandoned, after nine or ten years' use, for a room in the third story of a business block. There, schools were taught during the winter of 1844, '45, '46, and '47, the number of pupils in attendance being from eighty to one hundred and twenty.



The old school-house had served its day, and in a dilapidated condition was sold for forty dollars. In 1848 one room of the new two-story brick structure, which took its place, was ready for use. From that time onward, for six years, two teachers were employed, one as principal, and the other as assistant; the school being maintained for three months by the public tuition fund.

In 1854 the first board of trustees was organized, and consisted of the following individuals: Herbert Williams, E. B. Woodson, and A. Case; John Orr, director.

The rapidly increasing demand for school accommodations resulted in the erection, next year, of a two-story structure with four rooms, immediately adjoining the two rooms built six years before. These six rooms, with a capacity for about four hundred pupils, proved adequate to all demands until the year 1870, when it was found necessary to rent other rooms for the increasing attendance of pupils. During that year the block upon which stands the present high school was purchased, and the next year the erection of the building commenced under the direction of the trustees, Messrs. D. J. Baldwin, L. Woods and C. G. A. Voigt. On the 20th of March, 1873, the new house, three stories in height and capable of seating eight hundred pupils, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. This building, with the six rooms in the ward building, afford ample accommodations for all present needs.

Since the organization of the schools in 1854, twenty-three different individuals have served as trustees, the longest term served by any one being eleven years.

Eleven principals have been employed during that time—eight of whom served one year each, two two years each, and the present incumbent eleven years.

There have also been sixty different teachers during the same period—the longest service by any one of whom has been for twenty-one years.

The wages of female teachers, from 1855 to 1867, averaged about \$30 per month; from 1867 to 1871, about \$41; and since that time \$44.

It appears that until the year 1855 the school year never exceeded three months; from 1855 to 1859 it was six months; from 1859 to 1874 it was nine months, and since then has been ten months.

In 1855 the number of children enumerated in the city was 650, the present number is 1,957.

The earlier friends of education seem to have favored the sepa-



rate education of the sexes, for the males and females occupied separate rooms, in charge of their respective teachers. Later, however, the more advanced pupils of both sexes were placed in one room, and constituted what was nominally the high school. But there was as yet no course of study, and, consequently, no systematic promotion of pupils or graduation of classes.

In the year 1868 a course of study was adopted for all the grades, and in 1871 the first commencement of the Michigan City High School was held, the class consisting of three young ladies. Since the adoption of the course of study seven classes, numbering in all forty pupils, have graduated from the high school.

The cost of the high school block and the grading of the same, together with the cost of the building and its furnishings, reached nearly \$40,000. The present value of the school property is about \$50,000.

The addition, in the shape of so good a building, to the educational facilities of the city, met with warm encouragement from one of her citizens, Mr. George Ames. Having, hitherto, shown great interest in all educational advancement, Mr. Ames has given stronger proofs of his generosity since the high school was completed. He has, during the past five years, donated over three thousand ever-green trees and shrubs for the beautifying of the school premises. Not only has he given his personal supervision to this noble work, but he has also made provision for the future care of what is already an ornament to the school grounds and to the city.

The whole number of pupils who were in attendance at any time during the past year was 1,285. The average daily attendance was 606, being about 92 per cent. of the average number belonging.

A Catholic seminary and private school, together with two Lutheran schools have the effect to diminish the enrollment in the public schools.

The present number of teachers employed is sixteen, and the number of schools, fourteen.

For the past fifteen years the expenditure for maps, charts, reference books, and apparatus has averaged over \$100 per annum. The present board of trustees, Messrs. H. W. Johnson, H. H. Walker, and Gustave Neimer, cheerfully co-operate in every measure proposed for the improvement of the schools. The teachers are faithfully devoted to their work, and have the sympathy and support of an appreciative public.

## GREENCASTLE.

C. W. LEE, SUPERINTENDENT.

This city is not unworthily termed a "Great Educational Center."

The efforts put forth to educate its youth date back to its earliest history, and in the march of time, have kept pace *with*, if not in *advance* of, its other growing interests.

As Asbury College was open only to males, provision for the females became a matter of necessity through individual enterprises.

Of these, a first-class female academy was organized, and conducted for a series of years, by the wife of Prof. William C. Larabee, then connected with the college, and afterward the first Superintendent of Public Instruction of Indiana.

This academy furnished to the young ladies of the community equal advantages to those of the college; and I may add, not a *few mothers*, whose children are pupils and teachers in the public schools of *to-day*, owe their education to the efforts of this most excellent lady and her family.

Her health failing, she was succeeded by Dr. Jeremiah Tingley, now Professor of Natural Science in Allegheny College, Pennsylvania, and Prof. George A. Chase, now President of the Louisville Female H. S.

Prof. Dean next followed, and also conducted the academy with marked ability for one year; but owing to the departure of Mr. Dean for another field of labor, and to a growing necessity of better buildings, it was deemed advisable to suspend further continuance of the academy,—at least for a while.

This suspension gave rise to other schools of a mixed character, which were conducted very successfully by able teachers from that time to the opening permanently of our present graded school system, which took place in September, 1867.

The teachers most prominent, who conducted these tuition schools, were: Mrs. Mary McKinstry, Edwin French, Rev. John B. Demott and wife, L. L. Rogers, now Professor in Asbury, John P. Rouse, William M. Lee, J. W. Husher, Mrs. J. B. Johnson, and Miss M. Skelton.

In addition to these, Miss Lizzie Waterhouse, Granville Batterton and our fellow-citizen, John Gilmore, deserve special mention as among the earliest educators of the youth of the city.

Through the assiduous efforts of the aforesaid teachers, our people were brought to a due appreciation of the benefits of education and its demands upon them.

The public school system was organized April 26, 1853, by the appointment—by the town council—of D. R. Eckles, R. L. Hathaway and D. Sigler as the first school board. This board immediately initiated the graded system by ordering the following classification: four primary departments, one male and one female high school. Seven teachers were employed,—one male and one female for high school at salaries per month of \$30 and \$20, the others at \$15 each; length of school five months; teachers employed in 1854 nine; male and female for high school at \$35 and \$25 per month, the others at \$20 each; length of school three months.

By act of town council in 1855, April 9, the school board of three members was merged into *one*, and Mr. C. Moore was appointed trustee for one year. He employed nine teachers at an average salary per month of \$24.14. Sessions of school, sixty-five days. Mr. R. S. Ragan succeeded Mr. Moore July 1, 1856, and continued as trustee till the spring of 1862, with the exception of the winter of 1861, when he served as a member of the 41st General Assembly of Indiana. It may not be improper in this connection to state that Mr. R. was an active member of the committee on education, and was very largely instrumental in securing the revision of the school law, which has developed into our present excellent school system.

During these years but two public schools, of three months each, were taught; one in 1856, by nine teachers, at an average of \$37.50 per month; the other in 1857, by five teachers, at \$36 per month, each. An enumeration of children this year amounted to six hundred and eighty-nine.

Prof. L. L. Rogers became the next trustee, in the spring of 1862, and employed a corps of ten teachers for three months, at an average salary of \$33.11 per month. He served as single trustee about three years, and then jointly with Dr. E. W. Fisk and M. A. Moore, Esq., till April 12, 1867.

Owing to the inadequacy of suitable school room, it was resolved by this board, March 11, 1866, to postpone the opening of the free schools till permanent buildings could be secured. Much credit is due this board for their prompt initiatory steps to the end that superior school advantages be provided and secured to the children of the city.

The subsequent school board, likewise, deserves great praise; for they worked in harmony with the same idea, and followed it up to the successful completion of three grand and commodious buildings, worth to-day, with all the school grounds, etc., not less than sixty-five thousand dollars.

A quotation from the report made by Mr. G. C. Moore, chairman of the Committee on Educational Facilities, before the anniversary meeting of our great fire in October, 1874, may not be inappropriate in this connection :

“The public schools of the city are the growth of the last ten years. Prior to 1865 the city had no public school buildings worthy the name. Her schools, such as they were, were taught in abandoned churches, dilapidated old buildings, curiously called forts, and in old dwellings unfit for human habitation. Since 1865 our city has been awake to this most important interest. Late in that year two citizens of Greencastle procured the passage by the Legislature of the act authorizing cities to issue bonds to aid in building school-houses. Under the beneficent operations of this act, two commodious and costly school-houses have been erected; an excellent system of graded schools established, and to-day we employ in the various grades of our schools an excellent corps of teachers, and can offer to the children of the city as good an education as can be given in any city in the State.

“Out of a school population of 1,178, we have to-day enrolled in our schools over 700 pupils, and our citizens are making laudable efforts to increase and improve our system by enlarging our room and increasing our effective corps of teachers; and we can now reasonably promise ourselves that this interest will fully keep pace with our growth and improvement in other respects. Greencastle should justly feel proud of her development in her public school facilities and advantages in the last ten years.”

Since this report was made, and one year ago last September, our third and last building was completed, affording sufficient room to accommodate five hundred pupils, and costing, ground and all, about \$24,000. Be it to the lasting praise of those who built it, it is one of the cheapest and most magnificent structures in the State.

Our enumeration last year was one thousand four hundred and nineteen; enrollment in the schools same time, seven hundred and eighty; at present, seven hundred and eighteen. Asbury and the Female College take a goodly number of our enumeration.

We have employed in the schools to-day, besides the superintend-

ent, an efficient corps of fifteen teachers, at an average salary of \$47.33½ per month. Of these, Miss Anna O'Brien, Mrs. Fannie McClain and Miss Emma M. Jones have been serving the schools as teachers seven years, the first one since 1867.

The school board, since 1867, that have aided so much in bringing the schools to their present high standard, consisted of Dr. E. W. Fisk, R. L. Hathaway, T. C. Hammond, E. D. Anderson, G. W. Whitworth, J. W. Cole, Col. A. Morrison, G. C. Moore, Alva Brockway and Alpheus Birch.

Superintendents and time of appointment:

Gillum Ridpath, September 6, 1867.

W. D. Waterman, August 5, 1868.

E. P. Cole, July 21, 1870.

G. W. Lee, July 12, 1872.

The superintendent is required to teach the high school in addition to his other duties.

NOTE.—All of the cities in the State were requested to prepare historical sketches, but from a want of data, or from some other cause, many of them failed to respond.



YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. school houses.	No. of teachers.	No. pupils enrolled.	Value of school property.	Total amount paid teachers.	Total expended for special school purposes.	Length of school in days.	No. of years in school course.
1855.....			9	560		\$705 31	\$198 32	65	.....
1860.....	689								
1865.....									
1870.....	1,093	3	10	810	\$45,300 00	4,718 00	2,700 37	194	10
1875.....	1,178	3	13	757	47,000 00	6,060 00	3,661 28	180	12
1876.....	1,281	3	13	779	45,000 00	6,308 50	3,842 82	190	12
1877.....	1,223	3	13	729	64,000 00	5,985 00	3,149 59	180	12
1878.....	1,419	4	15	780	64,000 00	6,840 00	3,335 98	180	12

# STATISTICAL TABLES.

1877.

# STATEME

THIS STATEMENT is Compiled from the Reports of the County Superintendents  
 1. Number of Children enrolled in the Schools. 2. Average daily attendance  
 of Districts in which no Schools were Taught. 5. Total Number of Districts.  
 of Township Graded Schools. 9. Average length of School in Days. 10.

Number of Counties.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS ADMITTED INTO THE SCHOOLS WITHIN THE YEAR.								
		White.			Colored.			Total.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Adams.....	2076	1845	3921				2076	1845	3921
2	Allen.....	5734	5357	11091	6	13	19	5740	5370	11110
3	Bartholomew.....	2779	2474	5253	6	8	9	2785	2477	5262
4	Benton.....	1365	1260	2625				1365	1260	2625
5	Blackford.....	1275	1014	2289		2	2	1275	1016	2291
6	Boone.....	3643	3292	6935	29	19	48	3672	3311	6983
7	Brown.....	1390	1177	2567				1390	1177	2567
8	Carroll.....	2868	2484	5352	5		5	2873	2484	5357
9	Cass.....	3275	3042	6317	22	26	48	3297	3068	6365
10	Clark.....	2837	2577	5414	189	219	408	3026	2796	5822
11	Clay.....	3462	3072	6534	4	16	20	3466	3088	6554
12	Clinton.....	3101	2667	5768	1	1	2	3102	2668	5770
13	Crawford.....	1711	1513	3224				1711	1513	3224
14	Daviess.....	2943	2584	5527	45	57	102	2988	2641	5629
15	Dearborn.....	3325	2927	6252	14	10	24	3339	2937	6276
16	Decatur.....	2946	2429	5375	10	8	18	2956	2437	5393
17	DeKalb.....	3153	2650	5803	1	2	3	3154	2652	5806
18	Delaware.....	3386	2976	6362	13	19	32	3399	2995	6394
19	Dubois.....	2165	1926	4091	12	5	17	2177	1931	4108
20	Elkhart.....	4908	4303	9211	2	2	4	4910	4305	9215
21	Fayette.....	1294	1240	2534	12	16	28	1306	1256	2562
22	Floyd.....	2333	2218	4551	147	144	291	2480	2362	4842
23	Fountain.....	2677	2358	5035	1	2	3	2678	2360	5038
24	Franklin.....	2806	2569	5375	4	5	9	2810	2574	5384
25	Fulton.....	2419	1963	4382	2		2	2421	1963	4384
26	Gibson.....	3034	2648	5682	146	115	261	3180	2763	5943
27	Grant.....	3449	2900	6349	81	67	148	3530	2967	6497
28	Greene.....	3516	2954	6470	16	13	29	3532	2967	6499
29	Hamilton.....	3547	3137	6684	68	57	125	3615	3194	6809
30	Hancock.....	2503	2044	4547	6	9	15	2509	2053	4562
31	Harrison.....	3417	2976	6393	51	49	100	3468	3025	6493
32	Hendricks.....	3096	2763	5859	21	22	43	3117	2785	5902
33	Henry.....	3411	2871	6282	65	53	118	3476	2924	6400
34	Howard.....	2788	2514	5302	64	69	133	2852	2583	5435
35	Huntington.....	2915	2503	5418	1		1	2916	2503	5419
36	Jackson.....	2789	2480	5269	54	33	87	2843	2513	5356
37	Jasper.....	1481	1268	2749				1481	1268	2749
38	Jay.....	2853	2468	5321		2	2	2853	2470	5323
39	Jefferson.....	3027	2675	5702	113	113	226	3140	2788	5928
40	Jennings.....	2188	1962	4150	76	57	133	2264	2019	4283
41	Johnson.....	2641	2298	4939	36	35	71	2677	2333	5010
42	Knox.....	3216	2685	5901	51	47	98	3267	2732	5999
43	Kosciusko.....	4265	3757	8022				4265	3757	8022
44	Lagrange.....	2456	2017	4473	3	2	5	2459	2019	4478
45	Lake.....	2290	2028	4318				2290	2028	4318

# NT No. I.

for the Year ending August 31, 1877, and Exhibits by Counties the following facts:  
 in the Schools. 3. Number of Districts in which Schools were Taught. 4. Number  
 6. Number of Colored Schools. 7. Number of District Graded Schools. 8. Number  
 Number of Teachers Employed. 11. Average Daily Compensation of Teachers.

Average Daily Attendance of all Children in the Schools.	Number of Districts in which Schools were Taught.	Number of Districts in which no Schools were Taught.	Total Number of Districts.	Number of Colored Schools Taught within the year.	Number of District Graded Schools.	Number of Township Graded Schools.	Average Length of School Taught within the Year in Days.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN THE SCHOOLS.			AVERAGE COMPENSATION OF TEACHERS PER DAY.								
								White.			Color'd		In Townships.		In Towns.		In Cities.		
								Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
2244	94		94		2		128	88	39	127			\$1 69	\$1 47	\$2 88	\$1 60			
6668	180	1	181				153	158	226	384			1 68	1 42	4 00	1 90	\$5 06	\$2 55	
3181	101		101		11		145	98	53	151			2 12	1 76	2 61	1 69	3 94	2 31	
1613	72	1	73		3		134	45	51	96			2 00	1 73	2 67	2 34			
1271	42		42				106	38	15	53			1 90	1 80	3 00	1 78			
4212	134		134		2		116	121	34	155			2 05	1 96	2 49	2 13	2 44	2 06	
1435	67		67				92	63	7	70			1 75	1 72	2 00	2 00			
3334	105		105		3	5	117	93	35	128			2 10	2 05	2 42	1 84	5 00	2 25	
4378	111		111			2	125	106	74	180			1 98	1 67	2 81	1 91	2 96	2 00	
3333	97	1	98	7	7	3	140	77	52	129	6	3	9	2 18	2 06	2 84	1 83	3 74	2 29
3758	103		103		4		129	98	27	125			2 06	2 00	2 70	1 90	3 50	2 10	
3438	113		113		4	1	137	112	43	155			2 23	2 02	2 87	1 75	5 00	2 29	
1680	67		67				97	60	14	74			1 74	1 46	2 44	1 50			
2505	107		107		2	1	120	99	22	121	2		2 19	2 14		2 00	2 58	2 50	
3801	105		105		4		148	86	52	138			1 92	1 84	2 67	1 91	3 83	1 96	
3059	92		92		10		148	73	47	120			2 22	2 12	2 83		3 70	2 36	
3914	121		121		1	2	143	113	151	264			1 63	98	3 85	1 86			
3876	124		124		1		128	116	48	164			2 06	1 91	2 34	1 85	2 90	2 49	
2248	84		84	1	1		115	63	31	94			1 90	1 71	2 59	2 00			
5622	137		137		3	8	144	151	124	275			1 75	1 33	2 59	1 54	2 80	2 38	
1677	51	1	52		1	1	153	42	45	87			2 24	1 92	2 63		4 00	2 31	
3270	38	1	39	5	4		124	43	50	93	4	1	5	2 13	1 99	2 00	1 50	4 19	2 02
3090	103		103			1	107	87	42	129			2 19	1 98	2 75	2 00	6 11	2 38	
2966	95		95		5		160	86	40	126			2 06	1 76	3 50	2 11			
2526	89		89				149	97	90	187			1 68	1 01	3 48	1 71			
3237	96		96	5	13		124	81	44	125	2	1	3	2 44	2 08	4 00	2 50		
4071	115		115				93	97	35	132	2		2	2 19	1 91	3 04	1 94		
3487	144		144	2	1		119	127	42	169	1	1	2	1 86	1 76				
4483	132		132	4	3	2	129	121	68	189	3	1	4	2 01	1 89	2 66	1 65		
2670	89		89	1	3	1	119	97	24	121			2 01	1 94	3 75	1 75	3 12	2 12	
3616	141	3	144	5	3		102	106	47	153		1	1	1 82	1 66	2 68	2 00		
3472	103	1	109		8	9	118	89	40	129			2 41	2 27	3 87	2 38			
4347	117		117	1	1	2	114	112	69	181		1	1	2 06	1 91	3 06	1 66		
3252	98		98	2		4	114	83	46	129	1	1	2	2 26	2 11	2 45	2 20	3 33	2 23
3625	104	4	108		5		120	93	33	126			1 88	1 68	2 37	1 72	3 00	2 30	
2952	109		109	2		6	125	96	33	129	2		2	2 05	1 92	2 87	1 75	3 44	2 32
1691	78		78				122	61	70	131			1 78	1 52	3 44	2 22			
3135	109		109				119	119	32	151			1 67	1 55	2 79	1 83			
4045	110		110	6	2	3	120	58	89	147	4	3	7	1 82	1 72	1 60	2 75	2 25	2 25
2514	106		106	4	5		120	79	41	120		1	1	1 72	1 51	2 50	1 50	4 00	1 71
3066	93		93	1	3	1	133	88	41	129		1	1	2 20	2 11	3 96	2 09	5 06	2 10
3346	104		104	2	2	7	115	78	48	126	2		2	2 39	2 19			4 80	2 46
5547	155		155			8	1	135	165	300			1 90	1 25	2 40	1 77	4 00	2 65	
2682	106	1	107		104	3	140	96	99	195			1 70	1 15	3 83	1 39			
2341	93	1	94		2	4	155	84	89	173			1 92	1 47	2 57	1 68			

## STATEMENT No.

Number of Counties.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS ADMITTED INTO THE SCHOOLS WITHIN THE YEAR.								
		White.			Colored.			Total.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
46	Laporte.....	3361	3164	6525	10	16	26	3371	3180	6551
47	Lawrence.....	2426	2340	4766	40	39	79	2466	2379	4845
48	Madison.....	3767	3227	6994	3	2	5	3770	3229	6999
49	Marion.....	8368	8221	16589	585	612	1197	8953	8833	17786
50	Marshall.....	3655	3024	6679	.....	.....	.....	3655	3024	6679
51	Martin.....	2066	1770	3836	1	.....	1	2067	1770	3837
52	Miami.....	3336	2820	6156	6	5	11	3342	2825	6167
53	Monroe.....	2335	2085	4420	44	42	86	2379	2127	4506
54	Montgomery.....	3576	3308	6884	32	30	62	3608	3338	6946
55	Morgan.....	2864	2553	5417	7	4	11	2871	2557	5428
56	Newton.....	1254	1046	2300	5	2	7	1259	1048	2307
57	Noble.....	3757	3098	6855	2	2	4	3759	3100	6859
58	Ohio.....	832	675	1507	29	31	60	861	706	1567
59	Orange.....	2094	1745	3839	34	32	66	2128	1777	3905
60	Owen.....	2233	1964	4197	6	6	12	2239	1970	4209
61	Parke.....	2925	2461	5386	30	25	55	2955	2486	5441
62	Perry.....	2335	2074	4409	23	41	64	2358	2115	4473
63	Pike.....	2545	2294	4839	.....	.....	.....	2545	2294	4839
64	Porter.....	2111	2054	4165	2	3	5	2113	2057	4170
65	Posey.....	2652	2534	5186	78	91	169	2730	2625	5355
66	Pulaski.....	1441	1258	2699	.....	.....	.....	1441	1258	2699
67	Putnam.....	3157	2844	6041	14	12	26	3171	2896	6067
68	Randolph.....	4081	3455	7536	95	87	182	4176	3542	7718
69	Ripley.....	2921	2272	5193	3	5	8	2924	2277	5201
70	Rush.....	2638	2426	5064	56	53	109	2694	2479	5173
71	Scott.....	1262	1024	2286	.....	.....	.....	1262	1024	2286
72	Shelby.....	3258	2550	5808	21	23	44	3279	2573	5852
73	Spencer.....	3529	3256	6785	142	167	309	3671	3423	7094
74	Starke.....	907	801	1708	.....	.....	.....	907	801	1708
75	Steuben.....	2471	2148	4619	1	.....	1	2472	2148	4620
76	St. Joseph.....	3574	3255	6829	2	6	8	3576	3261	6837
77	Sullivan.....	3046	2648	5694	22	22	44	3068	2670	5738
78	Switzerland.....	2021	1713	3734	17	12	29	2038	1725	3763
79	Tippecanoe.....	4677	4209	8886	17	14	31	4694	4223	8917
80	Tipton.....	2192	1920	4112	2	1	3	2194	1921	4115
81	Union.....	1050	872	1922	4	2	6	1054	874	1928
82	Vanderburgh.....	3244	3205	6439	259	288	547	3493	3493	6986
83	Vermillion.....	1633	1434	3067	4	4	8	1637	1438	3075
84	Vigo.....	4318	4075	8393	156	154	310	4474	4229	8703
85	Wabash.....	3831	3343	7174	.....	.....	.....	3831	3343	7174
86	Warren.....	1558	1266	2824	6	2	8	1564	1268	2832
87	Warrick.....	3189	2558	5747	92	75	167	3291	2633	5924
88	Washington.....	2812	2309	5121	4	.....	4	2816	2309	5125
89	Wayne.....	4219	3984	8203	126	133	259	4345	4117	8462
90	Wells.....	2694	2356	5030	.....	.....	.....	2694	2356	5030
91	White.....	1967	1676	3643	.....	.....	.....	1967	1676	3643
92	Whitley.....	2631	2280	4911	18	21	39	2649	2301	4950
Totals and Averages.....		261556	230419	491975	3375	3376	6751	264931	233795	498726



## I — C O N T I N U E D .

Average Daily Attendance of all Children in the Schools.	Number of Districts in which Schools were Taught.		Total Number of Districts.	Number of Colored Schools Taught within the year.		Number of District Graded Schools.	Number of Township Graded Schools.	Average Length of School Taught within the Year in Days.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN THE SCHOOLS.						AVERAGE COMPENSATION OF TEACHERS PER DAY.					
									White.			Color'd			In Townships.		In Towns.		In Cities.	
									Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
4526	112	2	114	1	3	4	154	72	150	222	...	...	...	...	\$1 90	\$1 55	\$3 25	\$2 00	\$5 27	\$2 20
2873	96	...	96	2	3	...	115	67	45	112	1	...	1	...	1 86	1 74	2 95	2 17	...	...
4286	133	...	133	...	10	3	108	124	32	156	...	...	...	...	2 18	2 01	2 90	2 08	3 67	2 05
11543	111	...	111	11	10	3	150	91	222	313	6	6	12	...	2 40	2 33	2 92	2 63	6 60	3 52
3905	131	...	131	...	...	...	136	131	107	238	...	...	...	...	1 73	1 28	2 78	1 67	4 72	2 47
1874	79	...	79	...	...	...	116	64	21	85	...	...	...	...	1 91	1 37	2 75	2 20	...	...
4151	126	...	126	...	7	3	130	100	66	166	...	...	...	...	1 93	1 93	3 77	1 75	5 00	2 22
2355	89	...	89	2	3	1	116	61	59	120	2	...	2	...	1 56	1 47	2 00	1 33	3 33	2 46
4217	122	...	122	...	5	1	126	100	77	177	1	...	1	...	2 07	1 89	2 61	2 00	3 50	2 42
2044	111	...	111	...	...	...	119	97	39	136	...	...	...	...	2 05	2 06	3 38	2 19	...	...
46	58	...	58	...	...	...	130	49	33	82	...	...	...	...	1 90	1 78	3 38	2 25	...	...
3720	125	...	125	...	9	3	143	113	149	262	...	...	...	...	1 60	1 02	3 58	1 38	6 66	2 22
962	30	...	30	2	1	...	119	20	18	38	...	...	...	...	1 83	1 74	...	...	2 75	1 94
2382	93	1	94	3	2	...	94	80	18	98	1	1	2	...	1 96	1 97	4 63	2 13	...	...
2394	106	...	106	1	...	...	110	85	22	107	1	...	...	...	1 86	1 81	...	...	...	...
3263	128	...	128	1	4	4	204	117	50	167	...	...	...	...	2 14	1 99	6 00	2 11	...	...
2591	93	...	93	1	...	...	136	84	27	111	2	...	2	...	1 65	1 60	3 06	1 73	...	...
2025	89	...	89	...	...	...	115	67	26	93	...	...	...	...	2 25	2 05	3 75	2 50	...	...
2346	93	1	94	...	2	...	163	61	110	171	...	...	...	...	1 71	1 46	2 00	1 94	6 11	1 67
3759	83	6	89	2	1	5	130	77	29	106	...	...	...	...	2 60	2 04	3 75	2 13	2 91	2 20
1691	75	...	75	...	5	1	93	54	33	87	...	...	...	...	1 79	1 55	3 00	2 00	...	...
3610	130	1	131	1	2	1	121	105	52	157	...	...	...	...	2 11	1 86	2 75	1 59	6 00	2 25
4500	134	...	134	3	7	2	122	123	61	184	2	...	2	...	2 11	1 96	3 43	2 02	2 95	2 06
3090	113	...	113	...	3	4	121	104	19	123	...	...	...	...	1 80	1 57	2 00	1 25	...	...
3259	105	...	105	2	5	4	144	104	58	162	...	...	...	...	2 72	1 89	5 00	2 25	...	...
1300	49	...	49	...	1	3	98	42	13	55	...	...	...	...	1 90	1 75	...	...	...	...
3877	121	1	122	1	...	6	137	109	50	159	...	...	...	...	2 14	1 99	2 75	2 25	3 50	2 33
3714	129	2	131	7	7	...	125	103	47	150	3	...	3	...	1 79	1 68	3 41	1 93	...	...
836	43	1	44	...	2	...	141	40	26	66	...	...	...	...	1 58	1 11	1 82	...	...	...
3118	94	...	94	...	...	3	145	81	132	213	...	...	...	...	1 44	96	4 58	1 46	...	...
4208	102	1	103	...	3	1	149	82	119	201	...	...	...	...	1 73	1 43	3 67	2 03	3 04	2 03
3481	116	...	116	1	7	...	111	87	41	128	2	...	2	...	2 20	2 12	3 29	2 04	...	...
2210	73	1	74	1	3	1	119	56	33	89	1	...	1	...	1 73	1 65	3 50	1 50	2 68	1 60
5177	129	2	131	1	5	3	146	103	94	197	...	...	...	...	2 33	2 21	3 05	1 92	4 93	2 50
2368	78	...	78	...	...	1	108	80	7	87	...	...	...	...	2 25	2 00	2 96	1 98	...	...
1997	40	1	41	...	...	...	160	32	32	64	...	...	...	...	2 24	2 05	3 62	2 50	...	...
5223	55	...	55	3	1	...	155	50	108	158	6	5	11	...	2 60	2 00	...	...	4 98	2 31
1775	62	...	62	...	2	...	145	43	31	74	...	...	...	...	2 36	2 33	3 23	2 33	...	...
5330	115	...	115	6	3	5	148	91	88	179	4	2	6	...	2 21	1 82	...	...	3 23	2 48
4569	140	1	141	...	...	5	132	105	66	171	...	...	...	...	2 06	1 99	3 68	1 98	7 89	2 16
1823	88	...	88	...	4	...	141	77	57	134	...	...	...	...	2 04	1 94	3 41	1 94	...	...
3451	113	...	113	7	3	3	108	105	32	137	...	...	...	...	2 10	1 96	2 84	1 79	...	...
3134	125	...	125	...	1	...	109	112	27	139	...	...	...	...	1 79	1 69	3 36	1 75	...	...
5352	108	...	108	4	5	3	138	83	135	218	1	1	2	...	2 25	1 90	3 78	1 79	3 78	2 45
2934	111	...	111	...	...	...	128	93	105	198	...	...	...	...	1 62	1 14	2 75	1 50	...	...
2457	97	...	97	...	4	...	98	69	44	113	...	...	...	...	1 91	1 83	3 50	1 92	...	...
3200	102	...	102	...	...	3	132	111	85	196	...	...	...	...	1 60	1 21	3 09	1 72	...	...
29824	9289	36	9325	110	344	164	128	8047	5432	13479	62	33	95	...	\$1 99	\$1 76	\$3 08	\$1 91	\$4 09	\$2 26

# STATEMENT No. II.

THIS STATEMENT is Compiled from the Reports of the County Superintendents for the Year Ending August 31, 1877, and Exhibits, by Counties, the following facts: TURTION REVENUE—1. Amount on Hand at Last Report; 2. Amount Since Received; 3. Amount Expended During the Year; 4. Amount on Hand at Date of this Report. SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE—5. Amount on Hand at Last Report; 6. Amount since Received; 7. Amount Expended During the Year; 8. Amount on Hand at Date of this Report.

Number.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TURTION.					ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE.				
		Amount Received in February, 1877.	Amount Received in June, 1877.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Revenue for Turtion.	Amount Expended Since September 1, 1876.	Amount Now on Hand.	Amount Expended Since September 1, 1876.	Total.	Amount Now on Hand.	Amount Expended Since September 1, 1876.
1	Adams.....	\$9206 62	\$1097 11	\$338 18	\$367 16 31	\$2119 11	\$1327 20	\$9310 12	\$11301 27	\$614 84	\$9656 43
2	Allen.....	43872 42	416 2 13	1360 94	14952 41	8818 66	61103 75	18310 21	71123 81	25528 17	45595 81
3	Bartholomew.....	15718 76	2339 04	1624 17	7083 11	44097 46	26757 25	32333 63	32628 87	9438 70	23130 17
4	Benton.....	9423 77	7435 13	3300 10	3254 00	20806 31	11741 40	3692 57	22132 91	6357 67	16695 54
5	Blackford.....	3175 43	4978 39	835 88	14766 61	3632 16	5254 45	1134 99	8132 79	1882 25	6560 53
6	Bloom.....	15882 59	17554 07	2610 07	60162 47	37565 36	22498 91	5861 21	27230 92	16841 75	16841 75
7	Brown.....	4067 02	5089 40	494 44	16780 66	10906 11	5875 72	5831 03	5448 33	1511 73	3726 60
8	Carroll.....	11668 84	15917 55	2376 53	46900 66	31571 15	15419 53	38697 73	2804 02	8631 38	26317 64
9	Cass.....	17498 07	17848 10	3388 16	65122 98	39474 45	10781 89	51379 25	62161 10	13894 52	48269 58
10	Clark.....	16393 02	21808 96	1085 10	76592 37	43392 90	26512 67	12134 44	26294 45	16771 82	17522 63
11	Clay.....	13239 91	17003 30	579 66	50174 37	98095 00	24449 37	15407 37	20404 23	6824 61	13669 62
12	Clinton.....	15691 49	20564 53	1212 66	62767 55	37433 92	23333 63	5530 74	27151 27	20683 68	6467 59
13	Crawford.....	5621 94	6880 37	628 29	26301 44	12067 01	834 43	1032 38	6619 51	1997 05	4622 49
14	Davless.....	11616 61	15192 51	1666 51	44365 49	27362 69	16453 80	14174 33	18827 33	7736 17	11071 16
15	Dearborn.....	16226 90	18732 67	1044 17	70637 30	40266 78	30431 52	3538 00	15125 45	3966 24	14707 21
16	Decatur.....	17631 34	20876 02	861 49	65820 88	38793 85	27027 03	16028 81	20038 87	9579 43	36087 68
17	DeKalb.....	10867 16	13273 09	2501 78	49633 18	29981 07	29472 11	7409 64	23718 38	7514 88	26113 14
18	Delaware.....	19474 54	21466 25	481 81	75742 10	41212 21	31330 19	10054 97	31781 37	1924 86	41879 34
19	Dubois.....	8896 01	9814 89	1167 44	35122 27	20010 16	13082 11	4857 64	6802 96	6849 12	6849 12
20	Elkhart.....	19723 01	23505 98	730 31	43122 27	51317 02	27470 46	15663 48	11660 60	13626 43	30445 76
21	Fayette.....	10476 68	12966 66	457 17	43439 01	21671 06	21757 94	5490 45	10037 10	7102 41	15527 55

22	Floyd.....	27800 53	11886 36	17685 11	2337 29	52709 34	36148 50	23560 84	4836 75	16427 63	21264 38	13354 03	7910 35
23	Fountain.....	16547 50	10795 58	16544 39	3149 31	47036 87	28083 41	19003 37	8979 27	18625 13	27604 40	20205 44	7398 91
24	Franklin.....	22539 31	11302 39	19909 00	1784 17	55554 57	32804 31	22750 56	2464 29	9620 08	12034 37	20507 56	2576 81
25	Fulton.....	15423 03	7861 19	8295 37	2239 30	33816 82	121305 86	12510 96	2981 99	10128 53	13110 52	9825 09	3285 18
26	Gibson.....	25767 62	28300 72	12951 76	348 87	37668 97	37231 70	30137 27	7132 22	16613 50	23745 72	16292 54	7453 18
27	Grant.....	14828 16	11097 05	15406 12	617 23	41948 66	26193 67	15754 89	3523 07	17100 77	20623 84	16274 11	4349 73
28	Greene.....	19828 95	13082 72	14229 70	2984 73	50076 10	32527 06	27549 04	12885 30	15736 26	10738 00	4998 26	4998 26
29	Hamilton.....	17891 33	17393 20	19157 89	346 20	54788 64	36688 03	18100 61	6354 80	16970 97	23325 77	17918 42	5407 35
30	Hancock.....	17089 56	11302 64	11644 04	748 39	40784 51	25948 51	14836 12	4151 01	10565 21	20716 22	15106 77	5549 45
31	Harrison.....	20400 38	10843 09	13618 81	3352 25	48394 53	26957 58	21436 95	5821 38	10433 81	16255 19	8406 73	7848 46
32	Hendricks.....	25197 47	16196 58	19537 50	259 65	61211 20	26731 47	24479 73	4553 19	19508 83	24122 62	17913 71	6208 31
33	Henry.....	20126 59	20084 24	16909 85	575 88	63756 56	36956 53	23800 03	8168 71	24117 76	32286 47	20068 43	12218 04
34	Howard.....	13664 16	12972 02	13539 31	839 62	46015 71	30381 72	15433 99	6162 66	20387 70	20860 30	20060 25	6254 11
35	Huntington.....	10590 75	10590 75	12956 53	282 87	41724 60	23674 26	15050 34	9696 24	18212 67	27908 91	17381 80	10527 11
36	Hudson.....	20930 46	13383 95	17868 63	3277 37	55460 66	34355 55	21105 31	9575 35	11006 94	20582 29	12668 38	7913 91
37	Jackson.....	7272 82	9753 29	1313 98	3272 34	19182 91	13900 43	13900 43	3658 26	9972 04	13630 30	7805 13	5825 17
38	Jay.....	13451 15	9074 84	13035 75	1457 30	39022 04	24120 43	13901 61	7837 54	11932 56	22790 10	10537 99	5064 25
39	Jefferson.....	27875 33	17060 47	24079 03	2482 84	71497 67	40984 54	30593 13	6171 05	33914 80	40085 85	35021 60	5064 25
40	Jennings.....	9547 81	8604 04	11695 09	1632 11	31479 05	23106 15	8372 93	6826 67	7254 11	14080 78	7010 83	6169 95
41	Johnson.....	26317 51	17416 89	16317 10	489 27	50931 77	33435 51	26496 26	14767 40	20007 86	34835 26	14055 14	20180 10
42	Knox.....	24661 39	18493 51	17548 40	2433 75	63137 05	36354 20	26782 85	3765 11	15220 09	18985 20	10870 47	8114 73
43	Kosciusko.....	26314 79	19979 06	15475 12	2353 13	64122 10	40809 73	23512 37	5967 11	27504 93	38872 04	25437 39	8434 05
44	Lafayette.....	13346 15	10501 56	14455 65	1018 41	43521 77	24701 74	20620 03	5773 76	18048 96	23822 72	14532 58	9190 14
45	Lake.....	18883 46	9666 15	14452 23	541 65	43543 49	28237 34	15306 15	11108 90	10464 92	21573 82	11129 91	10443 91
46	Laporte.....	42988 02	24798 06	27950 31	982 97	96719 36	54310 94	42408 42	13542 55	37295 60	50838 15	39876 50	10061 65
47	Lawrence.....	16557 07	8797 20	10984 52	5639 87	42073 59	25626 14	16452 45	2684 50	8009 49	10693 99	6274 73	4419 26
48	Madison.....	15941 26	15941 26	20931 05	1434 96	58744 65	35706 64	23038 02	7500 56	23186 67	30837 23	21872 87	8814 36
49	Marion.....	38408 80	69101 12	124395 78	7300 45	239206 15	176784 92	62421 20	41156 39	140875 27	182031 66	116885 57	66340 09
50	Marshall.....	24238 83	15197 43	15326 28	86 54	54849 08	30894 88	23934 54	5663 80	18747 43	24411 23	18223 83	6187 41
51	Martin.....	12626 08	7372 02	8915 66	517 40	29431 16	19387 03	10044 13	2000 18	5448 28	7448 46	4902 83	2545 63
52	Miami.....	33160 56	19985 29	17282 06	171 00	70599 41	39583 30	31016 11	7444 00	23065 47	30509 47	22334 10	8175 37
53	Monroe.....	19720 85	8482 03	13887 34	434 10	35524 52	22075 57	13448 95	3489 75	8903 17	12392 92	6797 77	5595 15
54	Montgomery.....	23966 89	16620 85	21799 55	1222 47	63609 76	40944 95	22664 81	4350 07	23639 04	27930 32	19730 32	8258 79
55	Morgan.....	20451 29	12787 30	19615 31	609 37	53363 27	32515 84	20847 43	5816 62	18048 16	23864 78	15992 38	7872 40
56	Newton.....	9224 32	5314 18	8682 93	595 51	23816 94	14747 68	9069 26	2980 70	6724 91	9705 70	8696 11	1009 59
57	Noble.....	24068 94	12940 93	13136 69	1315 62	51462 18	33724 74	17737 47	5042 62	30039 92	35142 54	26741 95	8400 59
58	Ohio.....	5039 07	3591 95	3848 60	567 70	13047 32	8331 00	4716 32	667 39	4629 06	6296 45	4046 28	1250 17
59	Orange.....	11410 93	7127 52	8915 59	2499 85	29953 89	19851 91	10601 98	2986 08	7292 05	10278 13	5072 28	5205 85
60	Owen.....	12616 87	18201 95	9608 37	1982 32	32529 54	21538 94	10990 20	3000 20	7241 46	10241 66	7745 42	2496 24
61	Parke.....	31342 62	8580 95	20960 60	206 20	75309 87	41082 74	34227 13	14358 43	21119 03	35477 46	23037 79	12439 27
62	Perry.....	14071 25	14150 81	1174 97	3386 16	41333 34	26482 24	16871 10	3017 29	16965 54	13392 74	8250 55	5732 19
63	Pike.....	11583 30	10137 50	11546 32	780 95	27688 07	19014 27	8673 80	1464 33	30837 30	4501 63	3268 18	1233 45
64	Porter.....	20699 23	13673 07	16371 95	1590 18	52384 43	25424 87	26909 56	7260 58	10148 01	17408 59	12275 33	5193 26
65	Posey.....	20225 96	15583 80	16286 64	484 80	52581 20	34109 10	18472 10	4162 52	19357 02	23520 12	16905 50	6614 62
66	Pulaski.....	8249 37	6041 35	6547 75	327 37	21165 84	13337 77	7828 07	1780 16	8394 09	10174 25	5639 97	4534 28
67	Putnam.....	27563 07	17985 90	21391 32	194 90	63135 19	39421 68	37879 16	7124 83	19255 41	26380 24	18511 17	7869 07
68	Randolph.....	37912 87	17220 98	24796 43	346 13	80276 16	42397 25	26781 51	9145 47	9250 34	33149 79	20557 77	12592 02
69	Ripley.....	16219 69	10206 97	13765 66	903 74	41006 03	25737 65	15358 38	4729 25	11030 06	13759 31	10814 57	4944 74
70	Rush.....	22743 19	14670 62	17405 74	658 65	59838 20	39933 42	19904 78	12682 66	18777 10	31459 76	16096 96	14762 87
71	Scott.....	5704 26	4222 18	5394 96	258 47	15579 87	9926 96	5652 91	2763 81	4705 59	7469 40	4776 92	2692 48

# STATEMENT No. II—Continued.

Number.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.						ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE.				
		Amount Received in February, 1878.	Amount Received in June, 1878.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Revenue for Tui- tion.	Amount Expended Since September 1, 1877.	Amount Now on Hand.	Amount on Hand Sep- tember 1, 1877.	Amount Since Received.	TOTAL.	Amount Expended Since September 1, 1877.	Amount Now on Hand.
72	Shelby.....	\$1910 27	\$17679 96	\$14187 75	\$67990 42	\$41348 34	\$20642 08	\$8021 47	\$37072 38	\$45693 85	\$26408 69	\$19225 16
73	Spencer.....	14050 77	17786 16	1652 15	63191 91	35425 50	27766 41	6738 68	15640 36	22379 04	13507 14	8871 90
74	Stark.....	3837 28	3567 60	91 14	12823 97	7797 05	5026 02	864 74	5372 71	6237 45	5006 13	1141 32
75	Steuben.....	7844 71	9003 95	2267 86	32062 78	18165 45	13897 33	7078 47	14837 55	21936 02	16222 59	5713 43
76	St. Joseph.....	78008 85	18812 54	4602 61	77816 93	40705 34	37111 59	19932 97	30226 64	48919 61	27374 97	22544 64
77	Sullivan.....	13080 04	15604 85	1025 40	46571 17	30291 08	12123 62	2124 05	12123 62	14247 67	9780 93	4466 74
78	Switzerland.....	7141 69	9664 76	437 85	30400 23	17374 04	13115 63	2081 59	9275 62	11957 21	9175 36	2781 85
79	Tippacanoe.....	37354 63	38351 69	218 71	135902 95	71202 76	64700 19	40958 87	53652 05	100610 92	65555 68	35655 24
80	Tipton.....	9331 10	9455 33	144 24	32912 72	20175 38	12437 34	445 28	12662 15	13107 43	11275 06	1832 37
81	Union.....	6009 51	9271 75	296 59	23294 50	15991 87	9302 63	2475 26	6823 80	9099 06	6300 69	2738 37
82	Vanderburgh.....	36950 31	29619 14	37104 30	144161 62	78023 13	60138 49	21947 20	63813 85	88761 05	40330 50	48130 55
83	Vermillion.....	12035 29	11722 83	85 13	43527 63	24234 72	19292 31	4972 77	11489 35	16162 12	8332 00	7530 12
84	Vigo.....	34209 24	32892 03	273 49	118572 83	42531 53	46041 30	4786 47	41741 32	40527 79	36310 27	10217 52
85	Wabash.....	19715 42	22802 29	544 82	67719 42	42884 69	24434 73	12197 65	27804 00	40061 65	21881 85	18179 80
86	Warren.....	9385 88	9294 34	5796 28	48093 76	24397 00	16406 76	4700 64	11556 84	16257 48	11047 83	5209 65
87	Warwick.....	13521 84	14943 40	1182 65	48007 25	30735 39	17271 86	5283 17	17678 45	22961 62	15333 72	7627 80
88	Washington.....	9468 04	11689 52	3830 65	30533 60	24841 75	11630 85	3517 91	5837 22	9355 13	5049 68	4305 45
89	Wayne.....	32895 50	35049 01	1071 77	132773 68	69612 17	63161 21	12769 29	51163 86	66933 15	46136 38	20736 97
90	Wells.....	9849 13	10466 40	772 69	33248 86	22208 06	13010 60	6051 47	13021 28	13075 75	11071 84	8003 91
91	White.....	7260 88	10856 09	1217 24	33607 20	20341 95	13262 25	4492 18	12679 90	17172 08	11583 72	5588 36
92	Whitley.....	8434 49	10528 19	2130 29	37303 67	22286 24	15017 43	4173 10	18602 11	22775 21	12476 52	10298 69
Total.....		\$1329154 50	\$1551191 26	\$187838 76	\$507562 89	\$3049091 28	\$2046598 61	\$673187 65	\$1804946 52	\$2478933 57	\$1623671 69	\$854461 88



# STATEMENT No. III.

THIS STATEMENT is compiled from the reports of County Superintendents for the year ending August 31, 1877, and shows the following facts, by counties, so far as reported: 1. Number and kind of school houses. 2. Value of school property, real and personal. 3. Estimated amount of special school tax levied. 4. Number of volumes in Township Library. 5. Number of volumes taken out of Library during the year. 6. Number of volumes added to Library. 7. Amount paid Trustees for managing educational matters. 8. Number of school houses built during the year. 9. Value of same. 10. Private schools. 11. Township institutes.

No. of Counties.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.				No. of School Houses.				Estimated value of School Houses, including Grounds, Seats, etc.	Estimated value of School Apparatus, viz.: Globes, Maps, etc.	Total estimated value of School Property.	Total estimated Special School Tax.	No. of Volumes in Township Library.	No. of Volumes taken out during the year.	Volumes added to Library.	Amount paid Trustees for managing educational matters.	No. of School Houses erected during the year.	Value of School Houses erected during the year.	No. of Private Schools taught in public, etc.				No. of Township Institutes during the year.
	No. of School Houses.				No. of Teachers.		No. of Pupils admitted within the year.	Average daily attendance.											Average cost of Tuition per Pupil per Month.				
	Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Total.	Male.	Female.														Total.			
1	Adams.....	7	84	2	93	\$45700 00	\$2015 00	\$47715 00	\$12648 70	2255	766	1	\$492 50	7	\$4925 00	8	1	7	8	66	26	\$1 00	47
2	Allen.....	35	150	3	188	339745 00	8635 00	348380 00	33826 54	4129	895	11	2014 85	7	6235 00	8	1	7	8	66	26	\$1 00	54
3	Bartholomew.....	50	51	101	127085 00	3099 00	130184 00	22457 00	2104	198	18	1492 00	6	10175 00	81	2	3	5	142	46	1 00	81	
4	Benton.....	1	73	74	49215 00	2010 00	51225 00	7873 00	823	50	.....	609 00	2	5050 00	39	3	3	3	75	60	.....	3	
5	Blackford.....	2	42	44	30800 00	555 00	31355 00	7071 84	535	100	.....	298 75	2	1600 00	57	3	3	3	75	60	.....	57	
6	Boone.....	35	98	133	102465 00	2860 00	105325 00	21468 00	2185	640	3	610 25	4	3800 00	20	5	3	5	115	56	94	20	
7	Brown.....	53	16	69	24050 00	418 00	24468 00	4877 70	1572	393	5	645 25	6	2725 00	39	3	2	5	129	102	1 20	39	
8	Carroll.....	38	67	105	126630 00	2930 00	129560 00	22006 98	3319	1073	2	1031 50	6	5850 00	64	2	2	2	60	36	1 50	64	
9	Cass.....	2	32	117	245300 00	3291 50	248591 50	43914 00	3020	752	27	1155 00	2	4792 00	65	2	2	2	53	53	1 00	65	
10	Clark.....	16	84	4	128050 00	3291 50	131341 50	16921 00	2007	433	3	736 45	4	4040 00	46	11	17	17	463	303	1 17	46	
11	Clay.....	4	99	103	103960 00	3875 00	107835 00	15855 88	1732	189	.....	731 25	4	8855 00	45	12	12	12	63	21	88	45	
12	Clinton.....	20	93	114	101750 00	4000 00	105750 00	24372 00	1996	611	5	655 77	1	400 00	35	4	4	4	90	63	1 88	35	
13	Crawford.....	1	57	7	31650 00	1269 00	32919 00	5591 39	1717	254	.....	465 00	6	35737 00	79	13	9	13	72	42	1 00	79	
14	Daviess.....	3	107	110	84800 00	2070 00	86870 00	9314 65	5680	735	212	700 00	1	1250 00	54	8	8	8	163	118	1 22	54	
15	Deaerborn.....	5	33	103	111450 00	4330 00	115780 00	19210 00	2238	471	1	1058 00	1	19500 00	58	2	2	2	27	20	75	58	
16	Deatur.....	64	27	1	139135 00	4015 00	143150 00	10103 84	2401	402	27	276 00	12	33790 00	56	5	1	4	41	34	1 00	56	
17	DeKalb.....	40	83	123	143000 00	3225 00	146225 00	15461 18	2958	561	44	406 25	6	6400 00	49	9	6	3	91	29	1 02	49	
18	Delaware.....	52	76	128	135275 00	4890 00	140165 00	22804 82	3083	892	.....	1038 00	5	1850 00	.....	9	6	3	91	29	1 02	49	
19	Dubois.....	2	69	10	57400 00	1700 00	59100 00	7522 00	3083	892	.....	1038 00	5	1850 00	.....	9	6	3	91	29	1 02	49	



No. of Counties.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.				No. of School Houses.				Estimated value of School Houses, including Grounds, Seats, etc.	Estimated value of School Apparatus, viz.: Globes, Maps, etc.	Total estimated value of School Property.	Total Estimated School Tax.	No. of Volumes in Township Library.	No. of Volumes taken out during the year.	Volumes added to Library.	Amount paid Trustees for managing educational matters.	No. of School Houses erected during the year.	Value of School Houses erected during the year.	No. of Private Schools.				Average cost of Tuition per Pupil per Month.	No. of Township Insitutes During the Year.
	Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.											No. of Pupils Admitted within the Year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of Private Schools taught in public, etc.	No. of Teachers.		
20	Elkhart.	29	86	142	\$215,575 13	\$39,148 00	\$219,223 13	7,210 38	3,061	549	96	\$530 50	7	\$7,000 00	3	1	2	3	75	107				
21	Payette.	12	49	51	66,000 00	2,100 00	68,100 00	9,003 89	3,237	832	9	742 55	1	900 00	2	1	2	3	45	68				
22	Floyd	6	36	1	17,000 00	10,300 00	17,950 00	2,983 08	2,239	2,086		950 00	1	900 00	2	1	2	69	50	114				
23	Fountain	6	36	102	135,250 00	2,860 00	138,110 00	13,929 37	2,590	361		16,010 00	10	35,400 00	45	5	20	25	363	96				
24	Franklin	22	32	37	105,050 00	2,860 00	107,910 00	13,929 37	2,590	361		16,010 00	10	35,400 00	45	5	20	25	363	96				
25	Fulton	10	80	90	82,250 00	1,530 00	83,780 00	6,879 76	1,863	435	16	601 50	3	2,107 00	1	1	3	37	25	53				
26	Gibson	4	88	6	107,400 00	1,190 00	108,590 00	13,655 00	1,430	388		1,387 00	4	63,200 00	20	5	26	31	25	26				
27	Grant	13	106	1	62,000 00	1,610 00	63,610 00	3,914 22	3,019	580	31	291 50	5	4,465 00	20	5	26	31	564	300				
28	Greene	6	135	2	61,435 00	2,335 00	63,770 00	8,394 73	3,418	776	13	589 25	3	8,000 00	3	3	3		42	66				
29	Hamilton	6	127	132	129,100 00	4,660 00	133,760 00	16,378 65	2,853	1,029	2	1,224 00	4	48,500 00	7	4	5	9	179	163				
30	Hancock	9	81	90	78,400 00	2,435 00	80,835 00	10,112 17	1,487	284	1	1,670 00	1	21,600 00	12	3	7	10	304	197				
31	Harrison	14	4	145	67,100 00	2,580 00	69,680 00	10,419 54	4,088	1,081	10	933 50	5	26,602 00	12	5	8	13	421	225				
32	Harricks	20	85	105	108,000 00	2,385 00	110,385 00	14,985 00	2,175	498		1,630 00	4	53,418 00	18	7	10	17		61				
33	Henry	10	105	115	141,868 30	2,773 70	144,642 00	13,885 00	3,200	705		1,089 75	3	26,498 00	16	5	13	18	321	396				
34	Howard	25	75	100	118,921 44	2,250 00	121,171 44	18,008 00	2,995	702	4	627 50	4	104,063 12	20	11	11	22	327	340				
35	Huntington	10	101	111	132,015 00	3,810 00	135,825 00	18,003 41	2,339	125			2	15,000 00	9	7	3	10	156	112				
36	Jackson	9	99	1	96,900 00	2,625 80	99,525 00	8,956 00	2,706	605		1,899 50	4	27,400 00	16	9	8	17	160	100				
37	Jasper	73	7	80	405,71 00	1,299 00	415,70 00	11,566 01	825	201	12	412 50	6	3,430 00						70				
38	Jay	19	88	3	98,073 48	28,33 30	100,003 98	13,324 98	2813	544	7	809 70	6	41,85 00	5	1	2	3	39	31				
39	Jefferson	33	69	115	137,200 00	1,980 00	139,180 00	20,371 47	3,474	624	7	1,742 50	2	17,150 00	11	2	9	243	158	155				
40	Jennings	21	77	106	68,000 00	20,75 00	88,75 00	10,100 00	1,751	400		460 00	4	38,900 00	7	7	7	203	128	75				
41	Johnson	42	47	89	139,500 00	4,098 00	143,598 00	17,254 00	2,839	286	16	1,170 00	50		9	4	7	11	96	83				
42	Knox	17	86	103	91,930 00	2,800 00	94,730 00	14,472 00	2,929	571	26	1,201 50			18	1	17	18	438	278				
43	Kosciusko	37	118	155	167,885 00	4,375 00	172,260 00	25,750 97	2,861	603	8	769 25	14	13,800 00	1	1	1	20		125				
44	LaGrange	13	97	110	107,000 00	2,315 00	109,315 00	13,275 00	1,673	344		562 51	6	5,300 00						63				
45	Lake	6	88	94	68,500 00	3,650 00	72,150 00	9,001 75	1,180	274		303 30	6	3,000 00	5	4	1	5	228	181				
46	Lake	31	89	120	217,224 00	5,380 00	222,604 00	28,751 29	3,017	425		902 00	7	65,80 00						73				
47	LaPorte	3	89	92	217,224 00	5,380 00	222,604 00	28,751 29	3,017	425		902 00	7	65,80 00						91				
48	Lawrence	2	93	97	714,333 00	13,307 00	727,640 00	90,362 00	22,233	577		971 00	4	17,933 00	18	4		18		50				

48	Madison	21	115	1	137	111445 00	3825 00	115270 00	8812 15	2408	423	12	1186 50	6	7700 00	39	9	30	39	106	64	1 03	61			
49	Marion	47	90	137	103300 00	7925 00	1040925 00	105719 00	105719 00	28016	163657	4944	1848 50	5	19800 00	9	1	8	9	210	142	1 00	58			
50	Marshall	6	123	129	110700 00	2402 00	113102 00	5010 00	5010 00	1633	300	64	225 00	7	5070 00	7	...	...	...	5	83	90	46			
51	Martin	1	73	6	39590 00	1006 00	40596 00	3375 00	3375 00	1611	245	1	440 00	5	2275 00	5	4	2	6	52	47	2 69	32			
52	Miami	47	89	127	149590 00	3423 00	152973 00	12581 00	12581 00	2149	598	11	762 62	6	7200 00	9	6	10	16	574	199	86	53			
53	Monroe	12	74	4	90	94160 00	1162 00	95322 00	8062 26	2461	407	3	801 25	3	1150 00	11	6	5	11	344	187	2 02	47			
54	Montgomery	4	124	128	124550 00	4000 00	124550 00	14625 00	14625 00	3810	1227	3	970 00	4	2913 00	16	5	11	16	266	164	94	44			
55	Morgan	18	92	110	82390 00	3600 00	85990 00	4627 71	4627 71	1940	568	115	1207 50	3	1229 00	12	1	8	9	35	28	33	44			
56	Morgan	1	39	66	55250 00	2790 25	58040 25	12015 93	12015 93	96	58	10	265 40	2	620 00	12	4	8	12	471	156	2 33	17			
57	Newton	53	78	131	163450 00	3777 00	167227 00	14230 12	14230 12	1401	189	...	361 75	13	26950 00	1	...	...	...	28	...	...	46			
58	Ohio	1	29	30	35900 00	270 00	36150 00	5680 00	5680 00	1874	263	4	260 00	...	...	5	2	3	5	122	87	50	16			
59	Orange	2	88	3	30	71000 00	1632 00	72632 00	5286 00	3634	476	8	832 50	4	2125 00	5	4	3	7	204	139	1 50	45			
60	Owen	...	105	105	43650 00	1140 00	44790 00	894 00	894 00	3445	746	12	769 50	5	3013 00	5	1	4	5	40	24	83	58			
61	Parke	3	131	134	134275 00	4335 00	138870 00	6814 93	6814 93	3442	638	2	1157 50	6	4240 00	3	2	1	3	50	...	...	69			
62	Perry	4	55	91	83150 00	2345 00	85495 00	9420 00	9420 00	1717	535	2	1087 00	8	2763 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35			
63	Pike	1	89	90	50300 00	2252 00	52552 00	3900 00	3900 00	2311	528	15	917 00	4	1300 00	5	1	4	5	205	65	1 00	26			
64	Porter	21	74	95	98500 00	3350 00	101850 00	7595 39	7595 39	909	175	2	306 20	5	4435 00	1	1	1	1	94	73	1 00	23			
65	Posey	11	68	10	170290 00	2945 00	173235 00	15362 33	15362 33	3298	435	...	1975 00	6	5025 00	12	2	10	12	323	180	85	40			
66	Pulaski	1	71	74	44346 00	1345 00	45691 00	9645 00	9645 00	1540	263	12	616 00	2	900 00	2	1	1	2	73	45	1 18	43			
67	Putnam	7	126	133	143380 00	3837 00	147217 00	16401 29	16401 29	3043	387	12	1115 35	12	28740 00	21	2	19	21	459	269	1 00	68			
68	Randolph	39	95	134	136850 00	4215 00	141065 00	25393 00	25393 00	3011	616	...	2 580 00	5	4600 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38			
69	Ripley	26	77	109	62150 00	2425 00	64575 00	9233 19	9233 19	3344	653	4	480 00	4	4150 00	30	13	18	31	627	426	92	58			
70	Rush	6	98	104	112100 00	3025 00	115125 60	10800 00	10800 00	3128	626	8	710 00	2	4100 00	9	2	7	9	211	61	92	42			
71	Scott	3	44	47	23000 00	515 00	23515 00	4161 15	4161 15	982	106	3	440 00	1	375 00	12	4	8	12	105	53	1 10	25			
72	Shelby	48	74	122	135495 00	3085 00	138580 00	16806 28	16806 28	2174	383	10	898 00	7	10700 00	8	...	...	...	62	37	1 00	63			
73	Spencer	1	14	115	2	94046 15	96816 65	13814 35	13814 35	2469	1126	15	1409 60	5	30300 00	3	3	...	...	...	101	1 33	40			
74	Starke	42	1	43	24000 00	775 00	24775 00	6487 00	6487 00	1004	359	51	235 50	5	3950 00	1	1	1	1	53	34	63	28			
75	Steuben	11	83	1	71100 00	1940 00	73040 00	15639 11	15639 11	2047	551	10	505 50	5	5125 00	1	1	1	1	30	20	1 50	35			
76	St. Joseph	27	85	112	242925 00	2895 00	245820 00	21604 24	21604 24	2461	878	...	642 75	5	5239 00	5	2	5	7	158	100	1 15	36			
77	Sullivan	26	91	117	94450 00	2745 00	97195 00	11211 00	11211 00	2704	284	...	917 00	2	1200 00	13	2	14	16	349	254	1 31	43			
78	Switzerland	13	11	49	74	80500 00	1800 00	82300 00	9440 00	2157	701	15	230 00	5	4300 00	9	...	...	...	122	72	...	34			
79	Switzerland	13	11	49	74	80500 00	1800 00	82300 00	9440 00	2157	701	15	230 00	5	4300 00	9	...	...	...	122	72	...	34			
80	Tipton	6	70	79	51200 00	1220 00	55420 00	12220 00	12220 00	2201	631	6	1484 50	12	47440 00	14	3	12	15	335	249	1 29	83			
81	Union	5	35	41	51300 00	1890 00	53230 00	4370 00	4370 00	1716	363	1	314 50	...	...	1	1	1	1	26	17	1 50	46			
82	Vanderburgh	22	44	66	502410 00	3850 00	506260 00	27325 38	27325 38	2758	623	309	1101 75	1	400 00	1	...	...	...	42	34	94	34			
83	Vermillion	4	56	60	56250 00	1050 00	57300 00	2417 50	2417 50	1130	500	...	400 00	2	2500 00	2	...	...	...	48	33	66	41			
84	Vigo	18	94	113	303570 93	3200 00	306770 93	18612 00	18612 00	2300	375	...	2225 00	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	25			
85	Wabash	44	96	140	146800 00	4825 00	151625 00	24572 93	24572 93	2481	810	3	850 00	6	7600 00	4	1	3	4	84	61	1 27	17			
86	Warren	9	74	83	63250 00	2255 00	65505 00	8656 10	8656 10	612	50	...	683 50	3	2650 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32			
87	Warrick	4	102	5	79600 00	2692 00	82292 00	13264 76	13264 76	2283	738	34	1330 00	3	1125 00	9	3	6	9	294	90	1 05	41			
88	Washington	3	122	125	67250 00	800 00	68050 00	5724 15	5724 15	4331	395	7	607 70	1	400 00	13	...	...	...	...	107	79	69			
89	Wayne	93	31	124	320300 00	7000 00	327300 00	38967 00	38967 00	13316	48625	514	1696 00	3	15300 00	8	2	8	10	181	120	80	87			
90	Wells	10	94	2	71420 00	1810 00	73230 00	16576 00	16576 00	3035	323	68	694 15	7	6475 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29			
91	White	1	98	99	91850 00	2015 00	93865 00	11079 50	11079 50	1356	174	14	781 00	4	2150 00	20	9	16	25	161	124	1 61	45			
92	Whitley	18	82	2	83720 00	1958 00	85678 00	16568 78	16568 78	2103	158	...	365 00	3	3300 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35			
Total		85	1598	7640	1539476	\$11113724	43	\$263005	45	\$11376729	88		\$1350971	10	253219	253919	6963	\$76894	38	413	\$611739	12		8602	\$1 11	4290

## STATEMENT No. IV.

## ENUMERATION OF THE STATE.

Report of the County Superintendents of the counties to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, of the enumeration of persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, for the year ending April 31, 1877, as required by section 41 of the School law, as amended March 8, 1873: also, the number of children between ten and twenty-one years of age who can not read.

Number.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	ENUMERATION OF WHITE AND COLORED CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 6 AND 21 YEARS.						CHILDREN WHO CANNOT READ.			
		No. of White Males Between 6 and 21 Years of Age.	No. of White Females Between 6 and 21 Years of Age.	No. of Colored Males Between 6 and 21 Years of Age.	No. of Colored Females Between 6 and 21 Years of Age.	Total No. of White and Colored Children Between 6 and 21 Years of Age.	No. of Males Between 10 and 21 Years of Age who Cannot Read.	No. of Females Between 10 and 21 Years of Age who Cannot Read.	Total Number Between 10 and 21 Years of Age who Can Not Read.	Total Number Between 10 and 21 Years of Age who Can Not Read.	Total Number Between 10 and 21 Years of Age who Can Not Read.
1	Adams .....	2977	2781	.....	.....	5758	8	7	15		
2	Allen .....	10746	10271	17	10	21044	16	11	27		
3	Bartholomew .....	3885	3735	8	8	7636	45	11	56		
4	Benton .....	1753	1680	1	.....	3434	.....	.....	.....		
5	Blackford .....	1481	1255	1	2	2739	.....	.....	.....		
6	Boone .....	4784	4336	29	25	9174	42	36	78		
7	Brown .....	1945	1709	.....	.....	3654	84	49	133		
8	Carroll .....	3324	3251	5	.....	6580	2	2	4		
9	Cass .....	4874	4647	38	40	9599	25	22	47		
10	Clarke .....	4360	4204	368	394	9326	59	48	107		
11	Clay .....	4443	3846	28	25	8342	60	71	131		
12	Clinton .....	4011	3730	3	1	7745	32	29	61		
13	Crawford .....	2170	2011	.....	.....	4181	40	32	72		
14	Daviess .....	3910	3746	42	36	7734	34	27	61		
15	Dearborn .....	4919	4880	16	12	9827	.....	.....	.....		
16	Decatur .....	3685	3387	21	19	7112	.....	.....	.....		
17	DeKalb .....	3646	3329	3	1	6979	.....	.....	.....		
18	Delaware .....	3961	3681	21	23	7686	30	23	53		
19	Dubois .....	3043	2853	14	5	5915	25	42	67		
20	Elkhart .....	5936	5812	5	5	11758	.....	.....	.....		
21	Fayette .....	1801	1748	26	31	3606	7	16	23		
22	Floyd .....	4290	4262	288	309	9149	21	11	32		
23	Fountain .....	3679	3372	16	11	7078	9	21	30		
24	Franklin .....	3886	3743	4	4	7637	15	14	29		
25	Fulton .....	2672	2358	2	.....	5032	11	7	18		
26	Gibson .....	3909	3715	180	158	7962	15	8	23		
27	Grant .....	3946	3482	156	139	7723	4	6	10		
28	Greene .....	4456	4036	24	22	8538	37	37	74		
29	Hamilton .....	4226	3918	91	90	8325	7	7	14		
30	Hancock .....	3017	2739	8	10	5774	26	15	41		
31	Harrison .....	4295	3863	78	77	8313	11	5	16		
32	Hendricks .....	4015	3654	48	39	7756	10	7	17		
33	Henry .....	4131	3784	103	94	8112	8	11	19		

## STATEMENT No. IV—Continued.

Number.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	ENUMERATION OF WHITE AND COLORED CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 6 AND 21 YEARS.					CHILDREN WHO CANNOT READ.			
		No. of White Males Between 6 and 21 Years of Age.	No. of White Females Between 6 and 21 Years of Age.	No. of Colored Males Between 6 and 21 Years of Age.	No. of Colored Females Between 6 and 21 Years of Age.	Total No. of White and Colored Children between 6 and 21 Years of Age.	No. of Males Between 10 and 21 Years of Age who Can not read.	No. of Females Between 10 and 21 Years of Age who Can not read.	Total Number between 10 and 21 Years of Age who Can not read.	Total Number between 10 and 21 Years of Age who Can not read.
34	Howard.....	3477	3246	64	83	6870	28	26	54	
35	Huntington.....	3772	3552	2	.....	7326	13	13	26	
36	Jackson.....	3918	3570	60	52	7600	39	36	75	
37	Jasper.....	1750	1740	.....	.....	3490	4	5	9	
38	Jay.....	3342	3137	1	3	6483	19	14	33	
39	Jefferson.....	5831	5389	232	221	11673	40	61	101	
40	Jennings.....	3001	2822	104	77	6004	18	18	36	
41	Johnson.....	3315	3160	45	42	6562	11	2	13	
42	Knox.....	5013	4707	103	97	9920	11	6	17	
43	Kosciusko.....	4930	4306	.....	.....	9236	.....	.....	.....	
44	Lagrange.....	2718	2475	4	3	5200	11	4	15	
45	Lake.....	2707	2465	.....	.....	5172	3	1	4	
46	Laporte.....	5517	5398	38	32	10985	18	8	26	
47	Lawrence.....	3337	3105	57	70	6569	27	25	52	
48	Madison.....	4816	4403	16	14	9249	39	25	64	
49	Marion.....	14744	15150	977	1061	31932	7	4	11	
50	Marshall.....	4427	3860	.....	.....	8287	15	5	20	
51	Martin.....	2586	2288	.....	.....	4874	.....	.....	.....	
52	Miami.....	4214	4009	23	22	8268	8	11	19	
53	Monroe.....	2836	2646	55	52	5589	33	21	54	
54	Montgomery.....	4780	4345	57	53	9235	12	4	16	
55	Morgan.....	3454	3223	11	17	6705	21	16	37	
56	Newton.....	1486	1344	10	11	2851	.....	1	1	
57	Noble.....	4069	3715	2	1	7787	2	2	4	
58	Ohio.....	966	847	23	31	1867	3	.....	3	
59	Orange.....	2774	2478	34	31	5317	33	26	59	
60	Owen.....	3111	2853	38	38	6040	6	6	12	
61	Parke.....	3511	3180	33	30	6754	16	22	38	
62	Perry.....	3449	3168	29	39	6685	54	44	98	
63	Pike.....	3055	2758	5	4	5822	78	70	148	
64	Porter.....	3399	2821	7	4	6231	4	3	7	
65	Posey.....	4059	3987	175	161	8382	.....	.....	.....	
66	Pulaski.....	1885	1730	.....	.....	3615	8	1	9	
67	Putnam.....	4052	3833	37	18	7940	5	3	8	
68	Randolph.....	4701	4237	106	100	9144	8	12	20	
69	Ripley.....	4355	3734	30	27	8146	.....	.....	.....	
70	Rush.....	3025	2969	79	74	6147	.....	.....	.....	
71	Scott.....	1634	1389	.....	.....	3023	6	6	12	
72	Shelby.....	4433	3844	20	14	8311	10	9	19	
73	Spencer.....	4429	4150	300	348	9227	22	18	40	
74	Starke.....	1048	882	.....	.....	1930	7	9	16	
75	Steuben.....	2650	2457	.....	.....	5107	1	.....	1	
76	St. Joseph.....	5070	4713	20	24	9827	.....	.....	.....	
77	Sullivan.....	3983	3636	27	21	7717	42	18	60	
78	Switzerland.....	2255	2428	3	.....	4686	.....	.....	.....	
79	Tippecanoe.....	7059	6821	33	25	13938	19	18	37	
80	Tipton.....	2798	2478	10	12	5298	11	3	14	
81	Union.....	1326	1175	28	16	2545	3	1	4	
82	Vanderburgh.....	7654	8129	439	456	16678	.....	.....	.....	
83	Vermillion.....	1991	1860	8	9	3868	6	8	14	
84	Vigo.....	6908	6753	191	197	14049	44	34	78	
85	Wabash.....	4635	4424	28	19	9106	9	5	14	
86	Warren.....	1970	1901	.....	.....	3871	2	2	4	
87	Warrick.....	4072	3562	109	97	7840	25	23	48	
88	Washington.....	3570	3243	6	.....	6819	10	3	13	
89	Wayne.....	6232	6297	257	269	13055	9	3	12	
90	Wells.....	3180	2923	.....	.....	6103	2	1	3	
91	White.....	2450	2163	.....	1	4614	1	4	5	
92	Whitley.....	2984	2884	16	25	5909	1	2	3	
Total.....		352889	330630	5596	5591	694706	1528	1216	2744	



## STATEMENT No. V.

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APPORTIONMENT OF  
COMMON SCHOOL REVENUE  
FOR TUITION,

MADE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

ON THE

FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1877,

Showing the enumeration of the children in each county, the amount of school revenue ready for apportionment in each county, and the source whence said revenue was derived; the total amount of school revenue for distribution, including interest paid by the State, the balance left in the Treasury at the last apportionment, and the distributive share thereof apportioned to each county, as required by the 115th section of the school law; also, the amount deducted for the Normal School Fund, in accordance with section 15 of an act to create a normal school, approved December 20, 1865, as amended by an act approved March 5, 1873.



## STATEMENT No. V—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Children bet. 6 and 21 years of age.	Amount derived from tax.	Interest collected on Common School Fund since last apportionment.	Amount to be paid by County to balance interest account.	Amount derived from Unclaimed Fees.	Total collected and ready for apportionment.	Amount apportioned to each county.
1	Adams.....	5515	\$2271 55	\$443 83			\$2715 38	\$6507 70
2	Allen.....	19386	17186 04	1451 83	\$210 14	\$1 15	18849 16	22875 48
3	Bartholomew.....	7505	7743 58	1111 12	70 16		8924 86	8855 90
4	Benton.....	3412	5175 05	271 77			5146 82	4036 16
5	Blackford.....	2647	2122 83	204 62	124 35		2451 80	3123 46
6	Boone.....	8936	8348 68	690 90	131 80		9171 38	10544 48
7	Brown.....	3542	950 21	176 87	283 23		1410 31	4179 56
8	Carroll.....	6304	7028 75	1099 40			8128 15	7438 72
9	Cass.....	9437	9938 36	115 72			10054 08	11135 66
10	Clark.....	9020	5288 42	1233 00	321 33		6842 75	10643 60
11	Clay.....	8598	4895 63	886 75		2 25	5784 63	10145 64
12	Clinton.....	7404	5904 45	662 64	204 15		6771 24	8736 72
13	Crawford.....	4072	835 06	298 26	642 52		1775 84	4804 96
14	Daviess.....	7681	4855 65	1227 24			6082 89	9063 58
15	Dearborn.....	9695	5961 23	707 66	517 96		7186 85	11440 10
16	Decatur.....	6925	7714 74	456 82	806 28	47 50	9025 34	8171 50
17	DeKalb.....	6944	5045 58	586 89			5632 47	8193 92
18	Delaware.....	7451	8509 27	1000 27			9509 54	8792 18
19	Dubois.....	5834	792 22	615 65			1407 87	6884 12
20	Elkhart.....	11327	10187 40	1116 46			11303 86	13365 86
21	Fayette.....	3665	5097 58	38 80	177 19		5313 57	4324 70
22	Floyd.....	9166	5415 58	359 91	1322 87		7098 36	10815 88
23	Fountain.....	6595	7899 25	446 34	386 77		8732 36	7782 10
24	Franklin.....	7392	4785 50	975 17			5760 67	8722 56
25	Fulton.....	5009	3534 26	726 91			4261 17	5910 62
26	Gibson.....	7744	7296 87	802 77		25 30	8124 94	9137 92
27	Grant.....	7571	6567 41	1297 82			7865 23	8933 78
28	Greene.....	8218	3959 99	527 77	770 13		5257 89	9697 24
29	Hamilton.....	8260	9794 81	919 87	520 48		11235 16	9746 80
30	Hancock.....	5600	6771 18	819 19	140 70		7731 07	6608 00
31	Harrison.....	8017	3166 04	761 64	314 22		4241 90	9460 06
32	Hendricks.....	7526	10167 76	467 90	448 00	123 99	11207 65	8880 68
33	Henry.....	7992	12487 24	1633 42			14120 66	9430 56
34	Howard.....	6981	5166 76	845 10			6011 86	8237 58
35	Huntington.....	7429	3989 36	894 73			4884 09	8766 22
36	Jackson.....	7425	5080 57	615 87	182 52		5878 96	8761 50
37	Jasper.....	3493	2929 50	314 11	115 74		3359 35	4121 74
38	Jay.....	6358	3872 45	584 18	12 76		4469 39	7527 88
39	Jefferson.....	10794	6155 29	1844 05			7999 34	12736 92
40	Jennings.....	5968	2696 85	601 65	575 08		3873 58	7042 24
41	Johnson.....	6385	9589 58	1227 91			10817 49	7534 30
42	Knox.....	9521	6016 98	1460 01	343 62		7814 61	11234 78
43	Kosciusko.....	9164	7533 19	523 44	721 67		8778 30	10893 02
44	Lagrange.....	5041	5323 87	885 81			6209 68	5948 38
45	Lake.....	5033	4147 48	536 83			4684 31	5938 94
46	Laporte.....	10623	9257 19	1431 07			10688 26	12535 14
47	Lawrence.....	6400	4116 68	417 61	3 45		4837 74	7552 00
48	Madison.....	9122	7187 23	671 95	334 60		8193 78	10763 96
49	Marion.....	29648	60628 08	3799 40		9 00	64436 48	34984 64
50	Marshall.....	8324						9822 32
51	Martin.....	4661	1417 76	100 81			1518 57	5499 98
52	Miami.....	8451	6505 34	736 17	637 44	1 50	7880 45	9972 18
53	Monroe.....	5545	4201 10	598 92			4800 02	6543 10
54	Montgomery.....	9242	11636 92	478 27	71 31		12186 50	10905 56
55	Morgan.....	6616	6573 84	701 03	298 41		7573 28	7806 88
56	Newton.....	2814	3775 76	86 00	200 67		4062 43	3320 52
57	Noble.....	7516	5277 18	1204 27	296 39		6777 84	8868 88
58	Ohio.....	1904	1434 44	406 21			1840 65	2246 72
59	Orange.....	5064	2620 80	402 23	600 49		3623 52	6000 96
60	Owen.....	6015	4033 46	1041 41			5074 87	7097 70
61	Parke.....	6991	8207 96	581 41	118 60	1 00	8908 97	8249 38
62	Perry.....	6647	2257 37	961 90	597 41		3816 68	7843 46
63	Pike.....	5830	1690 32	466 10			2156 42	6879 40
64	Porter.....	6154	5460 93	371 06			5771 99	7261 72
65	Posey.....	8286	4641 17	684 03	560 42		5855 62	9777 48
66	Pulaski.....	3581	1640 41	310 26	105 51		2056 18	4225 58
67	Putnam.....	7705	10383 68	1332 50	2 46		11718 64	9091 90
68	Randolph.....	8881	8504 50	936 34			9440 84	10479 58

## STATEMENT No. V—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Children bet. 6 and 21 years of Age.	Amount derived from tax.	Interest collected on Common School Fund since last apportionment.	Amount to be paid by County to balance interest account.	Amount derived from Unclaimed Fees.	Total collected and ready for apportionment.	Amount apportioned to each county.
69	Ripley .....	7895	\$2251 11	\$806 69			\$3057 80	\$9316 10
70	Rush .....	6243	9398 50	782 11	\$181 12		10361 73	7366 74
71	Scott .....	3005	1309 55	333 10	266 48		1909 13	3545 90
72	Shelby .....	8399	10563 52	1732 23			12295 75	9910 82
73	Spencer .....	9326	2902 03	410 48	530 06		3842 57	11004 68
74	Starke .....	1816	705 35	57 55			752 90	2142 88
75	Steuben .....	4898	3982 93	335 38	74 61		4392 92	5779 64
76	St. Joseph .....	9680	10901 52	977 68		\$4 40	11283 60	11422 40
77	Sullivan .....	7725	4883 41	1103 59			5987 00	9115 50
78	Switzerland .....	4647	3352 18	302 00	657 55		4311 73	5483 46
79	Tippecanoe .....	13642	13889 98	2243 08	572 74		16705 80	16097 56
80	Tipton .....	5375	2698 93	107 36	348 42		3154 71	6342 50
81	Union .....	2410	3553 95	500 72			4054 67	2843 80
82	Vanderburgh .....	16793	14368 29	2680 07			17048 36	19815 74
83	Vermillion .....	3888	4769 24	895 12			5664 36	4587 84
84	Vigo .....	13568	14139 25	1009 23	1036 01		16184 49	16010 24
85	Wabash .....	8939	7566 30	1305 78	17 52		8889 60	10548 02
86	Warren .....	3949	5324 82	758 22	444 23		6527 27	4659 82
87	Warrick .....	7611	2706 41	1167 17			3873 58	8980 98
88	Washington .....	6835	3871 20	495 44	61 36		4428 00	8065 30
89	Wayne .....	12573	16815 92	1480 39	314 56		18610 87	16174 04
90	Wells .....	5963	4311 81	492 21	245 17	10 05	5059 24	7036 34
91	White .....	4386	4890 92	258 31			5149 23	5175 48
92	Whitley .....	5739	4567 26	297 85			4865 11	6772 02
	Normal School .....							7500 00
	Total .....	679,312	\$595,010 55	\$72,719 61	\$17,920 66	\$226 14	\$685,876 96	\$310,550 54

Total collections from counties .....	\$685,876 96
State's interest paid .....	117,143 49
Marshall county, estimated to pay .....	5,740 00
Unclaimed fees collected by Attorney General .....	1,151 66
*Balance in treasury .....	5,239 66

Total ready for apportionment .....	\$815,151 77
Amount apportioned .....	810,550 54

Balance in Treasury .....	\$4,601 23
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The following counties have had their apportionments increased to correct errors in last apportionment arising from errors in the enumeration of May, 1876, viz.: Orange, \$25.44; Jay, \$25.44; Kosciusko, \$79.50.

Wayne county has had its apportionment increased to correct errors in the apportionments of May, 1875, and January, 1876, arising from errors in the enumeration of May, 1875, to the amount of \$1,332.00.

## STATEMENT No. V—Continued.

The Auditors of Dearborn and Greene counties have filed legal satisfaction for their delinquencies last May. They are, therefore, released from the penalty.

The report from Marshall county was received in due season, but was returned for verification, and is supposed to have been mis-carried by the mails.

After the last apportionment it was discovered that \$198.00 was due Randolph county on account of previous errors in enumeration. A request was therefore made of the Auditor of State that a warrant be issued on the State Treasury to Randolph county for that amount.

\*This amount includes the amount in the treasury as shown by our last apportionment sheet, and sundry amounts paid into the State Treasury over and above the amounts officially reported to this office.

Per capita, \$1.18.

JAMES H. SMART,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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NOTE 1. County Auditors will please give one copy of this apportionment to the County Treasurer and one copy to the County Superintendent.

NOTE 2. County Auditors are hereby notified that the enumeration of children, as shown by this apportionment sheet, has been corrected up to date. County Superintendents should be required to present a detailed statement of the enumeration in accordance with the figures shown on this sheet.

## STATEMENT No. VI.

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APPORTIONMENT OF  
COMMON SCHOOL REVENUE  
FOR TUITION,

MADE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

ON THE

FOURTH MONDAY OF MAY, 1877,

Showing the enumeration of the children in each county, the amount of school revenue ready for apportionment in each county, and the source whence said revenue was derived; the total amount of school revenue for distribution, including the interest paid by the State, the balance left in the treasury at the last apportionment, the unclaimed fees collected by the Attorney General, and the distributive share thereof apportioned to each county, as required by the 115th section of the school law: also the amount deducted for the Normal School Fund, in accordance with section 15 of an act to create a normal school, approved December 20th, 1865, as amended by an act approved March 5th, 1873.

## STATEMENT No. VI—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number Children between 6 and 21 years of age.	Amount Derived from Tax.	Seven Per Cent. Interest on Common School Fund Collected since last Apportionment.	Eight Per Cent. Interest on Common School Fund Collected since last Apportionment.	Amount Derived from Unclaimed Fees.	Total Collected and Ready for Apportionment.	Amount Apportioned to each County.
1	Adams .....	5758	\$2781 36	\$75 80	\$771 87	\$46 41	\$3675 44	\$8809 74
2	Allen .....	21044	22110 77	176 78	1277 50	3 60	23568 65	32197 32
3	Bartholomew .....	7636	10722 80	24 50	1693 30		12440 60	11683 08
4	Benton .....	3434	5494 69		101 95		5596 64	5254 02
5	Blackford .....	2789	2858 84	42 00	288 99		3189 83	4190 67
6	Boone .....	9174	12248 25	154 23	1867 03	136 69	14406 20	14036 22
7	Brown .....	3654	2005 03	41 30	499 89		2546 22	5590 62
8	Carroll .....	6580	7291 65	78 73	403 45	1 25	7775 08	10067 40
9	Cass .....	9599	12911 81	51 10	827 67		13790 58	14686 47
10	Clark .....	9326	9146 92	82 74	835 33		10064 99	14268 78
11	Clay .....	8342	7198 36	88 21	1145 31		8431 88	12763 26
12	Clinton .....	7745	8106 58	130 00	759 78		8996 36	11849 85
13	Crawford .....	4181	1709 04		535 83		2244 87	6396 93
14	Daviess .....	7734	6946 23	49 07	1313 05		8308 35	11833 02
15	Dearborn .....	9827	10248 71		1743 16		11991 87	15035 31
16	Decatur .....	7112	9594 29		1232 39	270 01	11096 69	10881 36
17	DeKalb .....	6979	7322 23	195 00	935 00	8 85	8461 08	10677 87
18	Delaware .....	7686	9586 06	78 53	1413 99		11078 58	11759 58
19	Dubois .....	5915	4650 50	18 20	477 50		5146 20	9049 95
20	Elkhart .....	11758	15353 94	55 83	1842 56		17252 33	17989 74
21	Fayette .....	3606	8352 76		1204 69		9557 45	5517 18
22	Floyd .....	9149	7860 07	97 75	394 53		8352 35	13997 97
23	Fountain .....	7078	8365 34	225 43	1103 52		9694 29	10829 34
24	Franklin .....	7637	9492 69	59 50	1767 56	1 40	11261 15	11684 61
25	Fulton .....	5032	4924 92	160 50	205 00		5290 42	7698 96
26	Gibson .....	7962	9640 91	120 75	1415 15	25 00	11201 81	12181 86
27	Grant .....	7723	9158 61	2 00	1241 41		10402 02	11816 19
28	Greene .....	8538	6195 80	128 07	1105 67	192 77	7622 31	13063 14
29	Hamilton .....	8325	8653 14	86 10	710 84		9450 08	12737 25
30	Hancock .....	5774	7814 06		610 54		8424 60	8834 22
31	Harrison .....	8313	4649 21	165 70	1232 07		6046 98	12718 89
32	Hendricks .....	7756	10275 67	211 75	1616 34	123 99	12227 75	11866 68
33	Henry .....	8112	12691 51	210 15	1291 11	208 95	14461 72	12411 36
34	Howard .....	6870	6383 33	63 00	507 96		6953 69	10511 10
35	Huntington .....	7326	8246 60		875 00		9121 60	11208 78
36	Jackson .....	7600	7386 06	21 00	1058 34		8465 40	11628 00
37	Jasper .....	3490	4009 04	14 18	429 91		4453 13	5339 70
38	Jay .....	6483	6309 55	76 11	1220 95		7606 61	9918 99
39	Jefferson .....	11673	9281 78		1807 75		11089 53	17859 69
40	Jennings .....	6004	4126 10	845 30	532 96		5504 36	9186 12
41	Johnson .....	6562	11361 31	81 19	570 91		12013 41	10039 86
42	Knox .....	9920	7345 73	178 80	424 30		7948 83	15177 60
43	Kosciusko .....	9236	9128 40		1318 51	198 32	10645 23	14131 08
44	Lagrange .....	5200	7891 27	43 40	485 73	27 15	8447 55	7956 00
45	Lake .....	5172	8934 88	200 00	375 65		9510 53	7913 16
46	Laporte .....	10985	13754 98	19 25	888 48		14662 71	16807 05
47	Lawrence .....	6569	6797 59	214 37	895 34		7907 30	10050 57
48	Madison .....	9249	11143 88	115 50	1041 58		12300 96	14150 97
49	Marion .....	31952	92140 00	241 50	4870 36	60 35	97312 21	48855 96
50	Marshall .....	8287	7165 50	350 00	850 00	22 10	8387 60	12679 11
51	Martin .....	4874	2047 39	127 24	945 43	13 75	3133 81	7457 22
52	Miami .....	8268	8474 02	70 00	868 35		9412 37	12650 04
53	Monroe .....	5589	6224 60	292 20	858 18		7374 98	8551 17
54	Montgomery .....	9235	12638 40		1825 63	5 80	14469 83	14129 56
55	Morgan .....	6705	8833 70	38 50	1675 47		10547 67	10258 68
56	Newton .....	2851	4462 60		115 10		4567 70	4362 63
57	Noble .....	7787	5021 53	100 00	617 98		9739 51	11914 11
58	Ohio .....	1867	1776 59		624 63		2401 22	2856 51
59	Orange .....	5317	4027 69	91 69	747 70		4867 08	8135 61
60	Owen .....	6040	6264 03	96 60	1843 88		8204 51	9241 20
61	Parke .....	6774	10334 57	168 06	1264 19		11766 82	10333 62
62	Perry .....	6085	2899 42	42 37	622 00	2 20	3565 99	10228 65
63	Pike .....	5822	4633 40	260 00	425 00		5258 40	5607 66
64	Porter .....	6231	7528 21	10 47	1074 24		8612 92	8572 82
65	Posey .....	8382	7680 51	98 00	1476 49		9255 00	12824 46
66	Pulaski .....	3615	3152 12	5 71	257 29		3415 12	5530 95
67	Putnam .....	7940	13615 42	49 60	1737 40	9 40	15411 22	12148 20
68	Randolph .....	9144	10672 69	300 86	1357 00		12330 55	13990 32



## STATEMENT No. VI—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number Children between 6 and 21 years of age.	Amount Derived from Tax.	Seven Per Cent. Interest on Common School Fund Collected since last Apportionment.	Eight Per Cent. Interest on Common School Fund Collected since last Apportionment.	Amount Derived from Unclaimed Fees.	Total Collected and Ready for Apportionment.	Amount Apportioned to each County.
69	Ripley.....	8146	\$5148 51	\$70 00	\$1879 15	.....	\$7097 66	\$12463 38
70	Rush.....	6147	12774 55	.....	1412 38	.....	14186 93	9404 91
71	Scott.....	3023	1724 53	98 00	307 13	.....	2129 96	4625 19
72	Shelby.....	8311	12918 48	43 77	1693 46	\$58 35	14724 06	12715 83
73	Spencer.....	9227	7274 00	.....	1846 25	.....	9120 25	14117 31
74	Starke.....	1930	1336 46	50 25	175 25	.....	1561 96	2952 90
75	Steuben.....	5107	5151 66	42 60	419 77	.....	5614 03	7813 71
76	St. Joseph.....	9827	13124 49	28 00	715 34	1 65	13369 48	15035 31
77	Sullivan.....	7717	6251 18	.....	321 29	.....	6572 47	11807 01
78	Switzerland.....	4686	3858 72	89 42	862 66	.....	4810 80	7169 58
79	Tippecanoe.....	13938	19255 71	.....	1850 00	.....	21105 71	21325 14
80	Tipton.....	5298	3899 23	.....	1107 59	207 00	5214 17	8105 94
81	Union.....	2545	5352 91	5 13	692 33	.....	6050 37	3393 85
82	Vanderburgh.....	16678	20510 64	309 50	2453 43	4 80	23278 37	25517 34
83	Vermillion.....	3868	5354 74	414 06	908 51	.....	6677 31	5918 04
84	Vigo.....	14049	21564 47	21 00	2540 24	.....	24125 71	21494 97
85	Wabash.....	9106	10274 18	365 73	922 52	.....	11562 43	13932 18
86	Warren.....	3871	7370 17	.....	722 86	19 45	8112 43	5922 63
87	Warrick.....	7840	6063 79	100 00	800 00	.....	6963 79	11995 20
88	Washington.....	6819	6095 36	79 51	1869 05	.....	8043 92	10433 07
89	Wayne.....	13055	23321 36	206 59	3340 84	8 00	26376 79	19974 15
90	Wells.....	6103	6359 50	38 04	325 14	.....	6722 68	9337 59
91	White.....	4614	5397 12	36 93	556 02	.....	3990 07	7059 42
92	Whitley.....	5909	6295 27	66 15	886 04	.....	7217 46	9040 77
	Normal School.....							7500 00
	Totals.....	694706	\$335732 72	\$9028 70	\$98890 92	\$1667 24	\$948319 58	\$1070419 57

Total collections from counties..... \$948,319 58

State's interest paid..... 117,143 50

\*Balance in treasury..... 5,357 11

Total ready for apportionment.....\$1,070,820 19

Amount apportioned ..... 1,070,419 57

Balance in treasury ..... \$400 62

Nineteen dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$19.39) has been added to the apportionment of Porter county, to correct errors in the last two apportionments arising from errors in the enumeration.

\* This amount includes the amount in the treasury as shown by the last apportionment sheet, unclaimed fees paid in by the Attorney General (\$636.53), the excess over the estimate of Marshall

county, and sundry amounts paid into the State Treasury over and above the amounts officially reported to this office.

Per capita, \$1.53.

JAMES H. SMART,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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NOTE.—County Auditors will please give one copy of this apportionment to the County Treasurer and one copy to the County Superintendent.

## STATEMENT No. VII.

## COMMON SCHOOL FUND, 1877.

Footings of the reports of the Boards of County Commissioners of the counties of the State of Indiana, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the year ending the last day of May, 1877, as required by the 195th and 106th sections of the School Law:

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Common School Fund held in trust by the Counties at date of the last report.	Amount since added from Fines and Forfeitures by Clerk of Court.	Amount since added from Fines and Forfeitures by Justices of Peace.	Amount since added from all other sources.	Amount deducted on account of previous errors.	Total amount of Common School Fund held in trust at this date.
1	Adams.....	\$15893 95	\$454 90	\$164 00			\$16512 85
2	Allen.....	2245 35	46 00	1242 70	\$80 00		43614 05
3	Bartholmew.....	33178 29	722 90	335 39			34236 58
4	Benton.....	6846 49	43 60	176 65			7066 74
5	Blackford.....	9658 26	12 65	114 80			9785 71
6	Bone.....	33187 08	202 85	531 20			33921 13
7	Brown.....	12023 23	45 00	127 26			12195 49
8	Carroll.....	22071 95	56 00	59 50			22178 45
9	Cass.....	29469 04	81 00	70 23	87 20		29707 47
10	Clarke.....	32787 48	145 00	204 72			33137 20
11	Clay.....	26065 66	76 85	272 30			26444 81
12	Clinton.....	26613 91	50 00	120 00			26783 91
13	Crawford.....	15769 14	32 00	52 40			15853 54
14	Daviess.....	31402 90	715 00	164 51			32282 41
15	Dearborn.....	45935 85	131 00	277 45			46344 30
16	Decatur.....	30809 75	483 00	715 50			32008 25
17	DeKalb.....	25414 37	51 90	181 25			25647 52
18	Delaware.....	34591 50	108 85	165 92	16 28		34882 55
19	Dubois.....	18961 94		56 75			19018 69
20	Elkhart.....	37876 40	326 00	498 80	48 57		38749 77
21	Fayette.....	17823 96	100 00	261 70			18185 66
22	Floyd.....	30434 09	161 79				30595 88
23	Fountain.....	22752 54	43 00	95 30			22890 84
24	Franklin.....	31931 52	127 00	213 42	646 50		32918 44
25	Fulton.....	17183 21	58 25	32 00	1 00		17274 46
26	Gibson.....	32734 51	865 85	258 01			33853 37
27	Grant.....	31687 12	70 57	440 20	1237 23		33435 12
28	Greene.....	31301 06	687 00	337 01			32325 07
29	Hamilton.....	29439 27	245 00	198 63		\$200 00	29682 90
30	Hancock.....	22386 26	237 00	195 28			22818 54
31	Harrison.....	29732 74	90 00	115 00			29937 74

## STATEMENT No. VII—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Common School Fund held in trust by the Counties at date of the last report.	Amount since added from Fines and Forfeitures by Clerk of Court.	Amount since added from Fines and Forfeitures by Justices of Peace.	Amount since added from all other sources.	Amount deducted on account of previous errors.	Total amount of Common School Fund held in trust at this date.
32	Hendricks.....	\$29654 47	\$896 60				\$30551 07
33	Henry.....	41533 83	684 45	\$405 90			42824 19
34	Howard.....	21843 40	41 00	209 00			22093 40
35	Huntington.....	21626 04		208 65			21834 69
36	Jackson.....	28189 84	58 00	206 61			28454 45
37	Jasper.....	10579 88		75 00	\$50 00		10704 88
38	Jay.....	23293 68	442 05	205 45			23881 18
39	Jefferson.....	45169 40	66 48	424 64			45660 52
40	Jennings.....	24155 71	218 00	810 76			24684 47
41	Johnson.....	28302 15	150 00	415 15	2000 00		31367 30
42	Knox.....	33870 74		277 50			34148 24
43	Kosciusko.....	82366 95	417 05				82784 00
44	Lagrange.....	18727 22	844 53	179 80			19751 55
45	Lake.....	14600 26	363 15	63 13			15026 54
46	Laporte.....	36475 43	5 00	220 51	13 86		36714 80
47	Lawrence.....	26000 66		373 95			26374 61
48	Madison.....	29691 38	361 27				30052 65
49	Marion.....	106691 90		176 78	1948 99		108817 67
50	Marshall.....	26213 55	61 28	349 60			26624 43
51	Martin.....	13635 70	91 05	46 35			13773 10
52	Miami.....	28981 73		167 00			29148 73
53	Monroe.....	24285 88	37 45	173 29			24496 62
54	Montgomery.....	34018 19		182 53			34200 72
55	Morgan.....	26428 33	130 42	186 50			26745 25
56	Newton.....	4288 96					4288 96
57	Noble.....	27346 32		62 50			27408 82
58	Ohio.....	12740 66	15 00	108 50			12864 16
59	Orange.....	18905 82	59 00	10 00			18974 82
60	Owen.....	28957 99	203 00	97 00			29257 99
61	Parke.....	26593 33	225 70		23 70		26842 73
62	Perry.....	24813 90	169 00	292 60			25275 50
63	Pike.....	21705 13	55 00	215 50			21975 63
64	Porter.....	16239 16	250 00	34 28			16524 44
65	Posey.....	31879 79	647 01	227 42	778 66		33532 88
66	Pulaski.....	10260 64	196 39	55 75			10422 69
67	Putnam.....	34046 75	271 00	320 95			34638 70
68	Randolph.....	30723 48	584 05	970 08			32277 61
69	Ripley.....	34417 20	52 50	192 53	681 98	\$408 30	34935 91
70	Rush.....	33410 85	937 00	237 74			34585 59
71	Scott.....	9742 70	7 20	99 95			9849 85
72	Snellby.....	36914 61	88 00	221 80			37224 41
73	Spencer.....	27784 23		212 20		337 00	27659 43
74	Stark.....	4356 88		51 00			4407 88
75	Steuben.....	17351 61	80 55	22 40	39 38		17493 84
76	St. Joseph.....	25703 55	260 00	89 14			26052 69
77	Sullivan.....	31009 03	50 00	91 02			31150 05
78	Switzerland.....	21030 18	169 00	124 51			21323 69
79	Tippicanoe.....	48363 69	549 63	127 65			49540 97
80	Tipton.....	14049 70	23 35	59 03			14132 08
81	Union.....	16573 98	178 40	57 00			16809 38
82	Vanderburgh.....	69450 77	780 30	238 43	10 30		61479 80
83	Vermillion.....	21252 81	129 64	70 00			21452 45
84	Vigo.....	46615 26	966 00	187 02			47738 28
85	Wabash.....	33950 61	92 75	257 20			34300 56
86	Warren.....	19690 31	67 90	127 00			19885 21
87	Warrick.....	27102 06	399 91	132 57			27634 54
88	Washington.....	31255 61	273 00	157 50			31686 11
89	Wayne.....	63321 82	281 85	629 02			64732 69
90	Wells.....	19764 04	124 17	146 65			20034 86
91	White.....	13943 26	15 00	25 00			13983 26
92	Whitley.....	18416 49	93 57	153 29			18663 35
	Totals.....	\$252358 33	\$19512 52	\$18631 21	\$7663 55	\$945 30	\$2568850 31

## STATEMENT No. VIII.

## CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND, 1877.

Footings of the Reports of the Boards of County Commissioners of the Counties in the State of Indiana, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the year ending the last day of May, 1877, as required by the 105th and 106th sections of the School Law.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Congressional Fund held in Trust by the Counties at date of last Report.	Amount since added from Sale of Lands.	Amount Deducted on Account of previous Errors.	Total Amount of Congressional School Fund held in Trust at this Date.	Number of Acres of unsold Congressional School Lands.	Value of said Lands.
1	Adams .....	\$19551 97			\$19551 97		
2	Allen .....	56310 20	\$14 46		56324 66		
3	Bartholomew .....	21338 96 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			21338 96 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	636	\$25440 00
4	Benton .....	49722 80			49722 80		
5	Blackford .....	7121 10			7121 10		
6	Boone .....	26600 59			26600 59		
7	Brown .....	9755 37			9755 37		
8	Carroll .....	36038 52			36038 52		
9	Cass .....	35475 32			35475 32		
10	Clark .....	20818 40			20818 40		
11	Clay .....	10964 00			10964 00		
12	Clinton .....	21781 55 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			21781 55 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		
13	Crawford .....	11045 70			11045 70		
14	Daviess .....	20860 29			20860 29		
15	Dearborn .....	28223 62			28223 62		
16	Decatur .....	19515 80			19515 80		
17	DeKalb .....	17684 00			17684 00		
18	Delaware .....	22892 26			22892 26		
19	Dubois .....	12895 80			12895 80		
20	Elkhart .....	39651 79			39651 79		
21	Fayette .....	15210 73			15210 73		
22	Floyd .....	14753 50			14753 50		
23	Fountain .....	22344 57			22344 57	354.40	2400 00
24	Franklin .....	47225 06			47225 06		
25	Fulton .....	22164 54			22164 54	80	720 00
26	Gibson .....	38378 65			38378 65	520	650 00
27	Grant .....	30696 24			30696 24		
28	Greene .....	17655 50			17655 50		
29	Hamilton .....	25481 82			25481 82		
30	Hancock .....	12070 50			12070 50		
31	Harrison .....	31106 56	57 00		31163 56		
32	Hendricks .....	26628 59			26628 59		
33	Henry .....	17356 10			17356 10		
34	Howard .....	18430 60			18430 60		



## STATEMENT No. VIII—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Congressional Fund held in Trust by the Counties at date of last Report.	Amount since added from Sale of Lands.	Amount Deducted on Account of previous Errors.	Total Amount of Congressional School Fund held in Trust at this Date.	Number of Acres of unsold Congressional School Lands.	Value of said Lands.
35	Huntington.....	\$31945 85	\$960 00		\$32905 85	320	\$1600 00
36	Jackson.....	14349 86			14349 86	40	50 00
37	Jasper.....	44207 00			44207 00	2600	5345 00
38	Jay.....	23195 61			23195 61		
39	Jefferson.....	27198 89			27198 89		
40	Jennings.....	10052 50			10052 50		
41	Johnson.....	17596 87			17596 87		
42	Knox.....	40455 71			40455 71		
43	Kosciusko.....	26866 65			26866 65		
44	Lagrange.....	17576 80			17576 80		
45	Lake.....	22414 06	8762 61		31176 67	640	1000 00
46	Laporte.....	57531 44			57531 44		
47	Lawrence.....	17218 12			17218 12		
48	Madison.....	27372 88			27372 88		
49	Marion.....	25099 33			25099 33		
50	Marshall.....	22476 40			22476 40		
51	Martin.....	11788 54			11788 54		
52	Miami.....	29381 99			29381 99		
53	Monroe.....	33506 47			33506 47	40	37 50
54	Montgomery.....	21118 74			21118 74		
55	Morgan.....	18751 92			18751 92		
56	Newton.....	41035 20			41035 20	800	4000 00
57	Noble.....	20432 12			20432 12		
58	Ohio.....	12388 25			12388 25		
59	Orange.....	10705 55			10705 55		
60	Owen.....	16769 95			16769 95		
61	Parke.....	34275 21			34275 21		
62	Perry.....	28116 26			28116 26		
63	Pike.....	19030 59			19030 59		
64	Porter.....	24983 93			24983 93		
65	Posey.....	27116 14	9580 00		36696 64	345	3450 00
66	Pulaski.....	22464 71		\$507 11	21957 60	579.28	3248.38
67	Putnam.....	26375 51			26375 51		
68	Randolph.....	33486 76			33486 76	74.84	800 00
69	Ripley.....	17740 40			17740 40		
70	Rush.....	29306 14			29306 14		
71	Scott.....	10715 87			10715 87		
72	Shelby.....	20328 15			20328 15		
73	Spencer.....	29312 11	1 00		29313 11	40.65	600 00
74	Starke.....	12433 42			12433 42	240	1000 00
75	Steuben.....	16623 68			16623 68	10	
76	St. Joseph.....	42780 91			42780 91		
77	Sullivan.....	15462 26			15462 26		
78	Switzerland.....	19720 99			19720 99		
79	Tippecanoe.....	31679 56			31679 56		
80	Tipton.....	26008 42			26008 42		
81	Union.....	35993 56 $\frac{1}{2}$			35993 56 $\frac{1}{2}$		
82	Vanderburgh.....	18766 38			18766 38	308.60	24688 00
83	Vermillion.....	37648 41			37648 41		
84	Vigo.....	55915 46			55915 46		
85	Wabash.....	19407 53			19407 53	566.89	550.00
86	Warren.....	50706 92			50706 92	335	6700 00
87	Warrick.....	23565 45			23565 45		
88	Washington.....	33015 90			33015 90		
89	Wayne.....	41789 58			41789 58		
90	Wells.....	24982 00			24982 00		
91	White.....	35513 66	57 30		35570 96		
92	Whitley.....	17278 60			17278 60		
	Total.....	\$2351732 18	\$19432 87	\$507 11	\$2370657 94	8520.72	\$82278.88

## STATEMENT No. IX.

Footings of Auditors' Reports, showing the Apportionment of the School Revenue to the several counties on the last Monday of January, 1877; also the Tuition Revenue arising in each from local taxation, under Act of March 9, 1867.

Number.	COUNTY.	Number of Children in Each Township, Town or City.	Congressional Township Revenue Belonging to Township, Town or City.	Common School Revenue Apportioned to Township, Town or City.	Tuition Revenue from Local Taxation Paid to Township Since Last Apportionment.	Revenue from Liquor Licenses Paid to Township, Town or City.	Total Tuition Revenue of Township, Town or City.
1	Adams.....	5515	\$563 63	\$6507 70	\$1111 33	\$1000 00	\$9182 66
2	Allen.....	19336	2277 00	22875 48	9206 27	9700 00	44053 75
3	Bartholomew.....	7505	749 55	8855 90	3742 21	2400 00	15747 66
4	Benton.....	3412	1701 57	4036 16	2203 47	1500 00	9441 20
5	Blackford.....	2647	296 27	3123 46		100 00	3519 73
6	Boone.....	8966	576 13	10544 48	3543 03	1400 00	16063 64
7	Brown.....	3542	294 52	4179 56		200 00	4674 08
8	Carroll.....	6304	501 18	7438 72	5418 04	1100 00	14457 94
9	Cass.....	9437	2316 19	11135 66	2919 13	2350 00	18720 98
10	Clark.....	9020	720 74	10543 60	4125 08	1000 00	16489 42
11	Clay.....	8598	438 56	12445 64	2391 27		15275 47
12	Clinton.....	7404	1002 02	8736 72	6444 83	950 00	17133 57
13	Crawford.....	4072	706 20	4804 96		100 00	5611 16
14	Daviess.....	7681	923 40	9063 8	1223 63	400 00	11615 61
15	Dearborn.....	9695	404 44	11440 10	1572 65	3850 00	17267 19
16	Decatur.....	6922	689 66	8171 50	7867 90	1600 00	18329 06
17	DeKalb.....	6944	401 12	8193 92	2241 94	800 00	11636 98
18	Delaware.....	7451	475 83	8792 18	9410 56	800 00	19478 62
19	Dubois.....	5834	438 91	6884 12	49 54	1550 00	8922 57
20	Elkhart.....	11327	2316 48	13365 86	4494 14	2850 00	23026 48
21	Fayette.....	3665	662 18	4324 70	3944 25	1300 00	10231 13
22	Floyd.....	9166	696 83	10815 88	42 42		11555 13
23	Fountain.....	6595	463 75	7782 10	3165 00	1400 00	12810 85
24	Franklin.....	7392	1974 66	8722 56	2015 23	1700 00	14412 45
25	Fulton.....	5009	792 24	5910 62	1439 06	300 00	8442 02
26	Gibson.....	7744	593 48	9137 92	7632 61	1500 00	18364 01
27	Graut.....	7571	1112 36	8933 78	699 69	400 00	11145 83
28	Greene.....	8218	702 11	9697 24	2397 33		13296 63
29	Hamilton.....	8260	1132 80	9746 80	6536 07		17415 67
30	Hancock.....	5600		6608 00	4548 89	850 00	12006 89
31	Harrison.....	8017	1203 70	9460 06	602 06		11265 82
32	Hendricks.....	7526	9292 14		6895 39		16187 53
33	Henry.....	7992	176 88	9430 56	7560 24		17167 63
34	Howard.....	6971	393 19	8237 58	2814 94	1400 00	12345 71
35	Huntington.....	7429	364 53	8766 22		1450 00	10580 75
36	Jackson.....	7425	218 00	8761 50	3887 22	1900 00	14766 72
37	Jasper.....	3493	1608 14	4121 74	2067 43		7797 36
38	Jay.....	6358	553 69	7527 83	1102 13		9183 75
39	Jefferson.....	10794	1041 49	12736 92	2706 35		16484 76

## STATEMENT No. IX—Continued.

Number.	COUNTY.	Number of Children in Each Township, Town or City.	Congressional Township Revenue Belonging to Township, Town or City.	Common School Revenue Apportioned to Township, Town or City.	Tuition Revenue from Local Taxation Paid to Township Since Last Apportionment.	Revenue from Liquor Licenses Paid to Township, Town or City.	Total Tuition Revenue of Township, Town or City.
99	Jennings.....	5968	\$218 60	\$7042 24	\$1961 34	\$700 00	\$9922 18
10	Johnson.....	6385	704 37	7534 30	8363 94	1400 00	18002 61
11	Knox.....	9521	2095 85	11234 78	1107 94	4200 00	18638 57
12	Kosciusko.....	9161	492 55	11613 02	4688 29		16823 86
13	Lagrange.....	5041	701 45	5948 38	4303 26	150 00	11103 09
14	Lake.....	5033	833 12	5938 94	2889 11	1850 00	11011 17
15	Laporte.....	10623	2221 11	12535 14	7146 91	2700 00	24643 16
16	Lawrence.....	6490	341 72	7552 00	2291 16	900 00	11084 88
17	Madison.....	9122	406 22	10763 96	2497 62	2300 00	15967 80
18	Marion.....	29648	475 96	54984 64	3871 47	28350 00	67682 07
19	Marshall.....	8324	843 89	9822 32	2200 12	2600 00	15466 33
20	Martin.....	4661		6599 98			6599 98
21	Miami.....	8434	1313 83	9972 18	4927 86	2350 00	18563 87
22	Monroe.....	5545	744 18	6543 10	1143 50		8439 78
23	Montgomery.....	9242	538 46	10805 56	6692 25	800 00	18746 27
24	Morgan.....	6626	929 97	7806 88	5252 40	500 00	14480 25
25	Newton.....	2814	2187 77	3322 52	1317 89	300 00	7128 09
26	North.....	7516	958 01	8868 88	2173 61	900 00	12000 50
27	Ohio.....	1904	419 72	2246 72	695 51	200 00	3501 95
28	Orange.....	5064	427 90	6000 96	1251 85		7680 71
29	Owen.....	6915	316 01	7690 49	2461 31		10467 81
30	Parke.....	6991	595 21	8249 38	10719 88	600 00	20164 47
31	Perry.....	6647	1514 34	743 46	524 24	3150 00	13032 04
32	Pike.....	5880	486 20	6879 40	515 33	400 00	8274 98
33	Porter.....	6161	310 00	7261 72	3494 88	900 00	13966 40
34	Putnam.....	8286	1009 03	9777 48	1489 00	3400 00	15675 51
35	Randolph.....	3581	1100 22	4225 58	133 48	800 00	6259 28
36	Ripley.....	7719	807 24	9001 90	7166 73	1100 00	18165 87
37	Rush.....	8881	576 75	10479 58	5810 89	100 00	16967 22
38	Russell.....	7892	277 80	9316 10	277 15	1300 00	11171 05
39	Scott.....	6243	756 17	7366 74	7959 98	800 00	16882 89
40	Shelby.....	3905	186 59	3545 90	349 91	100 00	4182 49
41	Shelby.....	8390		10489 12	7540 48	1900 00	19929 69
42	St. Joseph.....	9326	1112 93	11004 68	1126 90	1800 00	15044 51
43	Stark.....	1816	546 40	2142 88	477 34	200 00	3366 61
44	Stearns.....	4898	910 75	5780 04	1410 84	100 00	8201 63
45	St. Joseph.....	9680	1517 44	11422 40	4447 15	3700 00	21083 39
46	Sullivan.....	7725	702 05	9915 50	2290 84	1300 00	13408 39
47	Switzerland.....	4647	712 64	5483 46	1008 16	1000 00	8204 26
48	Tippecanoe.....	13642	1739 53	16097 56	11186 39	6821 00	35444 48
49	Tippecanoe.....	5375	217 66	6342 50	1139 24	200 00	7899 49
50	Tipton.....	2410	879 43	2813 80	2318 77		6972 00
51	Vanderburgh.....	16793	1017 64	19815 74	1197 32	15000 00	37040 70
52	Vanderburgh.....	3888	1333 47	4587 84	5154 36	900 00	11975 67
53	Vigo.....	13568	1573 21	16010 24	8374 47	8700 00	35157 92
54	Wabash.....	8959	1232 34	12218 02	6225 21		19705 57
55	Warrick.....	3949	1871 12	4659 82	5765 06	1000 00	13296 04
56	Warrick.....	7614	786 64	8880 98	1438 08	2300 00	13505 79
57	Washington.....	6855	645 50	8065 30	1629 86	400 00	10841 66
58	Wayne.....	12757		21286 80	11657 72		32944 52
59	Wells.....	5003	1015 66	7036 34	309 94	550 00	8941 94
60	White.....	4386	836 77	5175 48	975 61	700 00	7688 86
61	Whitley.....	5739	344 63	3575 61	1091 11	1600 00	8811 75
Total.....		679329	\$84576 77	\$845220 19	\$313472 04	\$159371 00	\$1359639 91

## STATEMENT No. X.

Footings of the Auditors' reports, showing the Apportionment of the School Revenue in the several counties on the second Monday of June, 1877; also the Tuition Revenue arising in each from local taxation, under act of March 9, 1867.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of children in each Township, Town or City.	Congressional Township Revenue belonging to Township, Town or City.	Common School Revenue Apportioned to Township, Town or City.	Tuition Revenue from Local Taxation paid to Township since last Apportionment.	Revenue from Liquor Licenses paid to Township, Town or City.	Total Tuition Revenue of Township, Town or City.
1	Adams .....	5758	\$1042 80	28809 74	2 79 77	\$100 00	\$10932 31
2	Allen .....	21044	2571 40	32197 32	6959 56	3200 00	44928 28
3	Bartholomew .....	7636	2517 07	11683 08	4428 94	400 00	19029 09
4	Benton .....	3434	1412 19	5254 02	3042 35	300 00	10008 66
5	Blackford .....	2739	316 21	4190 47	.....	100 00	4606 68
6	Boone .....	9174	1409 40	14036 22	1807 24	200 00	17452 86
7	Brown .....	3654	329 74	5590 62	.....	.....	5990 36
8	Carroll .....	6580	1476 41	10067 40	5557 13	200 00	17300 94
9	Cass .....	9599	910 40	14686 47	3624 53	1530 00	20771 40
10	Clark .....	9316	594 22	14268 78	6451 72	1600 00	22914 72
11	Clay .....	8342	438 56	13563 26	2826 07	.....	16827 89
12	Clinton .....	7745	1019 85	11849 85	8084 57	200 00	21154 27
13	Crawford .....	4181	398 37	6396 93	.....	100 00	6895 30
14	Daviess .....	7734	618 85	11833 02	1368 01	1600 00	13412 88
15	Dearborn .....	9827	1505 04	15935 31	2322 14	1500 00	20342 49
16	Decatur .....	7112	704 02	11081 36	8126 47	.....	19911 85
17	DeKalb .....	6979	900 00	10677 87	748 35	1000 00	13326 22
18	Delaware .....	7700	792 56	11759 73	9028 42	.....	21581 71
19	Dubois .....	5915	401 59	9049 95	19 03	400 00	9870 57
20	Elkhart .....	11758	1027 16	17933 74	4293 26	.....	23310 16
21	Fayette .....	3606	1072 90	5517 18	6298 82	300 00	13183 90
22	Floyd .....	9149	122 60	13997 97	.....	.....	14119 97
23	Fountain .....	7075	890 37	10829 34	2820 95	1600 00	16140 66
24	Franklin .....	7407	3236 29	11684 61	4728 88	100 00	19749 78
25	Fulton .....	5692	442 22	7698 96	1555 48	700 00	10196 66
26	Gibson .....	7744	1861 79	12181 86	8062 74	300 00	22406 39
27	Grant .....	7723	1038 21	11816 19	2763 85	.....	15618 25
28	Greene .....	8548	696 36	13063 14	3432 85	1100 00	18242 15
29	Hamilton .....	8325	977 77	12737 25	5567 78	.....	19422 80
30	Hancock .....	5774	788 55	8834 22	2011 57	.....	11634 34
31	Harrison .....	8313	1414 65	12718 89	741 42	1100 00	15974 96
32	Hendricks .....	7754	.....	13360 25	6652 86	.....	20013 11
33	Henry .....	8112	880 11	12411 36	6941 78	150 00	20383 25
34	Howard .....	7359	739 07	10511 10	2249 31	.....	13499 48
35	Huntington .....	7326	1347 75	11208 78	.....	400 00	12956 53
36	Jackson .....	7600	540 51	11628 00	5160 53	.....	17329 94
37	Jasper .....	3490	2056 11	5539 70	3130 85	.....	10526 66
38	Jay .....	6483	1228 23	9918 99	2631 73	.....	13778 95
39	Jefferson .....	11673	1087 95	17859 69	3125 08	3651 13	23723 85

## STATEMENT No. X—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Children in each Township, Town or City.	Congressional Township Revenue belonging to Township, Town or City.	Common School Revenue Appropriated to Township, Town or City.	Tuition Revenue from Local Taxation paid to Township since last Apportionment.	Revenue from Liquor Licenses paid to Township, Town, or City.	Total Tuition Revenue of Township, Town, or City.
40	Jennings.....	6004	\$462 23	\$9186 12	2971 63	200 00	12819 98
41	Johnson.....	6567	688 33	10039 86	4843 58	200 00	15771 77
42	Knox.....	9920	554 92	15177 60	1215 94	600 00	17548 46
43	Kosciusko.....	9236	979 10	14639 08	5065 53	.....	20673 71
44	Lagrange.....	5200	663 92	7956 00	5132 65	100 00	13852 57
45	Lake.....	5172	1422 79	7913 16	5056 30	.....	14392 25
46	Laporte.....	10996	2230 00	16807 05	6924 99	1650 00	27612 04
47	Lawrence.....	6569	662 52	10050 57	2676 49	200 00	13589 58
48	Madison.....	9249	1418 36	14150 97	3902 35	400 00	19871 68
49	Marion.....	31932	961 54	48855 96	9068 43	6800 00	65685 93
50	Marshall.....	8287	900 00	12679 11	2580 10	.....	16159 21
51	Martin.....	4874	873 96	7557 32	539 49	.....	8970 77
52	Miami.....	8268	828 11	12650 04	5179 67	600 00	19257 82
53	Montroe.....	5589	1733 02	8551 17	3548 25	.....	13832 44
54	Montgomery.....	9235	1030 19	14129 55	5355 32	200 00	20715 06
55	Morgan.....	6695	1109 40	10258 65	6774 65	100 00	18242 70
56	Newton.....	2851	659 35	4362 03	3927 57	300 00	9248 95
57	Noble.....	7787	500 66	11914 11	2487 53	1400 00	16302 30
58	Ohio.....	1867	345 32	2856 51	544 29	100 00	3846 12
59	Orange.....	5317	599 82	8135 01	1523 50	.....	10258 33
60	Owen.....	6040	764 93	9641 19	2945 33	.....	13351 45
61	Parke.....	6754	1895 24	10933 62	12228 37	100 00	21557 23
62	Perry.....	6685	751 26	10228 05	806 47	.....	11735 78
63	Pike.....	5822	375 80	8907 66	1011 52	.....	10294 98
64	Porter.....	6231	1824 94	9552 82	5834 66	500 00	17712 42
65	Posey.....	8382	1442 14	12824 46	1868 30	200 00	16334 90
66	Pulaski.....	3615	665 87	5530 95	37 36	900 00	7134 18
67	Putnam.....	7892	1169 70	12148 20	8051 44	400 00	21769 34
68	Randolph.....	9144	1880 39	13990 32	8915 72	.....	24786 43
69	Ripley.....	8146	1313 74	12463 38	65 68	.....	13842 80
70	Rush.....	6147	1266 45	9404 91	10691 15	100 00	21462 51
71	Scott.....	3023	311 35	4625 19	458 31	.....	5394 85
72	Shelby.....	8311	.....	13492 09	7214 25	.....	20706 34
73	Spencer.....	9227	1529 14	14117 31	1841 46	550 00	18037 91
74	Starke.....	1930	470 49	2952 90	967 41	100 00	4490 80
75	Steuben.....	5107	448 80	7813 71	1332 26	300 00	9894 77
76	St. Joseph.....	9827	821 86	15035 31	3949 09	.....	19806 26
77	Sullivan.....	7717	618 45	11807 01	3554 66	100 00	16080 12
78	Switzerland.....	4686	544 97	7169 58	164 55	.....	7879 10
79	Tippecanoe.....	13938	1022 51	21325 14	15361 33	1115 04	38824 07
80	Tipton.....	5298	1779 50	8105 94	1560 92	.....	11446 36
81	Union.....	2545	1462 59	3893 85	3915 31	.....	9271 75
82	Vanderburgh.....	16682	734 84	25517 34	1560 00	1827 38	29729 56
83	Vermillion.....	3976	895 31	5918 04	4780 78	100 00	11694 13
84	Vigo.....	14049	2570 54	21494 97	8580 39	900 00	33545 90
85	Wabash.....	9106	1144 02	13932 18	7025 59	.....	22101 79
86	Warren.....	3881	1507 54	5922 63	7236 19	200 00	14866 36
87	Warrick.....	7840	715 60	11995 20	2270 64	.....	14981 44
88	Washington.....	6819	1698 72	10433 07	2114 89	100 00	14346 68
89	Wayne.....	13055	.....	22534 29	12009 82	.....	34544 11
90	Wells.....	6103	514 96	9937 59	541 20	200 00	10593 75
91	White.....	4614	1450 67	7059 42	2996 23	600 00	12106 42
92	Whitley.....	5909	1006 94	9121 25	804 39	400 00	11332 58
Totals.....		695066	\$93979 48	\$1070238 06	\$360153 22	\$43393 55	\$ 567764 31



## STATEMENT No. XI.

Footings of the County Superintendents' Reports, showing the number of Teachers licensed during the year ending with the last week in May, 1877.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Males					Females					Total No. Teachers licensed.	No. Applicants rejected.	No. licenses revoked.
		No. licensed for 24 months.	No. licensed for 18 months.	No. licensed for 12 months.	No. licensed for 6 months.	Total No. Males licensed.	No. licensed for 24 months.	No. licensed for 18 months.	No. licensed for 12 months.	No. licensed for 6 months.	Total No. Females licensed.			
1	Adams.....	4	8	17	18	47	2	3	7	15	27	74	75	1
2	Allen.....	21	40	70	20	151	20	22	43	10	95	246	215	2
3	Bartholomew.....	22	23	36	23	104	13	11	19	17	60	164	45	1
4	Benton.....	5	13	17	15	50	4	10	17	34	65	115	35	
5	Blackford.....	4	19	10	4	37	3	5	3	2	13	50	3	
6	Boone.....	33	46	45	28	152	12	10	20	21	63	215	14	2
7	Brown.....	5	26	15	17	57	.....	2	5	.....	7	64	75	1
8	Carroll.....	11	17	33	41	102	8	9	16	21	54	156	98	1
9	Cass.....	15	22	50	44	131	5	15	28	41	89	220	118	2
10	Clarke.....	5	12	25	37	79	5	3	11	26	45	124	69	
11	Clay.....	15	20	37	49	121	5	9	16	14	44	165	51	
12	Clinton.....	17	21	31	20	89	.....	11	27	20	58	147	46	
13	Crawford.....	3	12	30	18	63	2	2	13	5	22	85	30	
14	Daviess.....	15	26	23	20	84	6	3	6	4	19	103	29	
15	Dearborn.....	6	14	25	9	54	4	5	18	11	38	92	37	
16	Decatur.....	25	19	17	6	67	22	18	15	7	62	129	15	
17	DeKalb.....	9	27	42	31	99	3	16	38	71	128	227	57	1
18	Delaware.....	13	16	35	45	109	8	8	20	27	63	172	42	1
19	Dubois.....	4	14	15	22	55	2	5	8	17	32	87	29	
20	Elkhart.....	12	12	28	67	119	8	8	26	79	121	240	165	2
21	Fayette.....	4	12	12	18	46	1	6	16	34	57	103	80	
22	Floyd.....	12	14	10	7	43	4	3	21	25	53	96	26	
23	Fountain.....	18	21	20	15	74	5	3	13	14	35	109	32	
24	Franklin.....	14	4	17	14	49	10	.....	13	11	34	83	27	
25	Fullerton.....	20	20	23	26	89	7	12	27	34	80	169	37	
26	Gilson.....	2	4	17	50	82	.....	.....	14	32	46	128	8	
27	Grant.....	24	25	22	17	88	6	14	13	9	42	130	23	
28	Greene.....	33	34	27	25	119	3	8	18	12	41	160	75	1
29	Hamilton.....	13	25	41	42	121	2	12	34	32	80	201	74	
30	Hancock.....	6	30	36	34	106	.....	11	12	17	40	146	19	1
31	Harrison.....	14	27	29	16	86	7	11	23	2	43	126	47	
32	Hendricks.....	17	26	42	9	94	1	13	21	18	53	117	67	
33	Herry.....	11	11	34	43	102	3	.....	18	36	77	159	4	
34	Howard.....	24	27	22	8	81	8	16	14	15	53	134	165	
35	Huntington.....	15	32	27	26	100	7	7	16	11	41	141	27	1
36	Jackson.....	4	11	26	24	65	1	10	18	3	27	92	28	
37	Jasper.....	7	14	16	6	45	8	12	18	5	43	88	66	
38	Jay.....	11	20	40	27	98	1	9	17	9	36	104	50	
39	Jefferson.....	24	22	18	6	70	29	23	18	2	73	143	15	
40	Jennings.....	18	24	23	27	92	16	9	24	18	61	153	12	
41	Johnson.....	21	16	13	2	52	10	11	8	1	30	82	20	
42	Knox.....	16	20	21	8	65	6	13	12	14	45	110	55	
43	Kosciusko.....	19	17	30	26	92	5	18	23	54	100	192	75	1
44	Lagrange.....	8	23	40	33	104	1	14	50	50	115	219	94	

## STATEMENT No. XI—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Males					Females					Teachers		
		No. licensed for 24 months.	No. licensed for 18 months.	No. licensed for 12 months.	No. licensed for 6 months.	Total No. Males li- censed.	No. licensed for 24 months.	No. licensed for 18 months.	No. licensed for 12 months.	No. licensed for 6 months.	Total No. Females li- censed.	Whole No. Teachers licensed.	No. Applicants re- jected.	No. licenses revoked.
45	Lake .....	15	24	21	25	85	8	14	27	37	86	171	43	
46	Laporte .....	5	9	30	16	60	7	13	35	86	141	201	47	
47	Lawrence .....	20	15	17	8	60	9	20	20	2	51	111	35	
48	Madison .....	27	8	51	95	181	4	.....	4	28	36	217	251	
49	Marion .....	6	25	47	15	93	5	11	30	16	62	155	88	1
50	Marshall .....	6	18	36	44	104	.....	5	24	38	67	171	68	
51	Martin .....	17	12	13	14	56	2	2	5	6	15	71	105	
52	Miami .....	25	25	36	33	119	11	19	20	16	66	185	12	2
53	Monroe .....	13	3	14	22	52	6	9	17	25	57	109	64	
54	Montgomery .....	18	45	59	16	138	8	24	52	34	118	256	33	1
55	Morgan .....	44	35	24	16	119	18	23	10	3	54	173	23	
56	Newton .....	6	5	11	25	47	3	1	2	25	31	78	31	
57	Noble .....	8	11	35	62	116	4	19	48	97	168	284	90	
58	Ohio .....	7	2	12	11	32	4	5	1	11	21	53	33	
59	Orange .....	12	10	31	21	74	2	4	3	9	18	92	45	
60	Owen .....	28	14	22	35	99	5	9	16	15	45	144	20	
61	Parke .....	39	15	24	50	128	11	11	7	31	60	188	90	
62	Perry .....	21	24	31	31	107	7	7	15	13	42	149	39	
63	Pike .....	17	16	7	3	43	2	2	1	11	16	59	18	
64	Porter .....	3	8	10	50	71	5	4	11	82	102	173	121	
65	Posey .....	33	17	12	12	74	9	18	6	6	39	113	25	
66	Pulaski .....	14	14	22	24	74	7	5	16	24	52	126	23	4
67	Putnam .....	8	26	37	30	101	6	12	26	22	66	167	38	
68	Randolph .....	24	37	57	35	153	6	17	31	24	78	231	44	
69	Ripley .....	42	35	37	16	130	6	6	9	7	28	158	38	
70	Rush .....	14	18	40	41	113	6	8	20	28	62	175	92	
71	Scott .....	9	9	13	19	50	4	3	4	10	21	71	18	
72	Shelby .....	21	36	42	60	159	7	16	19	27	69	228	98	
73	Spencer .....	33	14	23	18	88	19	18	16	21	74	162	27	
74	Starke .....	4	15	15	20	54	.....	3	4	25	32	86	8	
75	Steuben .....	4	16	21	33	74	1	9	42	44	96	170	145	
76	St. Joseph .....	13	14	38	59	124	6	15	38	74	133	257	80	
77	Sullivan .....	8	20	44	14	86	3	9	23	22	57	143	53	
78	Switzerland .....	16	22	14	29	81	10	10	9	13	42	123	38	
79	Tippecanoe .....	17	22	27	38	104	19	11	28	49	107	211	52	
80	Tipton .....	8	20	28	13	69	.....	4	4	1	9	78	20	1
81	Union .....	5	2	11	16	34	2	7	8	13	30	64	22	
82	Vanderburgh .....	7	9	19	18	53	16	28	38	44	126	179	62	
83	Vermillion .....	6	3	14	19	42	4	2	11	19	36	78	32	
84	Vigo .....	25	22	58	8	113	13	23	62	16	114	227	.....	
85	Wabash .....	22	37	58	31	148	9	21	33	25	88	236	68	1
86	Warren .....	10	12	19	15	56	4	3	20	36	63	119	50	1
87	Warrick .....	23	18	30	33	104	7	11	12	15	45	149	50	
88	Washington .....	14	17	47	29	107	3	6	6	13	28	135	21	2
89	Wayne .....	22	19	25	27	93	13	32	31	32	108	201	85	
90	Wells .....	7	15	33	9	64	1	16	42	18	77	141	36	
91	White .....	14	25	53	55	147	9	7	38	49	103	250	80	
92	Whitley .....	52	26	23	18	119	30	11	19	15	75	194	34	2
Total .....		1411	1735	2608	2377	8131	608	943	1776	2177	5504	18635	4906	35

## STATEMENT No. XII.

Showing Number of County Institutes held in each County during the year ending June 1st, 1877, together with other items indicated by the heading of the several columns.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number County Institutes held.	WHERE HELD.	No. ATTENDING.			Length of Session in Days.	No. of Public or Evening Lectures.	Amount Drawn from County Treasury for Institute.	Total Cost of Institute.	No. Township Institutes over which the County Supt. has presided.	No. Township Institutes over which the Co. Supt. has not presided.	No. Townships organizing Teachers' Associations.
				Males.	Females.	Total.							
1	Adams.....	1	Decatur.....	50	43	93	5	5	\$50 00	\$100 00	18	38	.....
2	Allen.....	1	Fort Wayne.....	147	190	337	5	4	50 00	50 00	19	46	5
3	Bartholomew.....	1	Columbus.....	78	57	135	5	3	50 00	62 00	1	98	.....
4	Benton.....	1	Fowler.....	60	75	135	5	3	50 00	50 00	5	15	.....
5	Blackford.....	1	Hartford City.....	25	16	41	5	1	50 00	50 00	.....	3	.....
6	Boone.....	1	L. banon.....	54	35	89	5	3	50 00	100 00	11	37	.....
7	Brown.....	1	Nashville.....	53	17	70	5	4	50 00	67 00	5	21	.....
8	Carroll.....	1	Delphi.....	59	22	81	5	2	50 00	61 25	3	7	.....
9	Cass.....	1	Logansport.....	80	62	142	5	2	50 00	140 00	12	30	.....
10	Clark.....	1	Jeffersonville.....	44	32	76	5	4	50 00	60 00	.....	80	12
11	Clay.....	1	Brazil.....	76	42	118	5	4	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
12	Clinton.....	1	Frankfort.....	59	39	98	5	2	50 00	59 50	.....	.....	.....
13	Crawford.....	1	Marengo.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
14	Daviess.....	1	Washington.....	34	49	83	5	3	50 00	70 00	4	6	.....
15	Dearborn.....	1	Lawrence-burgh.....	59	58	117	5	3	50 00	100 00	4	.....	13
16	Decatur.....	1	Greensburg.....	65	60	125	5	2	50 00	50 00	7	42	9
17	DeKalb.....	1	Auburn.....	122	108	230	5	3	50 00	83 00	23	40	.....
18	Delaware.....	1	Muncie.....	93	82	175	6	2	50 00	65 00	16	.....	.....
19	Dubois.....	1	Jasper.....	55	30	85	5	1	50 00	50 00	8	4	.....
20	Elkhart.....	1	Goshen.....	100	120	220	5	4	50 00	80 00	22	90	.....
21	Fayette.....	1	Connersville.....	50	44	94	5	4	50 00	97 00	18	33	2
22	Floyd.....	1	New Albany.....	58	57	115	5	3	50 00	32 00	2	.....	.....
23	Fountain.....	1	Covington.....	58	25	83	5	4	50 00	90 00	8	33	.....
24	Franklin.....	1	Brookville.....	63	30	93	5	3	50 00	52 50	3	.....	.....
25	Fulton.....	1	Rochester.....	99	84	183	5	3	50 00	55 30	4	28	.....
26	Gibson.....	1	Fort Branch.....	74	42	116	20	.....	50 00	50 00	16	19	.....
27	Graut.....	1	Marion.....	130	80	210	5	3	50 00	70 00	7	30	.....
28	Green.....	1	.....	99	33	132	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....
29	Hamilton.....	1	Noblesville.....	112	88	200	5	3	50 00	80 00	4	4	.....
30	Hancock.....	1	Greenfield.....	109	73	182	5	3	50 00	60 00	23	22	9
31	Harrison.....	1	Corydon.....	84	70	154	5	2	50 00	50 00	13	52	13
32	Hendricks.....	1	Danville.....	99	57	156	5	2	50 00	54 00	17	37	11
33	Henry.....	1	Spiceland.....	51	47	98	5	1	50 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....
34	Howard.....	1	Kokomo.....	93	60	153	5	2	50 00	75 00	12	45	.....

## STATEMENT No. XII—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number County Institutes held.	WHERE HELD.	No. ATTENDING.			Length of Session in Days.	No. of Public or Evening Lectures.	Amount Drawn from County Treasury for Institute.	Total Cost of Institute.	No. Township Institutes over which the County Supt. has presided.			No. Township Institutes over which the Co. Supt. has not presided.			No. Townships organizing Teachers' Associations.
				Males.	Females.	Total.											
35	Huntington	1	Huntington	55	20	75	5	3	\$50 00	\$45 00	12	26	.....				
36	Jackson	1	Brownstown	55	50	105	5	4	50 00	77 50	10	46	.....				
37	Jasper	1	Rensselaer	49	50	99	5	2	50 00	45 00	13	41	1				
38	Jay	1	Portland	65	45	110	5	2	50 00	39 65	14	51	.....				
39	Jefferson	1	Madison	49	98	147	5	2	50 00	56 00	.....	16	38				
40	Jennings	1	North Vernon	109	52	161	5	4	50 00	44 00	16	25	11				
41	Johnson	1	Franklin	45	35	80	5	4	50 00	61 00	16	18	8				
42	Knox	1	Vincennes	68	50	118	5	3	50 00	46 00	12	13	.....				
43	Kosciusko	1	Warsaw	105	105	210	5	2	50 00	50 00	16	68	1				
44	Lagerange	1	Lagerange	77	77	154	5	3	50 00	50 00	.....						
45	Lake	1	Crown Point	112	109	221	5	2	50 00	43 50	5	21	.....				
46	Laporte	1	Laporte	55	116	171	5	3	50 00	57 00	1	.....					
47	Lawrence	1	Bedford	70	50	120	5	2	50 00	50 00	16	26	.....				
48	Madison	1	Anderson	110	43	153	5	3	50 00	89 25	11	43	.....				
49	Marion	1	Indianapolis	65	68	133	5	1	70 00	136 00	18	51	.....				
50	Marshall	1	Plymouth	64	37	101	5	3	50 00	50 00	10	29	.....				
51	Martin	1	Logansport	60	35	95	5	4	50 00	65 00	.....						
52	Miami	1	Peru	60	63	123	5	2	50 00	63 00	8	20	.....				
53	Monroe	1	Bloomington	56	58	114	5	3	50 00	50 00	12	25	.....				
54	Montgomery	1	Waveland	95	52	147	5	3	50 00	100 00	12	24	2				
55	Morgan	1	Martinsville	69	50	119	5	2	50 00	50 00	7	26	9				
56	Newton	1	Kentland	61	42	103	5	2	50 00	50 00	5	8	.....				
57	Noble	1	Wawaka	71	91	162	5	3	50 00	58 00	.....						
58	Ohio	1	Rising Sun	40	43	83	5	.....	50 00	65 00	7	4	.....				
59	Orange	1	Paoli	71	21	92	5	3	50 00	70 00	17	30	.....				
60	Owen	1	Spencer	70	37	107	5	2	50 00	50 00	7	45	.....				
61	Parke	1	Bloomington	78	48	126	5	5	50 00	27 10	.....						
62	Perry	1	Tell City	70	55	125	5	3	50 00	90 00	7	30	.....				
63	Pike	1	Petersburg	45	21	66	.....	3	50 00	50 00	1	1	.....				
64	Porter	1	Valparaiso	24	62	86	5	2	50 00	55 00	.....						
65	Posey	1	Mr. Vernon	58	33	91	5	.....	50 00	50 00	5	60	.....				
66	Pulaski	1	Winamac	26	39	65	5	.....	50 00	50 00	2	39	.....				
67	Putnam	1	Greencastle	125	125	250	5	.....	50 00	42 00	2	11	.....				
68	Randolph	1	Winchester	81	41	122	5	5	50 00	149 20	6	30	2				
69	Ripley	1	Versailles	100	22	122	5	3	50 00	45 00	12	50	.....				
70	Rush	1	Rushville	54	49	103	5	2	50 00	50 00	1	.....					
71	Scott	1	Scottsburg	29	30	59	5	2	50 00	63 20	8	18	.....				
72	Shelby	1	Shelbyville	100	55	155	5	1	50 00	50 00	15	41	.....				
73	Spencer	1	Grandview	12	9	21	5	.....	.....	.....	9	30	2				
74	Starke	1	Knox	37	20	57	5	5	50 00	50 00	6	14	.....				
75	Steuben	1	Anzola	133	154	287	5	5	50 00	50 00	.....	93	.....				
76	St. Joseph	1	South Bend	46	48	94	5	1	50 00	147 50	14	.....					
77	Sullivan	1	Sullivan	80	80	160	5	1	50 00	75 00	7	2	9				
78	Switzerland	1	Vevay	92	113	205	5	1	50 00	50 00	15	15	.....				
79	Tippecanoe	1	Lafayette	87	88	175	5	4	50 00	150 00	.....						
80	Tipton	1	Tipton	72	13	85	5	4	50 00	50 00	20	21	.....				
81	Union	1	Liberty	30	31	61	5	3	50 00	60 00	23	.....					
82	Vanderburgh	1	Evansville	46	117	163	5	.....	50 00	50 00	3	.....					
83	Vermillion	1	Newport	19	24	43	5	.....	50 00	75 00	5	21	.....				
84	Vigo	1	Terre Haute	88	101	189	5	.....	50 00	50 00	2	.....					
85	Wabash	1	Wabash	114	107	221	5	3	50 00	84 00	7	14	.....				
86	Warren	1	Williamsport	50	55	105	5	4	50 00	70 00	8	4	.....				
87	Warwick	1	Boonville	86	44	130	5	1	50 00	80 00	10	36	.....				
88	Washington	1	Salmon	107	35	142	5	5	50 00	52 50	13	39	13				
89	Wayne	1	Centerville	69	91	160	5	6	50 00	172 00	29	68	.....				
90	Wells	1	Buffton	50	46	96	5	2	50 00	50 00	9	12	2				
91	White	1	Monticello	108	70	178	5	3	50 00	91 00	9	40	.....				
92	Whitley	1	.....	95	74	169	6	4	50 00	50 00	10	26	10				
Total		92	.....	6509	7315	11824	462	236	\$4520 00	\$5967 45	788	2229	184				

# STATEMENT No. XIII.

Showing the Number of Private Normal Institutes held in each County for the Year ending June 1st, 1877, together with other items indicated by the headings of the several columns.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Normal Institutes.	WHERE HELD.	Date of Commencement.	BY WHOM SUPERINTENDED.	ENROLLMENT.			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		Length of Session in Weeks.	Tuition Charged per Week.	No. of Evening Lectures.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			
1	Adams .....	1	Decatur .....	1876.	W. M. Walters and J. R. Allen.....	23	21	44	22	18	4	1 00	6
2	Allen.....	1	New Haven .....	August 5.....	L. W. Dillman and J. P. Sharkey.....	13	32	45	10	28	6	1 00	2
3	Bartholomew .....	2	Columbus .....	July 10.....	A. W. Graham.....	18	16	34	18	16	5	1 25	0
4	Benton .....	1	Bursville.....	July 10.....	W. T. Strickland.....	16	14	30	15	12	6	1 00	6
5	Blackford.....	1	Oxford.....	July 16.....	G. W. Burr .....	10	15	25	8	12	1	1 00	6
6	Boone.....	4	Janestown.....	June 18.....	D. H. Heckathorn.....	45	55	100	30	50	6	75c to \$1	8
7	Brown.....	2	Jachanon .....	July 3.....	N. Bryant.....	39	39	78	29	29	5	55	14
8	Carroll.....	1	Zionsville .....	July 20.....	A. E. Buckley.....	48	31	79	38	20	5	1 00	7
9	Cass .....	1	Thornstown .....	May 18.....	W. T. Cathcart.....	35	40	75	26	34	23	1 00	.....
10	Clark .....	1	New Bellville .....	May 12.....	Levi F. Wilson.....	28	22	50	28	22	4	1 00	2
11	Clay.....	1	Canton.....	July 24.....	T. H. Britton .....	30	45	75	30	30	6	1 00	2
12	Clinton.....	1	Walton.....	April —.....	J. H. Neff.....	20	16	36	14	14	3	1 00	3
13	Crawford .....	1	Center Point .....	July 24.....	A. R. Julian and M. S. Wilkinson.....	20	20	40	14	14	12	1 00	2
14	Davies.....	1	Frankfort .....	July 24.....	R. G. Boone.....	20	16	36	14	14	3	1 00	3
15	Dearborn.....	1	Marango .....	May 14.....	John M. Johnson.....	20	20	40	14	14	12	1 00	2
16	Decatur.....	1	Washington.....	May 14.....	W. T. Fry.....	20	20	40	14	14	12	1 00	2



17	De Kalb.....	1	Watson.....	August 14.....	J. A. Barnes and D. M. Allen.....	43	46	89	40	41	81	2	10	50
18	Delaware.....	1	Mintie.....	July 10.....	O. M. Todd and A. W. Clancey.....	51	45	96				4	6	75
19	Dubois.....													
20	Elkhart.....	1	Goshen.....	August 8.....	Blunt and Mowry.....	75	65	140				5	8	80
21	Payette.....	1	Connersville.....	July 24.....	J. S. Gamble.....	37	40	77	33	29	62	4	5	1 00
22	Floyd.....													5
23	Fountain.....													3
24	Franklin.....													
25	Fulton.....													
26	Gibson.....													
27	Grant.....	1	Marion.....		T. D. Tharp.....	60	47	107	45	35	80	5	8	1 00
28	Greene.....		{ Noblesville.....	July 3.....	B. F. Owens.....	{	26	56	23	20	43	4	11	90
29	Hamilton.....	2	{ Westfield.....	July 10.....	A. P. Howe.....	30								0
30	Hancock.....	2	{ Greenfield.....	July 17.....	J. H. Burford.....	39	25	64	28	19	47	4	6	1 00
31	Harrison.....	1	{ Charlottesville.....	July 17.....	W. P. Smith.....	66	51	97	48	25	73	4	7	1 00
32	Hendricks.....	1	{ Corydon.....	July 24.....	Joseph P. Funk.....	36	36	72				6	4	87½
33	Henry.....	1	{ Clayton.....	April —.....	T. H. Dunn.....	30	30	60	25	25	50	4	12	1 00
34	Howard.....	2	{ Kokomo.....	July 25.....	McClain & Woody.....	36	32	68	33	23	56	5	6	1 00
35	Huntington.....	1	{ Russiawille.....	July 25.....	Freeman Cooper.....	55	29	84	42	23	65	4	5	1 00
36	Jackson.....	2	{ Huntington.....	July 28.....	F. M. Huff and L. E. Murray.....	26	9	35	22	8	30	2	6	85
37	Jasper.....		{ Clear Spring.....		L. C. Hottle.....	25	5							
38	Jay.....	1	{ Brownstown.....	July 17.....	J. L. Houchen.....	20		20		4	26	2	4	1 00
39	Jefferson.....	1	{ Portland.....	July 17.....	S. K. Bell.....	35	15	50	27	10	37	2	6	83½
40	Jennings.....		{ Haver.....	July 18.....	F. L. Morse.....	6	14	20	5	14	19	1	6	50
41	Johnson.....													
42	Knox.....													
43	Kosciusko.....	1	{ Warsaw.....	July —.....	W. L. Matthews.....	35	35	70				3	6	83½
44	Lagrange.....	2	{ Lagrange.....	August 7.....	S. D. Crane and E. F. Cosper.....								10	
45	Lake.....	1	{ Ontario.....	Sept. 4.....	R. Patch.....	39	36	75	25	28	53	5	6	80
46	Laporte.....	1	{ Crown Point.....	July 17.....	J. M. McAfee.....	25	31	66	20	20	40	2	6	1 00
47	Lawrence.....	1	{ Laporte.....	July 10.....	W. A. Hosmer.....	6	41	47	5	36	41	2	6	1 00
48	Madison.....	1	{ Bedford.....	July 18.....	Wm. B. Chrisler.....	31	43	74	25	36	61	3	5	1 00
49	Marion.....	1	{ Anderson.....	Jan. 19.....	R. J. Hamilton and J. N. Study.....	41	22	63				3	10	1 00
50	Marshall.....	1	{ Southport.....	April 10.....	W. S. Smith.....	15	15	30	15	15	30	2	10	70
51	Martin.....	1	{ Plymouth.....	July 17.....	W. E. Bailey and R. A. Chase.....	23	26	49	21	21	42	2	5	1 25
52	Miami.....	1	{ Mexico.....	July 20.....	W. Steele Ewing.....	54	45	99	48	40	88	2	4	1 00
53	Monroe.....	1	{ Bloomington.....	April 14.....	H. S. Hritz.....								6	
54	Montgomery.....	2	{ Waveland.....	March 13.....	M. E. Clodfelter.....	18	37	55	15	33	48	2	6	50
55	Morgan.....	1	{ Martinsville.....	July 24.....	Michael Seifer.....	14	26	40	12	20	32	3	5	1 00
56	Newton.....	1	{ Skelton, Ill.....	July 24.....	D. Kerr and B. T. Meiz.....	45	40	85	40	31	71	2	4	1 00
57	Noble.....	1	{ Albion.....	Sept. 4.....	M. C. Skinner and J. T. Johnston.....	33	49	82	25	42	67	2	5	71
58	Ohio.....													
59	Orange.....													

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Normal Institutes.	WHERE HELD.	Date of Commencement.	BY WHOM SUPERINTENDED.	ENROLLMENT.			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.			Length of Session in Weeks.	Tuition per Week.	No. of Evening Lectures.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
60	Owen.....	3	(Spencer..... Patricksburg..... Patricksburg..... Rockville..... Petersburg..... Winamac..... Putnam..... Randolph..... Ripley..... Rush..... Scott..... Shelby..... Spencer..... Starko..... Stenbach..... St. Joseph..... Sullivan..... Switzerland..... Tippecanoe..... Tipton..... Union..... Vanderburgh..... Vermillion..... Vigo..... Wabash.....	1876. April 16..... July 26..... May 15..... July 31..... July 31..... July 21..... July 11..... July 17..... July 10..... July 11..... July 31..... March 26..... ..... ..... July 19..... July 17..... ..... ..... ..... July 21..... July 23..... .....<										

86	Warren.....	1	Boonville.....	July 29.....	County Superintendent.....	30	15	45	25	10	35	2	4	75	.....
87	Warrick.....	1	Centerville.....	July 10.....	J. C. Macpherson.....	30	47	77	27	43	70	4	4	1 00	4
88	Washington.....	1	{ Bluffton.....	March 1.....	S. S. Roth.....	{ 13	17	30	10	15	25	3	8	75	18
89	Wayne.....	2	{ Ossian.....	July 24.....	B. F. Johnston.....	27	19	46	20	14	34	2	5	.....	.....
90	Wells.....	2	{ Monticello.....	July 17.....	J. S. Boyer and J. H. Owen.....	78	66	144	68	52	120	2	6	85	3
91	White.....	1	{ Burnettsville.....	July 17.....	W. Irwin and D. E. Hunter.....	21	14	35	18	12	30	3	6	1 00	0
92	Whitley.....	1	Columbia City.....	.....	Smith J. Hunt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		77	.....	.....	.....	1986	1804	3790	1334	1255	2589	190	439	39 75	188



# STATISTICAL TABLES.

1878.



# STATE ME

THIS STATEMENT is Compiled from the Reports of the County Superintendents  
 1. Number of Children enrolled in the Schools. 2. Average daily attendance  
 of Districts in which no Schools were Taught. 5. Total Number of Districts.  
 of Township Graded Schools. 9. Average length of School in Days. 10.

Number of Counties.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS ADMITTED INTO THE SCHOOLS WITHIN THE YEAR.									Average Daily Attendance of all Children in the Schools.
		White.			Colored.			Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	Adams.....	2000	1856	3856				2000	1856	3856	2262
2	Allen.....	5740	5237	10977	12	14	26	5752	5251	11003	6879
3	Bartholomew.....	2868	2554	5422	5	5	10	2873	2559	5432	3376
4	Benton.....	1565	1387	2952	1		1	1566	1387	2953	1747
5	Blackford.....	1248	982	2230				1248	982	2230	1360
6	Boone.....	3949	3662	7611	21	17	38	3970	3679	7649	4418
7	Brown.....	1519	1182	2701				1519	1182	2701	1587
8	Carroll.....	2858	2482	5340	6	2	8	2864	2484	5348	3592
9	Cass.....	3299	3039	6338	24	23	47	3323	3062	6385	4348
10	Clark.....	3062	2793	5855	191	205	396	3253	2998	6251	3785
11	Clay.....	3620	3205	6825	12	9	21	3632	3214	6846	3937
12	Clinton.....	2929	2456	5385	3	3	6	2932	2459	5391	3154
13	Crawford.....	1650	1538	3188				1650	1538	3188	1766
14	Daviess.....	2619	2294	4913	30	36	66	2649	2330	4979	2045
15	Dearborn.....	3266	3097	6363	6	12	18	3272	3109	6381	4201
16	Decatur.....	3033	2727	5760	22	13	35	3055	2740	5795	3216
17	DeKalb.....	3232	2763	5995	1		1	3233	2763	5996	3807
18	Delaware.....	3416	3017	6433	13	19	32	3429	3036	6465	3937
19	Dubois.....	2305	2069	4374	13	4	17	2318	2073	4391	2326
20	Elkhart.....	4800	4304	9104	1	2	3	4801	4306	9107	6060
21	Fayette.....	1373	1292	2665	16	18	34	1389	1310	2699	1748
22	Floyd.....	2407	2177	4584	175	150	325	2582	2327	4909	3386
23	Fountain.....	2803	2412	5215	5	7	12	2808	2419	5227	3312
24	Franklin.....	3026	2699	5725	3		3	3029	2699	5728	3074
25	Fulton.....	2246	1892	4138	3	2	5	2249	1894	4143	2421
26	Gibson.....	3212	2874	6086	158	116	274	3370	2990	6360	3795
27	Grant.....	3484	2953	6437	91	94	185	3575	3047	6622	4254
28	Greene.....	3704	3256	6960	25	16	41	3729	3272	7001	4852
29	Hamilton.....	3470	3178	6648	65	64	129	3535	3242	6777	4006
30	Hancock.....	2519	2085	4604	7	6	13	2526	2091	4617	2816
31	Harrison.....	3543	3029	6572	79	67	146	3622	3096	6718	3828
32	Hendricks.....	3251	2745	5996	28	25	53	3279	2770	6049	3884
33	Henry.....	3442	2952	6394	70	81	151	3512	3033	6545	4599
34	Howard.....	2847	2690	5537	65	70	135	2912	2760	5672	3510
35	Huntington.....	2969	2567	5536				2969	2567	5536	3739
36	Jackson.....	3244	2984	6228	52	45	97	3296	3029	6325	3471
37	Jasper.....	1448	1348	2796				1448	1348	2796	1706
38	Jay.....	2967	2483	5455	7	7	14	2974	2495	5469	3434
39	Jefferson.....	3220	2791	6011	119	110	229	3339	2901	6240	4335
40	Jennings.....	2253	2001	4254	75	64	139	2328	2065	4393	2821
41	Johnson.....	2740	2459	5199	35	38	73	2775	2497	5272	3363
42	Knox.....	3163	2820	5983	74	76	150	3237	2896	6133	3323
43	Kosciusko.....	4194	3527	7721	2	2	4	4196	3529	7725	5079
44	Lagrange.....	2515	2034	4549	1	1	2	2516	2035	4551	2241
45	Lake.....	2257	2063	4320				2257	2063	4320	2410



## STATEMENT No.

Number of Counties.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS ADMITTED INTO THE SCHOOLS WITHIN THE YEAR.									Average Daily Attendance of all Children in the Schools.
		White.			Colored.			Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
46	Laporte.....	3316	3299	6615	13	14	27	3329	3304	6633	4266
47	Lawrence.....	2726	1335	4061	41	43	84	2567	2378	4945	3002
48	Madison.....	4006	3354	7360	5	8	13	4011	3362	7373	4480
49	Marion.....	3006	8812	11818	639	708	1347	3685	9520	13205	12466
50	Marshall.....	3587	3099	6686				3587	3099	6686	4170
51	Martin.....	2041	1800	3841				2041	1800	3841	2153
52	Miami.....	3529	2828	6357				3529	2828	6357	4069
53	Monroe.....	2238	2261	4499	44	39	83	2282	2240	4522	2822
54	Montgomery.....	3650	3435	7085	28	34	62	3678	3469	7147	4714
55	Morgan.....	2864	2685	5549	4	3	7	2868	2690	5558	3431
56	Newtot.....	1251	1001	2252	8	13	22	1259	1074	2234	1589
57	Noble.....	3768	3450	7218	2	2	4	3770	3452	7222	4258
58	Ohio.....	844	797	1551	25	21	46	869	728	1597	1000
59	Orange.....	2139	1829	3968	40	34	74	2179	1863	4042	2586
60	Owen.....	2662	2274	4936	21	16	37	2683	2290	4973	3106
61	Parks.....	2044	2486	5430	27	24	51	2071	2510	4581	3477
62	Perry.....	2642	2103	4745	31	40	71	2673	2143	4816	2740
63	Pike.....	2454	2215	4669	3	2	5	2457	2217	4674	2429
64	Porter.....	2110	1922	4032	2	4	6	2112	1926	4038	2200
65	Posey.....	2866	2733	5599	112	120	232	2978	2853	5831	3522
66	Pulaski.....	1804	1288	3092				1804	1288	3092	1742
67	Putnam.....	3123	2962	6085	30	15	45	3153	2977	6130	3746
68	Randolph.....	4010	3433	7443	83	68	151	4093	3481	7574	4556
69	Ripley.....	2926	2444	5370	19	21	40	2945	2365	5310	3125
70	Rush.....	2779	2410	5189	76	59	135	2855	2469	5324	3534
71	Scott.....	1261	1117	2378				1261	1117	2378	1547
72	Shelby.....	3582	3007	6589	43	27	70	3625	3034	6659	3867
73	Spencer.....	3207	2807	6014	180	175	355	3387	3072	6459	3606
74	Starke.....	1007	729	1636				907	729	1636	1005
75	St. Joseph.....	3536	3385	6921	10	23	33	3546	3408	6954	4422
76	Steuben.....	2409	2214	4623				2409	2214	4623	3084
77	Sullivan.....	3204	2913	6117	22	17	39	3226	2930	6156	3855
78	Switzerland.....	2117	1921	4038	16	23	39	2133	1944	4077	2458
79	Tippecanoe.....	4539	4187	8726	23	13	36	4562	4200	8762	5367
80	Tipton.....	2464	2154	4618	3	1	4	2467	2155	4622	2529
81	Union.....	1101	937	2038	3		3	1104	937	2041	1229
82	Vanderburgh.....	3274	3301	6575	307	301	608	3581	3602	7183	5199
83	Vermillion.....	1379	1204	2583	1	2	3	1380	1206	2586	1195
84	Vigo.....	4861	4462	9323	170	162	332	5031	4624	9655	5662
85	Wabash.....	3678	3143	6821				3678	3143	6821	4661
86	Warren.....	1720	1481	3201	2		2	1722	1481	3203	1826
87	Warrick.....	3327	2741	6068	87	87	174	3414	2798	6212	3908
88	Washington.....	3104	2602	5706				3104	2602	5706	3474
89	Wayne.....	4190	4126	8316	132	161	293	4322	4287	8609	5587
90	Wells.....	2612	2134	4746				2612	2134	4746	3152
91	White.....	2057	1772	3829				2057	1772	3829	2423
92	Whitley.....	2584	2253	4837	14	12	26	2598	2265	4863	3444
Totals and Averages.....		267315	237739	505054	8794	3687	7481	271084	241477	512561	315893

## I — CONTINUED.

Number of Districts in which Schools were Taught.		Number of Districts in which No Schools were Taught.		Total Number of Districts.		Number of Colored Schools Taught within the year.		Number of District Graded Schools.		Number of Township Graded Schools.		Average Length of School Taught within the Year in Days.		NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN THE SCHOOLS.						AVERAGE COMPENSATION OF TEACHERS PER DAY.					
														White.			Colored.			In Townships.		In Towns.		In Cities.	
														Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
114	1	115	.....	7	.....	158	73	140	213	.....	.....	\$1 85	\$1 58	\$4 25	\$2 00	\$6 30	\$2 31								
96	.....	96	2	.....	.....	112	61	51	112	1	.....	1 85	1 72	3 34	2 00	.....	.....								
131	.....	131	.....	13	.....	119	128	28	156	.....	.....	2 09	1 90	2 97	2 09	3 75	2 13								
114	1	115	13	12	.....	152	95	235	330	7	11	2 33	2 17	3 25	1 75	5 33	2 76								
130	.....	130	.....	7	1	131	142	101	243	.....	.....	1 67	1 35	2 61	1 35	3 00	2 50								
82	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	103	63	26	89	.....	.....	1 89	1 52	3 31	1 85	.....	.....								
127	.....	127	.....	2	6	131	109	59	168	.....	.....	2 04	1 92	2 72	1 75	4 50	4 30								
89	.....	89	1	2	.....	138	61	60	121	1	.....	1 58	1 48	2 75	1 46	4 03	3 33								
126	.....	126	1	.....	6	129	99	86	185	.....	1	1 95	1 73	2 49	1 61	3 50	2 23								
112	.....	112	.....	.....	4	125	99	33	132	.....	.....	2 02	1 91	4 25	2 15	.....	.....								
62	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	134	49	34	83	.....	.....	1 87	1 76	3 29	2 25	.....	.....								
129	2	131	.....	2	.....	143	107	157	264	.....	.....	1 50	1 00	3 39	1 64	6 66	1 94								
30	.....	30	2	.....	.....	123	19	19	38	.....	.....	1 75	1 65	.....	.....	3 00	1 75								
94	.....	94	3	2	.....	93	79	21	100	.....	1	1 91	1 91	3 00	2 00	.....	.....								
105	.....	105	1	3	.....	115	82	35	117	1	.....	1 77	1 70	3 33	2 20	.....	.....								
131	.....	131	2	8	2	133	101	70	171	1	1	2 13	1 95	6 38	2 30	.....	.....								
89	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	134	82	32	114	.....	.....	1 68	1 57	3 02	1 78	.....	.....								
90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	98	69	25	94	.....	.....	2 17	1 93	3 75	2 00	.....	.....								
96	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	154	66	107	173	.....	.....	1 59	1 42	3 00	2 00	6 11	1 80								
84	3	87	3	.....	7	141	73	36	109	1	1	2 26	2 00	3 82	2 15	2 94	2 23								
77	.....	77	.....	5	.....	94	61	36	97	.....	.....	1 68	1 62	3 50	2 00	.....	.....								
135	1	136	1	4	.....	126	94	75	169	.....	.....	1 94	1 84	2 62	1 45	5 55	2 32								
134	.....	134	3	4	2	138	126	74	200	2	2	4 18	1 76	3 01	1 91	4 41	2 25								
109	.....	109	.....	4	2	132	98	22	120	.....	.....	1 78	1 56	2 75	1 37	.....	.....								
105	.....	105	.....	5	.....	140	84	49	133	2	.....	2 25	1 99	5 50	2 36	.....	.....								
49	.....	49	.....	3	.....	100	39	16	55	.....	.....	1 95	1 67	.....	.....	.....	.....								
122	.....	122	.....	6	.....	138	112	52	164	.....	.....	2 12	1 91	2 33	2 00	5 00	2 40								
126	2	128	7	9	1	126	114	74	188	2	.....	1 69	1 55	3 33	1 83	.....	.....								
43	1	44	.....	1	1	142	42	29	71	.....	.....	1 66	98	1 75	75	.....	.....								
105	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	145	93	123	216	.....	.....	1 67	1 47	4 79	1 98	3 03	2 03								
92	1	93	.....	2	2	153	86	128	214	.....	.....	1 51	91	3 62	1 37	.....	.....								
115	3	118	1	7	.....	117	84	42	126	1	.....	2 11	2 07	2 80	2 09	.....	.....								
74	.....	74	1	5	.....	120	59	34	93	1	.....	1 69	1 58	3 50	1 75	3 00	1 68								
133	.....	133	1	5	3	145	105	96	201	1	.....	2 22	2 06	2 75	2 12	4 40	2 65								
78	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	120	75	11	86	.....	.....	2 06	1 86	2 99	1 98	.....	.....								
40	1	41	.....	.....	.....	163	31	27	58	.....	.....	2 05	1 96	3 62	1 45	.....	.....								
53	1	54	4	.....	1	162	41	116	157	8	6	14	2 52	2 14	.....	4 38	2 40								
62	.....	62	.....	2	.....	141	51	25	76	.....	.....	2 47	2 36	3 37	2 19	.....	.....								
116	1	117	6	13	3	148	90	90	180	4	3	7	2 09	1 79	2 15	1 45	3 67	2 54							
138	2	140	.....	7	.....	134	109	60	169	.....	.....	2 08	1 88	3 11	1 69	3 78	2 28								
90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	143	76	58	134	.....	.....	2 06	1 93	3 34	1 74	.....	.....								
112	.....	112	3	4	2	117	97	36	133	2	.....	2 01	1 81	2 98	2 17	.....	.....								
126	.....	126	.....	3	.....	110	117	25	142	.....	.....	1 73	1 67	2 56	1 58	.....	.....								
107	2	109	4	6	2	141	95	143	238	1	2	3	2 19	1 92	3 28	2 01	3 69	2 21							
105	.....	105	.....	1	.....	131	102	106	208	.....	.....	1 80	1 01	.....	.....	.....	.....								
104	.....	104	.....	7	.....	111	73	51	124	.....	.....	1 89	1 81	2 67	1 86	.....	.....								
102	.....	102	.....	2	.....	140	92	99	191	.....	.....	1 60	1 28	3 17	1 67	.....	.....								
9346	34	9380	130	396	151	129	7977	5699	13676	62	43	105	\$1.91	\$1.69	\$3.09	\$1.83	\$1.06	\$2.29							



# STATEMENT No. II.

THIS STATEMENT is Compiled from the Reports of the County Superintendents for the Year ending August 31, 1878, and Exhibits, by Counties, the following facts: TUITION REVENUE—1. Amount on Hand at Last Report; 2. Amount since Received; 3. Amount Expended During the Year; 4. Amount on Hand at Date of this Report. SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE—5. Amount on Hand at Last Report; 6. Amount since Received; 7. Amount Expended During the Year; 8. Amount on Hand at Date of this Report.

ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE.												
Number.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.					ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE.					
		Amount Received in February, 1877.	Amount Received in June, 1877.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Revenue for Tuition.	Amount Expended Since September 1, 1877.	Amount Now on Hand.	Total.	Amount Expended Since September 1, 1877.	Amount Now on Hand.		
1	Adams.....	\$7991 36	\$2988 33	\$600 13	\$33805 94	\$17896 36	\$40039 58	\$9271 79	\$9086 49	\$13338 19	\$7538 99	\$6019 29
2	Allen.....	66068 69	46260 99	1355 11	133785 97	39910 65	63875 92	25282 60	43582 96	74865 56	37765 25	37100 31
3	Bartholomew.....	25132 67	17424 87	1350 31	66385 63	33519 03	22819 03	10190 13	22712 64	33202 77	24341 63	8861 14
4	Benton.....	12579 97	8451 65	2945 67	31912 67	21191 99	10750 68	7466 73	12973 19	20439 92	11015 04	9424 88
5	Blackford.....	5793 92	4919 07	620 39	14809 69	9419 29	5381 10	1655 93	6295 49	7861 42	4500 95	3360 47
6	Boone.....	22496 75	17389 19	1855 32	56812 91	36809 65	29003 26	9214 67	21033 19	39247 86	18770 69	11477 17
7	Brown.....	6876 67	5444 91	490 00	14619 99	11189 23	6139 76	1586 90	3399 08	4895 98	3808 45	1087 53
8	Carroll.....	17267 84	14429 49	173 28	48455 88	31801 64	16331 24	7502 62	24629 00	32131 62	22331 97	9799 65
9	Cass.....	28367 24	18710 87	1765 37	66554 97	33682 95	27292 02	15418 52	37691 01	63109 56	38141 08	14968 48
10	Clarke.....	26971 03	21605 01	1007 99	69178 85	42920 15	33208 70	12198 07	15191 57	27389 64	19246 08	8143 56
11	Clay.....	21737 60	14712 59	216 52	53869 01	35811 49	18054 52	6176 30	12336 36	18832 86	9987 82	8845 04
12	Clinton.....	22680 13	16705 09	938 39	53290 76	35114 98	29175 78	6150 21	24336 57	30786 78	18636 41	12150 37
13	Crawford.....	8022 02	6980 75	269 31	21034 70	13546 95	7487 75	1854 26	6178 45	8632 71	4933 04	3099 67
14	Daviess.....	13131 91	11253 17	389 19	31689 12	22592 38	12046 74	6391 64	7101 05	13697 69	8191 54	5501 15
15	Deaumont.....	31726 50	18278 06	1760 64	68382 06	39256 36	29325 50	3331 90	17315 22	29647 12	14461 51	6185 61
16	Deaumont.....	26138 62	17291 42	465 03	62861 94	37999 11	25252 83	15147 75	20718 06	35865 81	29481 99	6383 82
17	DeKalb.....	20518 65	11869 97	1753 52	41381 41	28550 17	15831 27	6655 04	23101 70	29756 74	25450 36	4306 38
18	Delaware.....	31542 23	19112 91	838 06	73233 19	40920 16	32313 33	29554 42	29099 42	50053 84	29103 08	21397 51
19	Dubois.....	15147 41	9816 58	2317 12	37138 15	21666 42	15413 73	4816 88	7389 10	12405 98	7222 11	5183 87
20	Elkhart.....	29022 51	17066 23	1365 85	79284 20	59781 30	28302 90	18547 01	30285 85	49532 86	31542 05	17990 81
21	Payette.....	4886 65	11884 18	1364 28	44933 05	22700 29	22232 76	8425 14	10686 04	19111 18	9043 94	10067 24



22	Floyd.....	24093 18	12259 73	13639 86	1049 39	51102 16	36584 80	14517 36	7208 17	18921 90	26130 07	17757 55	9575 88
23	Fountain.....	23825 50	10799 96	12682 28	1086 94	48491 08	31456 53	17038 15	10131 09	14129 21	24260 30	15701 92	5598 98
24	Franklin.....	21971 99	16619 70	125-6 81	2455 47	52894 91	30966 38	21928 58	3441 23	10013 24	13454 46	11514 49	3050 68
25	Fulton.....	14098 37	8046 05	6398 06	2435 47	36672 95	20751 31	9821 64	3238 58	7442 50	10676 17	8602 01	2074 16
26	Gibson.....	21744 02	16801 81	13025 11	1951 03	53521 97	32762 22	20759 75	1073 46	17743 83	19417 29	16146 70	4075 57
27	Grant.....	13145 30	11616 69	16109 50	864 12	47553 82	18063 57	18063 57	6677 59	17724 10	24401 69	15065 82	8889 87
28	Greene.....	13676 80	11416 24	15116 69	1727 80	47966 63	29777 17	18188 86	6055 08	15219 48	24414 56	16487 88	7743 90
29	Hamilton.....	18267 37	18783 30	19141 73	320 28	36512 38	38450 66	18061 92	4861 90	18535 35	22497 35	16406 37	6096 37
30	Hancock.....	15654 21	9416 08	9185 54	530 38	34786 31	232-7 50	11558 81	5686 64	12103 65	22790 29	12140 33	5669 96
31	Harrison.....	23256 90	11484 65	13363 92	2553 75	50789 92	29628 81	21160 41	4536 20	10448 38	14984 58	8382 60	6547 19
32	Hendricks.....	24844 04	16101 27	18955 36	497 93	60699 12	36374 60	23724 52	5181 31	17152 95	22534 26	1-676 97	6657 29
33	Henry.....	27221 03	17422 66	19857 02	878 84	63379 53	40276 54	25103 01	13573 20	18349 55	31622 75	20029 92	11592 83
34	Howard.....	15558 02	12266 65	14172 15	603 71	42606 01	28-94 08	14306 45	5122 66	21364 19	26516 98	17070 07	9446 78
35	Huntington.....	14990 40	11224 45	11905 24	212 07	38832 16	25915 81	12416 35	10221 81	19190 17	29411 85	15518 35	13889 63
36	Jackson.....	20139 20	14544 36	16178 37	2058 77	53020 70	31627 48	21363 22	7651 32	8972 83	16824 15	8367 78	8256 37
37	Jasper.....	123-5 78	8759 51	8345 03	1272 38	30702 70	20880 42	3822 28	5725 32	10192 59	15917 91	7427 06	8496 85
38	Jay.....	16077 02	10205 98	13432 08	610 53	40325 61	16228 28	16228 28	14635 65	24113 27	11528 33	12581 34	5143 89
39	Jefferson.....	30328 29	18102 86	22779 49	1110 89	72821 26	44206 12	28115 14	4833 03	38901 14	43232 17	45716 35	4143 89
40	Jennings.....	8-872 93	13131 46	8686 00	254 67	30445 06	23333 04	7112 02	6076 74	7026 55	13765 33	8000 90	5703 39
41	Johnson.....	26061 90	20674 69	16910 55	6397 69	61941 13	36886 27	27107 86	19826 00	18640 09	38-4-6 00	22528 28	17463 31
42	Knox.....	26195 67	19648 83	17061 44	1005 31	63911 25	37355 63	26555 62	7874 69	16736 00	24620 69	21977 42	6509 69
43	Kos lasko.....	21216 12	13499 13	20826 35	854 62	62286 22	39949 14	22337 08	7322 24	30197 13	37619 38	29242 93	8276 45
44	Lagrange.....	20540 91	10810 02	13270 10	982 07	4561 30	25754 40	19848 63	8564 21	15873 81	24438 02	16568 40	7375 64
45	Lake.....	16722 91	12216 25	14391 35	553 65	43884 16	26356 05	17683 53	108-8 90	13- 83 71	24252 61	17398 45	7575 62
46	Laporte.....	40917 78	23001 72	26177 75	649 24	90746 49	5-622 43	39124 06	10168 43	30726 68	40895 11	28111 65	2584 06
47	Lawrence.....	16832 39	9568 40	10078 63	4394 75	40874 17	16860 98	16860 98	4703 77	8217 75	12921 52	10433 25	2488 27
48	Nadison.....	2-946 36	17190 54	20072 29	782 51	61451 64	39216 99	22234 65	8035 26	22891 35	30-2-6 61	20416 57	10510 04
49	Marion.....	63077 02	66560 57	89943 06	2056 28	221637 60	168743 15	52894 45	66265 58	165240 74	139506 82	19366 39	57100 03
50	Marshall.....	23102 22	15485 05	14391 63	327 58	53395 16	32740 92	20504 99	5366 75	26380 85	26225 60	102461 37	6804 23
51	Martin.....	9958 66	6365 64	7226 90	1737 48	22288 68	16897 41	8391 27	2817 94	5484 79	8302 73	7126 64	1176 69
52	Miami.....	31645 16	14718 21	17152 81	3195 44	66711 61	38639 71	28071 50	7479 62	23532 27	31031 59	14631 62	11440 87
53	Monroe.....	13964 35	9169 64	13314 20	948 90	37397 09	25925 95	12071 14	4999 53	7709 48	12763 41	8778 67	3390 74
54	Montgomery.....	22613 47	17192 75	16705 78	2625 05	60167 36	36691 16	25476 18	7694 74	25826 65	31521 39	21595 19	9766 19
55	Morgan.....	23243 76	14698 71	16567 59	63 51	55565 28	33165 32	20399 96	6921 17	17630 30	24571 47	18018 31	6-53 16
56	New-ton.....	9677 36	9553 15	8635 37	329 06	28856 22	18491 63	29111 78	4876 54	13431 84	16343 62	41-55 28	41-55 28
57	Noble.....	20602 86	15540 01	15001 54	7806 15	54653 56	3-377 37	29276 19	8658 09	27830 86	36488 45	26289 31	102-9 24
58	Ohio.....	4716 32	3708 81	4019 27	471 13	12745 53	8637 19	4708 34	1250 17	5665 78	6855 45	4970 90	1885 05
59	Orange.....	11008 94	7785 80	9022 44	2088 70	22905 88	18744 44	11161 44	4141 10	6017 92	10159 02	6392 04	3106 98
60	Owell.....	12360 40	10635 19	12-97 11	1666 71	37169 91	24504 34	12665 11	4180 26	8336 82	12517 08	8781 19	3735 89
61	Parke.....	35607 41	20162 15	20855 88	236 27	76861 71	43390 92	33470 79	9876 54	16344 29	26229 83	108-0 49	108-0 49
62	Perry.....	12469 62	11184 50	1080 56	1986 56	42842 26	27290 42	15551 84	4881 81	10185 50	15-67 31	10063 20	4464 11
63	Pike.....	9421 50	4804 06	4804 06	831 26	29892 89	20629 90	8902 99	1-838 28	6213 69	8051 97	5574 48	2477 49
64	Porter.....	12927 60	15291 33	1038 27	1038 27	56108 23	28642 19	27466 04	5106 74	7413 01	12819 75	9548 79	3273 45
65	P-use.....	16482 46	15978 62	2972 85	2972 85	56338 54	35659 72	20678 82	4530 01	16354 92	20884 95	12827 70	8067 23
66	Pulaski.....	5852 26	6290 73	2115 92	2115 92	21117 83	13072 57	7445 26	5026 43	10020 63	15047 06	8690 75	63-6 46
67	Putnam.....	18270 79	20344 25	384 47	65343 25	38567 98	25575 25	7792 16	17171 38	24963 54	12466 98	12-16 56	12-16 56
68	Randolph.....	3-026 89	18388 19	221-33 41	379 51	72918 70	41299 27	31628 73	12690 40	22313 18	35003 58	22399 63	12663 95
69	Ripley.....	15680 43	10881 92	13904 48	654 18	41101 01	27346 12	13754 89	4187 10	10038 07	14245 17	8739 21	5445 96
70	Rush.....	24321 87	15924 92	13749 92	5427 30	39023 54	38054 38	17563 09	12520 18	12520 18	23873 27	15746 20	14586 24
71	Scott.....	5735 41	4409 36	5317 21	178 34	15640 32	10112 67	5527 65	3582 12	4196 99	7779 11	4661 42	3317 69

## STATEMENT No. II—Continued.

## ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.

NAMES  
OF COUNTIES.Amount on Hand Sep-  
tember 1, 1877.Amount Received in  
February, 1878.Amount Received in  
June, 1878.

Miscellaneous Receipts.

Total Revenue for Tui-  
tion.Amount Expended Since  
September 1, 1877.

Amount Now on Hand.

Amount on Hand Sep-  
tember 1, 1877.

Amount Since Received.

Total.

Amount Expended Since  
September 1, 1877.

Amount Now on Hand.

72	Shelby.....	\$28,251.55	\$15,501.46	\$16,131.92	\$5,866.34	\$66,834.12	\$1,413.50	\$197,874.87	\$20,650.52	\$19,140.02	\$1,614.95	\$247,078.75	\$21,585.91	\$19,141.80	\$20,419.52
73	Spencer.....	2,383.17	1,642.81	450.43	1,039.97	6,073.10	1,312.01	32,207.85	2,405.55	2,405.55	1,204.88	2,206.45	19,829.91	48,151.51	12,891.32
74	Starke.....	5,032.28	3,350.89	3,211.25	97.59	1,351.02	77,709.66	1,110.62	4,901.39	4,901.39	4,808.05	3,729.17	48,151.51	30,735.36	1,008.02
75	St. Joseph.....	3,903.17	1,510.99	1,624.15	2,923.97	77,709.66	1,110.62	1,110.62	3,367.69	3,367.69	2,132.51	4,682.48	18,135.19	18,135.19	5,026.45
76	Steuben.....	1,493.52	8,416.75	9,336.79	974.92	33,731.98	1,067.07	1,067.07	1,109.91	1,109.91	4,797.77	18,361.91	8,187.17	8,187.17	5,307.81
77	Sullivan.....	17,942.61	1,112.84	15,370.01	.....	17,437.54	9,934.73	9,934.73	8,800.24	8,800.24	9,934.73	13,791.98	7,611.45	7,611.45	4,456.27
78	Switzerland.....	11,509.02	6,911.91	8,304.19	386.97	27,179.12	73,992.43	16,162.82	10,710.30	10,710.30	9,200.19	86,100.21	41,701.70	41,701.70	41,695.41
79	Tipton.....	6,162.66	3,762.21	3,329.06	17.84	11,112.17	3,325.93	21,092.94	12,163.99	12,163.99	1,351.97	16,811.01	9,526.10	9,526.10	7,154.91
80	Tippecanoe.....	12,722.29	8,196.75	11,677.12	660.76	3,325.93	15,363.05	6,962.46	9,662.46	9,662.46	18,511.45	76,419.82	51,835.73	51,835.73	2,166.09
81	Union.....	9,390.73	6,697.88	8,813.03	294.87	2,492.51	15,363.05	7,942.78	6,175.26	6,175.26	4,032.06	88,154.11	49,619.28	49,619.28	3,654.29
82	Vanderburgh.....	6,365.94	35,599.90	27,949.11	1,434.06	14,424.01	14,424.01	2,726.11	17,195.61	17,195.61	6,615.32	13,107.23	7,062.12	7,062.12	6,055.11
83	Vermillion.....	19,400.62	11,575.86	11,106.88	375.36	47,458.72	11,781.68	72,100.15	40,631.53	40,631.53	31,985.00	43,280.50	24,113.51	24,113.51	10,167.08
84	Vigo.....	1,833.80	2,958.11	3,129.12	763.65	11,781.68	6,892.52	42,709.08	26,253.11	26,253.11	17,922.61	47,179.15	34,507.33	34,507.33	12,671.82
85	Wabash.....	2,583.60	2,946.69	22,199.37	404.46	6,892.52	3,068.70	23,850.97	15,257.73	15,257.73	47,451.07	14,872.37	9,520.89	9,520.89	5,906.76
86	Warren.....	17,065.13	8,177.09	8,777.95	452.53	3,068.70	3,068.70	30,899.79	15,113.53	15,113.53	13,601.68	19,260.88	12,920.10	12,920.10	6,340.78
87	Warrick.....	17,179.94	14,722.63	13,907.70	212.65	4,004.32	4,004.32	20,899.79	15,113.53	15,113.53	45,661.55	10,681.01	6,177.46	6,177.46	4,841.13
88	Washington.....	17,181.81	10,411.13	12,925.66	1,875.39	41,526.99	2,631.75	2,631.75	15,185.24	15,185.24	19,921.52	57,933.28	41,116.47	41,116.47	16,276.81
89	Wayne.....	6,365.30	2,943.85	27,451.08	158.69	12,164.09	3,068.70	64,457.40	57,192.52	57,192.52	19,921.52	57,933.28	12,517.83	12,517.83	8,701.47
90	Wells.....	16,167.24	8,540.24	10,121.56	1,263.79	3,068.70	3,068.70	23,204.42	15,185.24	15,185.24	19,921.52	57,933.28	12,517.83	12,517.83	8,701.47
91	White.....	12,512.47	10,167.65	10,167.65	1,007.65	37,157.71	3,068.70	23,204.42	15,185.24	15,185.24	19,921.52	57,933.28	12,517.83	12,517.83	8,701.47
92	Whitley.....	15,133.78	10,206.03	10,167.65	1,118.20	3,068.70	3,068.70	23,204.42	15,185.24	15,185.24	19,921.52	57,933.28	12,517.83	12,517.83	8,701.47
	Total.....	\$2,060,008.94	\$1,253,161.76	\$1,432,752.67	\$413,141.50	\$1,978,744.87	\$20,650.52	\$19,140.02	\$1,614.95	\$247,078.75	\$21,585.91	\$19,141.80	\$20,419.52	\$21,585.91	\$20,419.52

# STATEMENT No. III.

THIS STATEMENT is compiled from the reports of County Superintendents for the year ending August 31, 1878, and shows the following facts, by counties, so far as reported: 1. Number and kind of school houses. 2. Value of school property, real and personal. 3. Estimated amount of special school tax levied. 4. Number of volumes in Township Libraries. 5. Number of volumes taken out of Libraries during the year. 6. Number of volumes added to Libraries. 7. Amount paid Trustees for managing educational matters. 8. Number of school houses built during the year. 9. Value of same. 10. Private schools. 11. Township institutes.

No. of Counties.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	No. of School Houses.				Estimated value of School Houses, including Grounds, Seats, etc.	Estimated value of School Apparatus, viz.: Globes, Maps, etc.	Total estimated value of School Property.	Total estimated Special School Tax.	No. of Volumes in Township Libraries.	No. of Volumes taken out during the year.	Volumes added to Libraries.	Amount paid Trustees for managing educational matters.	No. of School Houses erected during the year.	Value of School Houses erected during the year.	REPORT OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					No. of Township Institutes during the Year.		
		Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.											Total.	No. of Pupils admitted within the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average cost of Tuition per Pupil per Month.	No. of Private Schools taught in public, etc.		No. of Teachers.	
																						Male.	Female.
1	Adams	7	81	2	90	\$44375 00	\$1980 00	\$46355 00	\$8387 68	1965	428	.....	\$197 50	3	\$1400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	47			
2	Allen	39	148	1	188	\$40315 00	\$1810 00	\$348495 00	29898 95	3723	947	.....	1556 25	7	8740 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	73			
3	Bartholomew	52	49	101	101	129680 00	2990 00	132670 00	23650 00	2162	153	2	1474 51	4	10470 00	11	2	11	13	201			
4	Benton	2	75	77	41677 50	3540 00	45217 50	11292 87	478	57	.....	426 00	4	1765 00	4	1	3	4	93	94			
5	Blackford	8	41	44	28156 00	610 00	28760 00	6156 43	560	142	.....	262 18	3	1800 00	3	1	2	3	146	107			
6	Boone	43	92	135	98900 00	3575 00	102475 00	4500 00	1225	.....	.....	.....	845 00	3	5945 00	2	2	2	2	80			
7	Brown	.....	56	15	71	22800 00	765 00	23565 00	4220 00	1435	199	.....	657 00	4	1600 00	3	2	1	3	84			
8	Carroll	40	75	115	135790 00	3210 00	139000 00	22764 85	2422	375	3	717 50	8	10675 00	8	2	6	8	238	151			
9	Cass	2	25	95	122	253350 00	3120 00	256470 00	16525 00	3325	630	.....	720 00	9	11250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	71			
10	Clark	17	85	3	105	121564 00	2930 00	127494 00	17969 00	3034	678	12	1202 50	3	1800 00	6	1	5	6	218			
11	Clay	7	94	101	99120 00	2900 00	102020 00	3043 89	1653	331	6	1581 50	4	3400 00	14	7	10	17	413	289			
12	Clinton	24	78	102	101400 00	2825 00	104225 00	1804 00	1663	114	153	997 00	6	4630 00	7	7	7	7	71	23			
13	Crawford	1	60	6	67	29100 00	991 00	30091 90	5033 76	1919	439	2	444 75	4	1407 00	4	5	1	6	189	73		
14	Davies	1	104	105	46100 00	2520 00	48620 00	2323 59	1758	641	.....	335 00	6	2372 00	13	2	11	13	110	75			
15	Dearborn	5	36	59	100	107000 00	3900 00	111600 00	5075 50	1758	1134	.....	1033 25	6	1300 00	8	3	5	8	254	185		
16	Decatur	72	19	1	92	141435 00	3235 00	144670 00	10649 24	2378	583	.....	350 00	7	12949 99	2	3	3	5	8	90		
17	DeKalb	47	77	124	141750 00	3070 00	144820 00	15928 84	2298	509	2	363 55	7	5770 00	4	2	2	4	96	78			
18	Delaware	63	65	128	133940 00	2905 00	136145 00	20722 29	2690	711	.....	642 00	6	6020 00	2	2	2	2	70	67			
19	Dubois	2	85	4	85	39480 00	2440 00	41920 00	5050 00	3056	801	.....	942 00	7	2417 00	2	2	2	2	70	67		





48	Madison	27	107	1	135	106800	00	3110	00	109910	00	21518	72	2001	262	11	\$1611	00	6	\$6800	00	30	11	20	31	201	158	1	21	77		
49	Marion	52	188	...	140	108800	35	8291	00	109704	35	155066	00	30192	192412	5549	1860	00	8	27910	00	9	1	8	9	182	133	92	71	71		
50	Marshall	8	122	1	131	109250	00	2915	00	112165	00	7813	11	1420	207	5	730	00	4	4738	00	9	3	4	7	168	112	2	36	47		
51	Martin	1	71	4	82	109250	00	1100	00	112165	00	7813	11	1420	207	5	730	00	4	4738	00	9	3	4	7	168	112	2	36	47		
52	Miami	33	93	128	136700	00	2894	00	2894	00	133594	00	12408	50	2355	227	920	00	6	5445	00	10	6	8	14	196	265	2	61	55		
53	Monroe	12	75	8	90	109450	00	1115	00	93665	00	5891	20	2746	431	...	892	75	3	1516	00	2	2	2	4	45	28	89	64	55		
54	Montgomery	5	126	131	109900	00	2880	00	2880	00	172780	00	12497	05	5556	1371	1290	75	4	3650	00	13	4	9	13	219	126	1	45	39		
55	Morgan	21	86	110	77917	00	1852	00	1852	00	73769	00	17614	00	1494	454	75	1757	00	8	7200	00	4	2	4	45	35	...	...	40	...	
56	Morgan	1	62	63	52995	00	3720	00	3720	00	56715	00	10577	46	200	...	185	00	5	5405	00	2	1	1	2	53	34	1	00	19		
57	Newton	61	69	136	164400	00	2980	00	2980	00	6877	21	6877	21	1471	330	1	290	00	1	460	00	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	43	...	
58	Noble	1	29	30	35680	00	105	00	105	00	35785	00	5610	00	1322	112	1	290	00	1	460	00	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	12	...	
59	Orange	2	90	1	93	67800	00	2240	00	2240	00	70010	00	5445	00	3591	534	11	597	00	4	1616	00	5	4	3	7	202	149	1	23	46
60	Owen	2	104	106	75500	00	1720	00	1720	00	77220	00	7307	90	3406	583	7	855	75	2	800	00	8	2	6	8	87	57	80	67	...	
61	Parke	3	135	138	126028	00	3530	00	3530	00	129875	00	14611	89	2922	581	2	1368	75	3	1630	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
62	Perry	2	4	60	78070	00	2773	00	2773	00	80845	00	9121	00	1618	894	...	1049	00	11	3922	25	5	3	2	5	112	66	1	04	39	
63	Pike	1	90	91	42900	00	1739	00	1739	00	44650	00	3400	00	1943	308	3	782	50	3	1200	00	8	7	1	8	367	181	...	...	17	...
64	Porter	23	73	96	96900	00	2675	00	2675	00	99575	00	5369	91	882	110	...	239	00	3	1775	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
65	Posey	11	68	10	130400	00	3900	00	3900	00	133490	00	15889	32	2807	1382	...	607	50	4	2634	00	11	6	5	11	280	212	1	22	25	...
66	Pulaski	1	75	77	24722	00	1045	00	1045	00	26327	00	7253	74	1278	276	13	506	00	7	3300	00	8	3	5	8	248	169	90	43	...	
67	Putnam	9	126	135	143928	00	4177	00	4177	00	148105	00	13886	64	2233	651	...	1753	60	7	3300	00	8	3	5	8	248	169	90	43	...	
68	Randolph	41	90	131	142900	00	3529	00	3529	00	146420	00	23738	74	2165	512	...	915	25	7	6200	00	13	1	11	12	155	103	1	00	44	...
69	Ripley	28	73	110	64500	00	2225	00	2225	00	66725	00	4952	59	3400	689	...	587	50	1	750	00	3	1	2	3	63	53	81	55	...	...
70	Rush	6	96	105	91300	00	2800	00	2800	00	94100	00	8747	75	2992	776	10	1020	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Scott	3	46	40	21800	00	695	00	695	00	22405	00	4057	00	791	70	1	425	00	2	1000	00	19	7	13	20	572	335	77	28	...	...
72	Shelby	5	69	122	129400	00	3330	00	3330	00	132730	00	11519	02	1779	373	4	505	00	3	3195	00	12	1	11	12	279	201	3	22	61	...
73	Spencer	18	107	128	98441	15	3810	00	3810	00	102251	15	11430	00	2178	803	...	1640	00	6	10357	00	11	4	7	11	372	262	1	04	41	...
74	Starke	42	1	43	26800	00	1000	00	1000	00	27600	00	4574	00	609	125	...	282	75	5	3650	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	St. Joseph	30	85	115	25627	00	2751	00	2751	00	255875	00	25870	12	2219	437	10	891	75	9	10609	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Steuben	18	78	1	86700	00	2340	00	2340	00	88940	00	16386	28	2048	445	1	392	00	10	11500	00	2	1	2	3	65	55	1	22	39	...
77	Sullivan	28	91	119	78700	00	2430	00	2430	00	81139	00	10490	00	2364	231	...	733	35	2	1000	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Switzerland	14	12	42	76650	00	1600	00	1600	00	77650	00	1719	37	2260	5	...	263	08	1	1250	00	15	1	15	16	240	144	1	30	39	...
79	Tippcanoe	1	33	109	333090	00	10355	00	10355	00	333445	00	29632	00	1928	343	7	150	00	6	4380	00	17	10	7	17	45	30	2	00	88	...
80	Tipton	6	63	1	53300	00	912	50	912	50	54212	50	13213	39	572	104	...	55	00	4	2620	00	4	4	4	4	...	41	2	00	32	...
81	Union	6	35	41	43000	00	1160	00	1160	00	44160	00	3835	00	...	...	...	237	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Vanderburgh	26	41	2	69	542825	00	2595	00	515420	00	12000	00	2177	392	...	1158	00	4	5874	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Vermillion	5	57	62	55100	00	830	00	830	00	53550	00	3650	00	710	300	...	315	00	1	625	00	4	5	2	7	189	147	1	12	20	...
84	Vigo	18	97	1	116	292420	55	3850	00	293170	33	27275	00	1929	320	...	1625	20	5	2973	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Wabash	51	87	138	157700	00	5430	00	5430	00	163120	00	2416	05	2152	636	...	682	50	8	17050	00	3	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Warren	4	85	89	63550	00	2565	00	2565	00	66115	00	4808	53	954	128	70	985	25	1	1000	00	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Warrick	4	103	5	73375	00	1927	00	1927	00	79392	00	12177	16	2100	769	12	1350	00	3	3450	00	7	5	3	8	333	231	1	66	51	...
88	Washington	4	122	126	64475	00	905	00	905	00	63380	00	5772	58	4181	475	...	634	50	8	1150	00	15	7	10	17	353	271	1	81	63	...
89	Wayne	94	32	126	28570	00	1063	00	1063	00	295883	00	17375	98	13163	48589	240	1748	85	3	1900	00	6	4	6	10	71	46	1	00	91	...
90	Wells	12	83	104	66375	00	1085	00	1085	00	67460	00	4959	40	2461	490	1	720	50	4	12687	00	3	1	2	3	120	100	1	33	29	...
91	White	1	101	102	90200	00	1630	00	1630	00	91890	00	10751	42	1005	145	4	791	50	3	1300	00	17	11	9	20	363	54	3	50	53	...
92	Whitley	25	77	1	92875	00	2975	00	2975	00	95150	00	19348	55	1534	291	...	485	00	8	11700	00	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tot.		39	124	108	2145	15	11282	43	89	254808	50	\$11536647	39	\$1237171	98	233542	281439	6338	\$79149	32	411	\$424804	00	618	238	436	674	13516	9087	\$1	40	4548



## STATEMENT No. IV.

## ENUMERATION OF THE STATE.

Report of the County Superintendents of the counties to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, of the enumeration of persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, for the year ending April 31, 1878, as required by section 41 of the School Law, as amended March 8, 1872; also, the number of children between ten and twenty-one years of age who can not read.

Number.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	ENUMERATION OF WHITE AND COLORED CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 6 AND 21 YEARS.					CHILDREN WHO CAN NOT READ.		
		No. White Males between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. White Females between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Colored Males between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Colored Females between 6 and 21 years of age.	Total No. of White and Col'd Children bet. 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Males bet 10 and 21 years of age who can not read.	No. Females bet. 10 and 21 years of age who can not read.	Total No. bet. 10 and 21 years of age who can not read.
1	Adams .....	2848	2869			5537	20	28	48
2	Allen .....	11281	10685	22	20	22008	19	9	28
3	Bartholomew.....	3946	3752	9	8	7715	14	10	24
4	Benton.....	1820	1622	1		3443			
5	Blackford.....	1486	1313	1	2	2802	3	4	7
6	Boone.....	4809	4980	34	35	9258	5	6	11
7	Brown.....	1868	1680		1	3558	33	29	62
8	Carroll.....	3320	3146	5		6471			
9	Cass.....	5002	4902	37	34	9975	55	45	101
10	Clarke.....	4502	4391	342	388	9623	24	18	42
11	Clay.....	4250	3902	17	32	8201	36	36	72
12	Clinton.....	4026	3625	6	3	7660	4	7	11
13	Crawford.....	2176	2003			4179	33	35	68
14	Daviess.....	3944	3610	43	49	7646	41	42	83
15	Dearborn.....	4930	4687	17	13	9617	9	1	10
16	Decatur.....	3577	3334	27	19	6957	4		4
17	DeKalb.....	3654	3244	4	1	6903		1	1
18	Delaware.....	3915	3591	28	25	7559	35	23	58
19	Dubois.....	3015	2861	13	7	5896	27	15	42
20	Elkhart.....	5750	5388	2	3	11143			
21	Fayette.....	1809	1736	27	27	3599	2	1	3
22	Floyd.....	4170	4257	345	344	9116	12	7	19
23	Fountain.....	3636	3351	15	18	7020	9	7	16
24	Franklin.....	3886	3739			7625			
25	Fulton.....	2580	2194	3	2	4779	3	5	8
26	Gibson.....	3898	3705	191	145	7939	18	11	29
27	Grant.....	4069	3655	194	160	8087	9	10	19
28	Greene.....	4502	3909	26	13	8450	30	19	49
29	Hamilton.....	4137	3843	99	92	8171	1	1	2
30	Hancock.....	2937	2710	13	8	5663	4	1	5
31	Harrison.....	4318	3926	74	59	8377	38	28	66
32	Hendricks.....	4074	3651	45	46	7816	4	5	9
33	Henry.....	4092	3730	113	99	8034	8	6	14

## STATEMENT No. IV—Continued.

Numbr.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	ENUMERATION OF WHITE AND COLORED CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 6 AND 21 YEARS.					CHILDREN WHO CAN NOT READ.		
		No. White Males between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. White Females between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Colored Males between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Colored Females between 6 and 21 years of age.	Total No. of White and Colored Children bet. 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Males bet. 10 and 21 years of age who can not read.	No. Females bet. 10 and 21 years of age who can not read.	Total No. bet. 10 and 21 years of age who can not read.
34	Howard.....	3432	3256	67	73	6828	18	11	29
35	Huntington.....	3683	3714			7397	7	10	17
36	Jackson.....	3940	3665	61	45	7711	27	19	49
37	Jasper.....	1724	1728			3452			
38	Jay.....	3492	3183	2	4	6681	4	4	8
39	Jefferson.....	6012	5778	215	200	12205	4	3	7
40	Jennings.....	3067	2505	105	77	6054	11	8	19
41	Johnson.....	3313	3173	33	41	6565	1	4	5
42	Knox.....	5122	4823	119	109	10178	12	9	21
43	Kosciusko.....	4975	4515	5	3	9498	4	3	7
44	Lacrange.....	2754	2469	1	2	5226	4	2	6
45	Lake.....	2760	2611			5371	3	6	9
46	Laporte.....	5397	5495	29	37	10958	16	10	26
47	Lawrence.....	3322	3094	60	56	6532	8	8	16
48	Maitson.....	4849	4339	12	13	9213	13	6	19
49	Marion.....	15391	16130	1102	1276	33899			
50	Marshall.....	4344	3964	1		8309	15	6	21
51	Martin.....	2580	2285			4865	16	9	25
52	Miami.....	4198	4006	8	10	8222	1	1	2
53	Monroe.....	2731	2583	45	39	5388	16	10	26
54	Montgomery.....	4673	4503	51	60	9290			
55	Morgan.....	3369	3246	13	15	6643	12	10	22
56	Newton.....	1434	1324	8	15	2781	3	1	4
57	Noble.....	3999	3723	2	2	7726	1		1
58	Ohio.....	964	879	28	32	1903	3	2	5
59	Orange.....	2750	2489	32	31	5302	18	9	27
60	Owen.....	3013	2566	23	19	5921	10	4	14
61	Parke.....	3357	3222	33	22	6634	10	17	27
62	Perry.....	3417	3173	29	40	6659	11	20	31
63	Pike.....	2975	2734	4	3	5716	48	32	80
64	Porter.....	3470	2933	4	6	6416	5	1	6
65	Posey.....	4001	4012	200	166	8379	20	20	40
66	Pulaski.....	1906	1784			3690	2	2	4
67	Putnam.....	4154	3371	43	26	8094	7	6	13
68	Randolph.....	4717	4232	103	101	9153	4	4	8
69	Ripley.....	4412	3726	29	33	8200			
70	Rush.....	3136	2994	85	90	6305	2		2
71	Scott.....	1646	1492			3138	42	33	75
72	Shelby.....	4370	3923	37	34	8364	13	7	20
73	Spencer.....	4324	3935	312	362	8933	24	14	38
74	Starke.....	1079	853			1932			
75	Steuben.....	2602	2553			5155			
76	St. Joseph.....	5233	4965	27	32	10257			
77	Sullivan.....	3936	3656	22	24	7638	22	11	33
78	Switzerland.....	2420	2235	25	21	4701			
79	Tippecanoe.....	7075	6831	55	41	14002	6	8	14
80	Tipton.....	2699	2469	6	6	5180	3	3	6
81	Union.....	1323	1200	29	18	2570	1		1
82	Vanderburgh.....	7712	8329	500	500	17041			
83	Vermillion.....	2022	1867	12	6	3907			
84	Vigo.....	7182	7041	236	216	14675	10	15	25
85	Wabash.....	4795	4137	23	17	8972	6	3	9
86	Warren.....	2087	1909	2		3998			
87	Warrick.....	4152	3575	95	80	7902	6	10	16
88	Washington.....	3601	3155	4		6763	13	4	17
89	Wayne.....	6238	6329	231	235	13034	6	1	7
90	Wells.....	3255	3000			6255	3	2	5
91	White.....	2420	2171			4591		1	1
92	Whitley.....	3037	2853	8	11	5909	2	1	3
Total.....		354271	333033	5937	5912	699153	983	781	1774

## STATEMENT No. V.

## APPORTIONMENT OF

## COMMON SCHOOL REVENUE

## FOR TUITION,

MADE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

ON THE

FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1878,

Showing the enumeration of the children in each county, the amount of school revenue ready for apportionment in each county, and the source whence said revenue was derived; the total amount of school revenue for distribution, including interest paid by the State, the balance left in the treasury at the last apportionment, and the distributive share thereof apportioned to each county, as required by the 115th section of the school law; also, the amount deducted for the Normal School Fund, in accordance with section 15 of an act to create a normal school, approved December 20, 1865, as amended by an act approved March 5, 1873.

## STATEMENT No. V—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Children bet. 6 and 21 years of age.	Amount derived from tax.	Interest collected on Common School Fund since last apportionment.	Amount to be paid by County to balance interest account.	Amount derived from Unclaimed Fees.	Total collected and ready for apportionment.	Amount apportioned to each county.
1	Adams.....	5758	\$3455 49	\$459 85			\$3915 34	\$7139 92
2	Allen.....	21044	18715 82	2023 34			20739 16	26094 56
3	Bartholomew.....	7636	8491 77	956 89	\$50 33		9498 90	9468 64
4	Benton.....	3434	5384 38	453 33			5837 71	4258 16
5	Blackford.....	2739	2107 59	408 88			2516 47	3396 36
6	Boone.....	9174	9097 62	670 39		\$21 95	9739 96	11375 76
7	Brown.....	3654	1029 39	249 64	167 21		1446 24	4530 96
8	Carroll.....	6580	7072 91	1274 92			8347 83	8159 20
9	Cass.....	9599	10596 34	759 30	677 43		12033 07	11902 76
10	Clark.....	9355	6456 38	1139 07	575 89		8171 34	11644 57
11	Clay.....	8342	6092 55	838 51			6931 06	10344 08
12	Clinton.....	7745	6923 89	663 36	554 07		8141 32	9603 80
13	Crawford.....	4181	1179 41	407 41	325 04		1911 86	5184 44
14	Daviess.....	7734	5566 88	1210 56		16 50	6793 94	9590 16
15	Dearborn.....	9827	5577 57	852 39	1111 99		7541 95	12185 48
16	Decatur.....	7112	8149 02	748 29	576 23		9473 54	8818 88
17	DeKalb.....	6979	5711 54	904 30			6615 84	8653 96
18	Delaware.....	7686	8432 80	1274 67	5 74		9763 21	9530 60
19	Dubois.....	5915	1158 29	717 08	302 91		2178 28	7334 64
20	Elkhart.....	11758	11228 29	1181 79			12410 08	14579 92
21	Fayette.....	3606	5531 21	227 00	15 16		5773 37	4471 44
22	Floyd.....	9149	7502 16	1384 59	542 55		9429 30	11344 76
23	Fountain.....	7078	6523 43	467 42	28 00		7018 85	8776 72
24	Franklin.....	7637	5168 22	845 72			6013 94	9469 83
25	Fulton.....	5032	3701 88	952 22			4654 10	6239 68
26	Gibson.....	7962	8165 62	1147 03	23 24		9335 89	9872 88
27	Grant.....	7723	6901 59	619 28	811 50		8322 37	9576 52
28	Greene.....	8538	5425 69	605 42	738 28	80 53	6849 92	10587 12
29	Hamilton.....	8325	10618 42	852 55	716 99	6 00	12193 96	10323 00
30	Hancock.....	5774	6859 83	742 60	472 34		8074 77	7159 76
31	Harrison.....	8313	3661 05	920 59	53 11		4634 75	10308 12
32	Hendricks.....	7756	9538 99	497 40	96 85		10133 24	9617 44
33	Henry.....	8112	11720 02	802 19	1011 48	6 75	13540 44	10058 88
34	Howard.....	6870	5558 01	1182 11			6740 12	8318 80
35	Huntington.....	7826	4834 73	871 77			5706 50	9084 24
36	Jackson.....	7600	5582 99	510 87	642 14		6736 00	9424 00
37	Jasper.....	3490	3218 76	402 66			3621 42	4327 60
38	Jay.....	6483	4456 60	588 37			5044 97	8033 92
39	Jefferson.....	11673	7505 81	1827 29			9333 10	14474 52
40	Jennings.....	6004	2784 43	500 09			3284 43	7444 96
41	Johnson.....	6562	9155 03	1679 68		6 95	10841 66	8136 88
42	Knob.....	9920	10363 00	1883 00	208 82		12454 82	12300 80
43	Kosciusko.....	9236	8125 66	386 56	\$17 65		9429 87	11452 64
44	Lagrange.....	5200	5535 37	1018 08			6553 45	6448 00
45	Lake.....	5172	4724 45	571 47			5295 92	6413 28
46	Laporte.....	10996	9556 44	2023 95			11580 39	13651 87
47	Lawrence.....	6569	4715 31	441 42	526 64		5683 37	8145 56
48	Madison.....	9249	9929 80	691 02	526 87		11147 69	11468 76
49	Marion.....	31932	60869 63	3537 20		76 00	64482 83	39595 68
50	Marshall.....	8287	5746 39	905 35			6651 74	10275 88
51	Martin.....	4874	1254 11	10 99			1265 10	6043 76
52	Miami.....	8268	7057 95	1133 99	222 76		8414 70	10252 32
53	Monroe.....	5589	4736 30	765 81			5502 11	6930 36
54	Montgomery.....	9235	13628 53	504 18	406 24		14538 95	11451 40
55	Morgan.....	6705	7298 69	417 65			7716 34	8314 20
56	Newton.....	2851	3345 36	238 01			3583 37	3535 24
57	Noble.....	7787	6425 13	1043 29	431 43		7899 85	9055 88
58	Ohio.....	1867	1518 07	400 50			1918 57	2315 08
59	Orange.....	5317	3062 77	535 30	120 35	36 08	3751 50	6593 08
60	Owen.....	6040	3938 18	387 61			4325 79	7489 60
61	Parke.....	6754	8797 66	494 05	174 98		9466 69	8374 96
62	Perry.....	6685	2237 33	841 19	506 05		3584 57	8239 40
63	Pike.....	5822	2482 84	510 98	580 32		3604 18	7219 28
64	Porter.....	6231	5852 99	235 66			6088 65	7726 44
65	Posey.....	8382	5631 22	1033 48	51 66		6719 36	10393 63
66	Pulaski.....	3615	2240 46	567 31			2807 77	4482 60
67	Putnam.....	7940	11332 23	967 29			12299 52	9845 60
68	Randolph.....	9144	9563 06	879 84			10442 90	11338 56

## STATEMENT No. V—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Children bet. 6 and 21 years of Age.	Amount derived from tax.	Interest collected on Common School Fund since last apportionment.	Amount to be paid by County to balance interest account.	Amount derived from Unclaimed Fees.	Total collected and ready for apportionment.	Amount apportioned to each county.
69	Ripley .....	8146	\$2757 27	\$281 72			\$3631 99	\$10101 04
70	Rush .....	6547	8998 03	1334 47			11253 10	7622 28
71	Scott .....	3023	1534 38	240 85			1685 43	3748 52
72	Shelby .....	8399	11110 02	1211 15	\$23 20		12321 17	10466 30
73	Spencer .....	9227	3397 74	366 50			3764 24	11441 48
74	Starke .....	1900	950 02	119 63			1069 65	2396 20
75	Steuben .....	5107	4108 06	927 13			5035 79	6332 68
76	St. Joseph .....	9827	10276 03	1332 38		\$3 75	11592 16	12185 48
77	Sullivan .....	7717	5203 89	2135 33			7399 22	9569 08
78	Switzerland .....	4686	3031 19	270 84	462 69		3764 65	5810 64
79	Tippecanoe .....	13298	15793 58	1660 21	453 07		17906 86	17283 12
80	Tipton .....	5298	3605 42	22 67		8 00	3636 09	6569 52
81	Union .....	2545	3608 21	644 11			4252 32	3155 80
82	Vanderburgh .....	16678	15846 57	2106 07			17952 64	20680 72
83	Vermillion .....	3868	5278 26	561 45			5842 71	4796 32
84	Vigo .....	14049	18017 08	1254 82			19271 90	17420 76
85	Wabash .....	9106	8260 43	1351 29		32 20	9643 92	11291 44
86	Warren .....	3871	6123 41	409 60	456 31		6989 32	4800 04
87	Warrick .....	7840	3449 47	1250 76			4700 23	9721 60
88	Washington .....	6819	4646 91	584 33			5231 24	8455 56
89	Wayne .....	13055	17615 32	1599 77			19215 29	16188 20
90	Wells .....	6103	4679 10	751 63	484 98		5915 71	7567 72
91	White .....	4614	4691 21	511 10	14 61		5226 92	5721 36
92	Whitley .....	5909	4855 77	389 50	140 53		5385 80	7327 16
	Normal School..							7500 00
	Total.....	694804	\$655597 14	\$79219 15	\$16250 55	\$294 71	\$751361 55	\$869206 90

Total collections from counties..... \$751,361 55

State's interest paid ..... 117,143 50

\*Balance in treasury..... 2,726 59

Total ready for apportionment..... \$871,231 64

Amount apportioned..... 869,206 90

Balance in treasury..... \$2,024 74

The following counties have had their apportionments increased to correct errors in last apportionment arising from errors in the enumeration, viz.: Clark, \$44.37; Laporte, \$16.83; Shelby, \$88.74.

\*This amount includes the amount in the treasury as shown by the last apportionment sheet and unclaimed fees paid in by the



Attorney General (\$1,682.12), and excludes such drawbacks as have been allowed by the Auditor of State, a record of which is on file in his department.

Per capita, \$1.24.

JAMES H. SMART,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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NOTE 1. County Auditors will please give one copy of this apportionment to the County Treasurer and one copy to the County Superintendent.

NOTE 2. County Auditors are hereby notified that the enumeration of children, as shown by this apportionment sheet, has been corrected up to date. County Superintendents should be required to present a detailed statement of the enumeration in accordance with the figures shown on this sheet.

## STATEMENT No. VI.

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APPORTIONMENT OF  
COMMON SCHOOL REVENUE  
FOR TUITION,

MADE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

ON THE

FOURTH MONDAY OF MAY, 1878,

Showing the enumeration of the children in each county, the amount of school revenue ready for apportionment in each county, and the source whence said revenue was derived; the total amount of school revenue for distribution, including the interest paid by the State, the balance left in the treasury at the last apportionment, and the distributive share thereof apportioned to each county, as required by the 115th section of the school law; also the amount deducted for the Normal School Fund, in accordance with section 15 of an act to create a normal school, approved December 20th, 1865, as amended by an act approved March 5th, 1873.

## STATEMENT No. VI—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number Children between 6 and 21 years of age.	Amount Derived from Tax.	Seven Per Cent. Interest Collected on Common School Fund since last Apportionment.	Eight Per Cent. Interest Collected on Common School Fund since last Apportionment.	Amount Derived from Unclaimed Fees.	Total Collected and Ready for Apportionment.	Amount Apportioned to each County.
1	Adams .....	5537	\$3874 87		\$850 00	\$85 70	\$4760 57	\$8084 02
2	Allan .....	22008	21539 80		1401 95	1 25	22943 00	32131 63
3	Bartholomew .....	7715	10452 22		1429 58		11881 80	11263 90
4	Benton .....	3443	6205 05	\$58 10	109 02		6372 17	5026 78
5	Blackford .....	2802	2530 08	42 00	207 83		2779 91	4090 92
6	Boone .....	9258	11946 08	18 64	1509 78		13474 50	13516 68
7	Brown .....	3558	1562 82	23 45	491 22		2077 49	5194 68
8	Carroll .....	6471	7235 79	61 00	400 69		7697 48	9447 66
9	Cass .....	9975	11203 77	84 50	894 35		12182 62	14563 50
10	Clark .....	9623	8623 33		601 85		9225 18	14049 58
11	Clay .....	8201	6461 35	56 00	1023 20		7545 55	11973 46
12	Cinton .....	7660	7547 37	40 00	550 83	46 80	8185 00	11183 60
13	Crawford .....	4179	1665 52		864 80		2530 32	6101 34
14	Dealess .....	7646	5934 71		1544 91		7479 62	11163 16
15	Dearborn .....	9647	8824 86		2640 56		11465 42	14084 52
16	Decatur .....	6957	9471 26		1141 48	102 90	10715 64	10157 22
17	DeKalb .....	6903	7810 02	92 13	575 54	50	8478 19	10073 38
18	Delaware .....	7559	9498 89		1050 89		10549 78	11036 14
19	Dubois .....	5896	4556 12	20 30	730 25		5356 68	8608 16
20	Elkhart .....	11143	15845 00		1747 89		17592 89	16268 78
21	Fayette .....	3599	7658 00		885 60		8543 60	9254 54
22	Floyd .....	9116	8111 49		582 64		8694 13	13309 36
23	Fountain .....	7020	7857 96		896 45		8754 41	10249 20
24	Franklin .....	7625	8949 74		1820 61		10770 35	11770 50
25	Fulton .....	4779	4645 34	175 50	225 00		5045 84	6977 34
26	Gibson .....	7939	8249 14	8 75	1345 57		9603 46	11590 94
27	Grant .....	8087	8899 35	2 00	1248 00		10149 35	11807 02
28	Greene .....	8450	6277 37	3 50	1294 50	45 55	7620 92	12337 00
29	Hamilton .....	8171	10854 75		587 64		11442 39	11929 66
30	Hancock .....	5668	7701 27		533 69	11 30	8251 26	8275 28
31	Harrison .....	8377	4532 54	7 00	1233 61		5773 18	12230 42
32	Hendricks .....	7816	11196 74		1734 28		12931 02	11411 36
33	Henry .....	8018	12413 83	332 50	1324 96	17 70	14088 99	11706 28
34	Howard .....	6828	6823 02		520 48		7313 50	9968 88
35	Huntington .....	7397	8084 40		825 00	41 95	8951 35	10799 62
36	Jackson .....	7711	7858 92	98 00	781 56		8738 48	11255 06
37	Jasper .....	3452	4090 05	2 10	235 59		4377 74	5039 92
38	Jay .....	6681	5842 14		1005 49		6847 63	9754 26
39	Jefferson .....	12205	8914 97		1831 68		10746 65	17819 30
40	Jennings .....	6054	4045 72	140 78	986 00		5172 50	8838 84
41	Johnson .....	6565	10778 91		590 79	2 00	11371 70	9534 90
42	Knox .....	10178	8251 96	205 60	456 75		8914 31	14859 88
43	Kosciusko .....	9498	9520 04		909 07	59 00	10488 11	13867 08
44	Lagrange .....	5226	7219 75		495 94	31 70	7747 39	7629 96
45	Lake .....	5371	9373 63	341 43	613 07		10328 13	7811 66
46	Laporte .....	10958	14634 96		959 39		15594 35	15998 68
47	Lawrence .....	6532	6544 79	49 00	1397 49		7991 28	9536 72
48	Madison .....	9213	10010 46	63 20	635 83	13 30	10722 79	13450 98
49	Marion .....	33839	76267 08		4789 07	67 25	81123 40	49492 54
50	Marshall .....	8309	7951 50		1300 00	32 90	9284 40	12131 14
51	Martin .....	4365	2505 26		670 85		3179 11	7102 90
52	Miami .....	8180	8308 69	20 22	1153 50		9482 47	11942 80
53	Monroe .....	5398	6137 45	77 00	1185 19		7399 64	7881 08
54	Montgomery .....	9290	12679 71		1437 58		14117 29	13563 40
55	Morgan .....	6643	7973 43	38 50	1013 89		9025 82	9698 78
56	Newton .....	2781	4552 05		75 00		4627 05	4060 26
57	Noble .....	7726	9311 43		585 81		9397 24	11279 96
58	Ohio .....	1903	1748 93		587 64		2336 57	2778 38
59	Orange .....	5302	3790 51	35 00	895 94		4724 45	7740 92
60	Owen .....	5921	5935 76		1648 54		7634 30	8644 66
61	Parke .....	6634	9632 93		1281 10		10914 03	9685 64
62	Perry .....	6659	2952 25		683 29		3640 54	9722 14
63	Pike .....	5716	4207 75		1008 76		5216 51	8345 36
64	Porter .....	6416	7346 79		1040 44		8387 23	9367 36
65	Posey .....	8379	7423 76	42 00	1281 57	5 25	8752 58	12233 34
66	Pulaski .....	3690	2873 22		352 32		3225 54	5387 40
67	Putnam .....	8094	13399 88		1224 75	34 10	14658 73	11817 24
68	Randolph .....	9153	11486 74	50 38	1692 00		13229 12	13363 38

## STATEMENT No. VI—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number children between 6 and 21 years of age.	Amount Derived from Tax.	Seven Per Cent. Interest Collected on Common School Fund since last Apportionment.	Four Per Cent. Interest Collected on Common School Fund since last Apportionment.	Amount Derived from Unclaimed Tax.	Total Collected and Ready for Apportionment.	Amount Apportioned to each County.
69	Ripley.....	8200	4823 67	\$70 00	\$1535 31		7428 98	\$1272 66
70	Reynolds.....	6395	11673 37		902 91		12576 28	9205 30
71	Scott.....	3138	1685 01		172 00		1857 01	4581 48
72	Shelby.....	8464	13168 72	29 29	1443 06		14631 95	12211 44
73	Spencer.....	8235	6533 33		1259 89		7973 32	12042 18
74	Tack.....	1932	1131 45	19 09	185 74		1329 95	2210 72
75	Stanton.....	5155	3048 05		623 86		3771 91	7526 30
76	St. Joseph.....	10257	14158 41		651 54	8 50	14818 45	14975 22
77	Sullivan.....	7638	6155 16		567 61	150 00	6872 77	11151 48
78	Switzerland.....	4701	2846 78		761 44		4002 22	6863 46
79	Tippecanoe.....	14002	2282 13		2610 22		23592 55	20442 92
80	Tipton.....	5180	3413 32		1064 77		4581 09	7562 80
81	Union.....	2570	7279 01		1020 24		6293 25	3752 20
82	Vanderburgh.....	17041	2566 45	14 00	2898 13		23472 62	24879 86
83	Vermilion.....	3907	4956 52	60 00	1025 21		6041 73	5704 22
84	Vigo.....	11675	21684 76		1997 82		23682 58	21425 50
85	Wabash.....	8972	3804 47	105 73	922 72		11092 70	13099 12
86	Warren.....	3058	6755 93		1210 27	71 05	8037 25	5837 08
87	Warrick.....	7902	3990 39		900 00	79 25	6469 84	11536 92
88	Washington.....	6763	5837 74		1878 84		7716 58	9873 98
89	Wayne.....	15344	22848 61		3349 86		26198 47	19029 64
90	Wells.....	6255	5856 35		967 61		6823 96	9132 30
91	White.....	4591	6123 15		493 15		6616 30	6702 86
92	Whitley.....	5909	5918 93		828 07	27 98	6774 98	8827 14
	Normal School.....							7500 00
	Totals.....	689095	\$812828 50	\$2728 51	\$98673 44	\$885 93	\$915416 38	\$1028178 70

Total collected from counties..... \$915,416 38  
 State's interest paid..... 117,143 50  
 Balance in treasury..... 1,579 96

Total ready for apportionment.....\$1,034,139 84  
 Amount apportioned ..... 1,028,178 70

Balance in treasury ..... \$5,961 14  
 Per capita, \$1.46.

JAMES H. SMART,  
 Superintendent of Public Instruction.

.NOTE.—County Auditors will please give one copy of this apportionment to the County Treasurer and one copy to the County Superintendent.

NOTE.—September 1, 1878.—Since this apportionment was declared sixteen children have been added to the number reported from Henry county, and forty-two to the number reported from Miami county, to correct errors made in superintendents' reports, making the total enumeration of the State 699,153.

## STATEMENT No. VII.

## COMMON SCHOOL FUND, 1878.

Footings of the reports of the Boards of County Commissioners of the counties of the State of Indiana, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the year ending the last day of May, 1878, as required by the 105th and 106th sections of the School Law:

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Common School Fund held in trust by the Counties at date of the last report.	Amount since added from Fines and Forfeitures by Clerk of Court.	Amount since added from Fines and Forfeitures by Justices of the Peace.	Amount since added from all other sources.	Amount deducted on account of previous errors.	Total amount of Common School Fund held in trust at this date.
1	Adams.....	\$16512 85	\$531 65	\$190 50			\$17235 00
2	Allen.....	43614 05	249 50	903 14	\$61 50		44828 19
3	Bartholomew.....	34236 58	624 80	237 89			35099 27
4	Benton.....	7066 74	27 00	111 50			7205 24
5	Blackford.....	9785 71		93 31			9879 02
6	Boone.....	33921 13		523 95	123 30		34568 38
7	Brown.....	12195 49	58 00	123 25			12376 74
8	Carroll.....	22178 45	135 00	126 81			22440 26
9	Cass.....	29707 47	85 00	130 01			29922 48
10	Clarke.....	33137 20	96 00	166 15			33399 35
11	Clay.....	26444 81	208 46	237 36			26890 63
12	Clinton.....	26783 91	45 65	390 24			27219 80
13	Crawford.....	15853 54	184 75	114 00			16152 29
14	Daviess.....	32282 41	293 00	154 88			32730 29
15	Dearborn.....	46344 30	462 52	169 12			46975 94
16	Decatur.....	32008 25	293 15	615 45			32916 85
17	DeKalb.....	25647 52	43 50	311 83			26002 85
18	Delaware.....	34882 55	172 00	330 07			35384 62
19	Dubois.....	19018 69	273 50	154 25			19446 44
20	Elkhart.....	38749 77	444 90	373 40			39568 07
21	Fayette.....	18185 66		337 75			18523 41
22	Floyd.....	30595 88	200 25	140 43			30936 56
23	Fountain.....	22890 84	55 00	59 31			23005 15
24	Franklin.....	32918 44	255 00	147 15	45 00		33365 59
25	Fulton.....	17274 46	72 00	82 00			17428 46
26	Gibson.....	33858 37	515 10	184 60			34558 07
27	Grant.....	33435 12	166 51	481 57			34083 20
28	Greene.....	32325 07	604 45	349 17			33278 69
29	Hamilton.....	25682 90	286 00	415 25			30384 15
30	Hancock.....	22818 54	147 00	188 11			23153 65
31	Harrison.....	29937 74	167 50	75 15			30180 39



## STATEMENT No. VII—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Common School Fund held in trust by the Counties at date of the last report.	Amount since added from Fines and Forfeitures by Clerk of Court.	Amount since added from Fines and Forfeitures by Justices of the Peace.	Amount since added from all other sources.	Amount deducted on account of previous errors.	Total amount of Common School Fund held in trust at this date.
32	Hendricks.....	\$30551 07	\$355 15	\$300 01		\$180 00	\$31026 23
33	Henry.....	42624 19	475 88	434 86			43534 93
34	Howard.....	22603 49	73 00	182 89			22355 29
35	Huntington.....	21834 69	197 60	122 85			22155 14
36	Jackson.....	28454 45	57 50	200 65	\$152 85		28874 45
37	Jasper.....	10704 88	34 00	21 50			10760 38
38	Jay.....	23881 18		243 75			24124 93
39	Jefferson.....	45660 52	204 00	568 84			46434 36
40	Jennings.....	24684 47	17 51	130 78			24832 76
41	Johnson.....	31367 30	199 00	347 16		3900 00	32013 46
42	Knox.....	34148 24		569 39			34717 63
43	Kosciusko.....	35781 00	945 85				33729 85
44	Lagrange.....	19751 55	693 49	105 65			20550 09
45	Lake.....	15826 54	219 00	54 27			15299 81
46	Laporte.....	36714 80	205 00	132 82			37174 16
47	Lawrence.....	26374 61			122 04		26603 43
48	Madison.....	30052 65	568 60		228 82		30621 25
49	Marion.....	108817 67	4999 37	216 37	1100 07		115133 48
50	Marshall.....	26624 43	323 20	340 02			27287 65
51	Martin.....	15773 10	183 00	151 75			14107 85
52	Miami.....	29148 73	57 00	56 65			29301 78
53	Monroe.....	24496 62	15 00	129 90			24641 52
54	Montgomery.....	34290 72	310 01	361 87			34872 60
55	Morgan.....	25747 25	643 15	468 33			27856 73
56	Newton.....	1288 96	245 50	30 91			4565 37
57	Notke.....	27108 82	208 64	15 00	229 10		27861 56
58	Ohio.....	12884 16	59 50	45 01			12993 67
59	Orange.....	18974 82	304 25	54 75			19332 82
60	Owen.....	29257 99		173 80			29431 79
61	Parke.....	26842 53		263 19	21 07		27127 92
62	Perry.....	25275 50	261 95	253 53			25790 98
63	Pike.....	21975 63	75 85				22851 48
64	Porter.....	16523 44	222 59	81 20			16778 84
65	Posey.....	33532 88	721 10	248 86	334 08		34821 86
66	Pulaski.....	10422 60	27 00	16 50			10466 19
67	Putnam.....	34633 70	428 35	483 64	1073 60		36552 49
68	Randolph.....	32277 61	180 55	533 25			33001 41
69	Ripley.....	34935 91	218 71	334 92			35489 54
70	Rush.....	34387 50	425 71	255 66			35266 96
71	Scott.....	9819 85	106 25	226 41			10182 51
72	Shelby.....	37224 41	693 14	209 49			38037 04
73	Spencer.....	27653 43	115 00	298 03			28072 46
74	Stark.....	4447 88		7 50	141 00		4595 38
75	St. Joseph.....	23452 62	22 00	33 50	100 81		23609 00
76	Steuben.....	17493 84	25 87	129 55	162 60		17811 86
77	Sullivan.....	31150 05	150 00	162 29			31462 34
78	Switzerland.....	21425 69	155 01	126 91			21608 61
79	Tipton.....	49540 97	553 79	196 87	71 56		50363 19
80	Tipton.....	14132 08	15 00	105 33			14252 41
81	Union.....	16809 38	96 90	61 00			16967 28
82	Vanderburgh.....	61479 80	1004 00	395 31			62879 11
83	Vermillion.....	24452 45	106 00	112 50			24670 95
84	Vigo.....	47738 28		355 53			48093 81
85	Warrick.....	33800 66	238 60	418 75			34457 31
86	Warren.....	19335 21	152 60	145 54			20183 35
87	Warrick.....	27634 54	240 90	212 80			28047 34
88	Washington.....	31686 11	1342 43	207 25			33236 02
89	Wayne.....	64732 69	65 50	822 22	160 00		66220 41
90	Wells.....	2084 86		180 00			20164 86
91	White.....	13938 26	465 00	120 40			14523 66
92	Whitely.....	18663 35	71 79	55 90			18791 04
	Totals.....	\$2563850 81	\$27062 82	\$20001 15	\$4131 33	\$4084 93	\$2616365 61

## STATEMENT No. VIII.

## CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND, 1878.

Footings of the Reports of the Boards of County Commissioners of the Counties in the State of Indiana, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the year ending the last day of May, 1878, as required by the 105th and 106th sections of the School Law.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Congressional Fund held in Trust by the Counties at date of last Report.	Amount since added from Sale of Lands.	Amount of Fund received from other Counties on Account of Divided Congressional Township Funds.	Deduct amount of Fund Distributed to other Counties on Account of Divided Congressional Township Funds.	Total Amount of Congressional Township School Fund on hand at this date.	Number of Acres of unsold Congressional School Lands.	Value of said Lands.
1	Adams.....	\$19551 97				\$19551 97		
2	Allen.....	56324 66				56324 66		
3	Bartholomew.....	21338 96				21338 96	636	\$25440 00
4	Benton.....	49722 80			\$3000 00	46722 80		
5	Blackford.....	7121 10				7121 10		
6	Boone.....	26600 59				26600 59		
7	Brown.....	9755 37				9755 37		
8	Carroll.....	36038 52				36038 52		
9	Cass.....	35475 32				35475 32		
10	Clark.....	20818 40				20818 40		
11	Clay.....	10964 00				10964 00		
12	Clinton.....	21781 55				21781 55		
13	Crawford.....	11045 70				11045 70		
14	Daviess.....	20860 29				20860 29		
15	Dearborn.....	28223 62				28223 62		
16	Decatur.....	19515 80				19515 80		
17	DeKalb.....	17684 00				17684 00		
18	Delaware.....	22892 26				22892 26		
19	Dubois.....	12895 80				12895 80		
20	Elkhart.....	39651 79				39651 79		
21	Fayette.....	15210 73		\$1850 26	2782 68	14287 31		
22	Floyd.....	14753 50				14753 50		
23	Fountain.....	22344 57				22344 57	354.46	2400 00
24	Franklin.....	47225 06			650 31	46574 75		
25	Fulton.....	22161 51				22161 51	80	720 00
26	Gibson.....	38378 65	\$150 00		197 41	38331 24	400	500 00
27	Grant.....	30696 24				30696 24		
28	Greene.....	17655 50				17655 50		
29	Hamilton.....	25481 82				25481 82		
30	Hancock.....	12070 50				12070 50		
31	Harrison.....	31163 56			40 00	31123 56		
32	Hendricks.....	26628 59				26628 59		
33	Henry.....	17356 10		268 54		17624 64		
34	Howard.....	18430 60				18430 60		

## STATEMENT No. VIII—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Congressional Fund held in Trust by the Counties at date of last Report.	Amount since added from Sale of Lands.	Amount of Fund received from other Counties on Account of Divided Congressional Township Funds.	Defect amount of Fund Deficient to other Counties on Account of Divided Congressional Township Funds.	Total Amount of Congressional Township School Fund on hand at this date.	Number of Acres of unsold Congressional School Lands.	Value of said Lands.
35	Huntington.....	\$ 2295 85				\$ 2295 85	320	\$1600 00
36	Jackson.....	14349 86				14349 86	10	50 00
37	Jasper.....	44921 50	\$1120 00		\$405 50	44921 50	2150	4225 00
38	Jay.....	23195 61				23195 61		
39	Jefferson.....	27198 89				27198 89		
40	Jennings.....	10052 50				10052 50		
41	Johnson.....	17596 87				17596 87		
42	Knox.....	40586 04		\$100 00		40586 04		
43	Kosciusko.....	28803 65				28803 65		
44	Lafayette.....	17576 80				17576 80		
45	Lake.....	31176 67				31176 67	640	1000 00
46	Laporte.....	57354 44			77 00	57354 44		
47	Lawrence.....	17218 12				17218 12		
48	Madison.....	27072 88				27072 88		
49	Marion.....	27009 23				27009 23		
50	Marshall.....	22476 40				22476 40		
51	Martin.....	11788 54				11788 54		
52	Miami.....	29381 99				29381 99		
53	Monroe.....	35506 47				35506 47		
54	Montgomery.....	21118 74				21118 74		
55	Morgan.....	18751 92				18751 92		
56	Newton.....	41035 20				41035 20	800	4000 00
57	Noble.....	20432 12				20432 12		
58	Ohio.....	11708 25			680 00	11708 25		
59	Orange.....	10705 55				10705 55		
60	Owen.....	16769 95				16769 95		
61	Parke.....	34029 21			246 00	34029 21		
62	Perry.....	28116 26				28116 26		
63	Pike.....	19030 59				19030 59		
64	Porter.....	24983 93				24983 93		
65	Posey.....	36696 64				36696 64	347	3470 00
66	Polaski.....	21957 60				21957 60	579.28	3248 38
67	Putnam.....	26375 51				26375 51		
68	Randolph.....	33486 76				33486 76	74.84	800 00
69	Ridley.....	18390 71		650 51		18390 71		
70	Rush.....	29306 14				29306 14		
71	Sott.....	10715 87				10715 87		
72	Shelby.....	20328 15				20328 15		
73	Spencer.....	29313 11				29313 11	40.65	600 00
74	Starke.....	12433 42				12433 42	240	1000 00
75	St. Joseph.....	42780 91				42780 91		
76	Steuben.....	16623 68				16623 68		
77	Sullivan.....	15462 26				15462 26		
78	Switzerland.....	20400 99		680 00		20400 99		
79	Tippecanoe.....	33179 56		1500 00		33179 56		
80	Tipton.....	26008 42				26008 42		
81	Union.....	35993 56		1919 38	1494 43	36418 51		
82	Vanderburgh.....	18766 83	197 41			18963 79	308.60	24688 00
83	Vermillion.....	37648 41				37648 41		
84	Vigo.....	5515 46				5515 46		
85	Wabash.....	19407 53				19407 53	566.89	550 00
86	Warren.....	50706 92	50 00			50706 92	333	6660 00
87	Warrick.....	23565 45				23565 45		
88	Washington.....	33015 90			2180 47	30835 43		
89	Wayne.....	41789 58		3371 95	2873 48	42888 05		
90	Wells.....	24982 00				24982 00		
91	White.....	35570 96				35570 96		
92	Whitley.....	17278 60				17278 60		
Total.....		\$2370657 91	\$1517 41	\$10379 77	\$14627 28	\$2367927 81	\$8098.72	\$80931 33

\* NOTE.—This amount should be increased by \$1,247.51, this being the amount of the Congressional Township School Fund that belongs to Congressional Townships divided by county lines, which is *in transitu*, and not yet reported by the counties to which it has been sent. See Act of March 12, 1877.

## STATEMENT No. IX.

Footings of the Auditors' Reports, showing the Apportionment of the School Revenue to the several counties on the fourth Monday of January, 1878; also the Tuition Revenue arising in each from local taxation, under Act of March 9, 1867, and the Revenue from Liquor Licenses.

Number.	COUNTY.	Number of Children in each County.	Congressional Township Revenue belonging to County.	Common School Revenue apportioned to County.	Tuition Revenue from Local Taxation paid to County since last Apportionment.	Revenue from Liquor Licenses paid to County.	Total Tuition Revenue of County.
1	Adams.....	5758	\$493 59	\$7139 92	\$319 22	\$1000 00	\$9452 73
2	Allen.....	21014	1909 83	26094 56	5391 01	9300 00	42635 40
3	Bartholomew.....	7636	749 55	9468 64	3548 03	2300 00	16066 22
4	Benton.....	3434	1654 64	4258 16	2879 94	1100 00	9892 74
5	Blackford.....	2739	257 85	3396 36	.....	100 00	3754 21
6	Boone.....	9174	497 35	11375 76	2248 43	1000 00	15124 54
7	Brown.....	3054	286 20	4530 96	.....	.....	4817 16
8	Carroll.....	6583	759 87	8159 20	4876 05	800 00	14595 12
9	Cass.....	10296	1875 33	11902 76	1395 35	2250 00	17423 44
10	Clark.....	9355	652 84	11644 57	4516 86	600 00	17414 27
11	Clay.....	8342	438 56	10344 08	2218 45	2100 00	15101 09
12	Clinton.....	7745	1257 35	9603 80	6396 71	800 00	18057 86
13	Crawford.....	4181	484 40	5184 44	.....	100 00	5768 84
14	Daviess.....	7734	937 51	9590 16	959 60	300 00	11787 27
15	Dearborn.....	9827	752 84	12185 48	1166 50	2950 00	17054 82
16	Decatur.....	7112	675 19	8818 88	6632 93	1100 00	17277 00
17	DeKalb.....	6979	504 99	8653 96	698 36	900 00	10757 31
18	Delaware.....	7700	902 00	9530 63	8064 26	700 00	19196 89
19	Dubois.....	5915	524 07	7334 60	12 77	1850 00	9721 44
20	Elkhart.....	11758	1835 64	17989 74	2920 57	3000 00	25745 95
21	Fayette.....	3606	437 47	4471 44	4467 53	1000 00	10376 44
22	Floyd.....	9149	375 90	11344 76	.....	5000 00	16720 66
23	Fountain.....	7075	495 42	8776 72	2257 40	800 00	12329 54
24	Franklin.....	7637	1322 69	9469 88	2552 77	1750 00	15095 34
25	Fulton.....	5032	1190 47	6239 68	957 20	300 00	8687 35
26	Gibson.....	7967	535 70	9872 88	6202 11	1500 00	18110 69
27	Grant.....	7723	1349 74	9576 52	2139 11	600 00	13715 37
28	Greene.....	8538	709 82	10587 12	3315 92	600 00	15212 86
29	Hamilton.....	8325	1038 03	10323 00	6831 81	.....	18192 34
30	Hancock.....	5774	.....	7159 76	1433 26	700 00	9343 02
31	Harrison.....	8213	783 65	10308 12	554 98	.....	11675 75
32	Hendricks.....	7756	352 24	9617 44	6131 53	.....	16101 26
33	Henry.....	8112	705 23	10058 88	6196 51	.....	16960 62
34	Howard.....	6861	717 86	8518 80	1786 91	1050 00	12073 57
35	Huntington.....	7326	980 21	9084 24	.....	1150 00	11214 45
36	Jackson.....	7600	226 77	9424 00	3756 42	1900 00	15307 19
37	Jasper.....	3490	1529 09	4327 60	2273 80	.....	8130 49
38	Jay.....	6480	593 19	8038 92	1931 61	.....	10563 72
39	Jefferson.....	11673	1087 95	14474 52	1903 19	500 00	17965 66



## STATEMENT No. IX—Continued.

Number.	COUNTY.	Number of Children in each County.	Congressional Township Revenue belonging to County.	Common School Revenue Apportioned to County.	Tuition Revenue from Local Taxation paid to County since last Apportionment.	Revenue from Liquor Licenses paid to County.	Total Tuition Revenue of County.
40	Jennings.....	6001	\$312 69	\$7444 96	\$2123 78	\$300 00	\$10181 46
41	Johnson.....	6067	711 51	8136 88	6455 65	1000 00	16304 04
42	Knox.....	5020	2634 13	12300 80	1650 40	3400 00	19995 42
43	Kosciusko.....	5236	531 34	11452 64	4564 10	600 00	17148 08
44	Lagrange.....	5200	706 76	6448 00	3638 36	300 00	11093 12
45	Lake.....	5172	1011 34	6413 28	2710 83	1650 00	11785 45
46	Laporte.....	10006	2283 22	13651 87	5585 30	1400 00	22920 39
47	Lawrence.....	6569	841 68	8145 56	1491 24	1000 00	10981 48
48	Madison.....	5240	678 32	11468 76	3281 61	1500 00	16828 69
49	Macon.....	5002	558 38	39595 68	6781 66	20900 00	67835 72
50	Marshall.....	5081	864 04	10278 88	2247 67	2200 00	15587 59
51	Martin.....	4884	6043 76	6043 76	372 78	900 00	7316 54
52	Mary.....	5228	1154 86	10252 32	4166 00	1400 00	16973 18
53	Monroe.....	5059	805 36	6930 36	1613 90	.....	9420 75
54	Montgomery.....	9235	647 66	11451 40	5964 39	1200 00	19263 45
55	Morgan.....	6695	402 26	8314 20	502 47	200 00	14878 93
56	Newton.....	2804	2530 11	3535 24	2947 55	300 00	9112 00
57	Noble.....	7587	1111 47	9655 88	1818 33	1050 00	13635 68
58	Ohio.....	1886	486 19	2315 08	477 65	200 00	3478 92
59	Orange.....	4007	412 85	6593 08	1277 00	.....	8282 93
60	Owen.....	6040	629 42	7489 60	2232 18	500 00	16851 20
61	Park.....	6754	80 27	1074 00	10425 49	500 00	20103 72
62	Perry.....	6665	1695 94	8200 40	591 53	2500 00	13076 87
63	Pike.....	5822	906 50	7219 28	501 34	500 00	9127 12
64	Pontiac.....	6201	168 01	7726 41	4436 03	900 00	13230 48
65	Posey.....	5882	140 10	1000 08	1182 85	2000 00	16636 72
66	Putnam.....	5045	100 00	4482 60	.....	300 00	5832 26
67	Ramsey.....	7892	824 17	1880 01	6600 92	1000 00	18270 69
68	Randolph.....	9144	207 00	11338 56	208 00	.....	19252 37
69	Richmond.....	8146	149 24	10101 04	.....	1250 00	11500 28
70	Rush.....	6147	720 27	7622 28	869 44	700 00	17851 99
71	Saratoga.....	1000	232 82	718 00	352 30	100 00	4433 64
72	Shelby.....	8369	611 02	1000 00	6263 50	1900 00	19351 12
73	Shelby.....	5007	659 21	11441 68	996 04	1500 00	14596 93
74	Stark.....	1930	489 84	2593 20	663 54	400 00	3946 58
75	Stephens.....	5107	817 04	.....	1633 17	500 00	8743 19
76	St. Joseph.....	5857	1057 75	12185 48	2119 50	4300 00	20662 77
77	Sullivan.....	7717	603 90	9569 08	2782 41	1000 00	13965 39
78	Switzerland.....	4686	921 04	5000 04	180 80	1000 00	7021 56
79	Tippacanoe.....	13998	1541 86	17283 12	1170 00	6063 63	37614 95
80	Tippecanoe.....	5008	301 17	6569 52	1471 87	300 00	8642 56
81	Union.....	2545	793 15	3155 80	2659 03	.....	6607 98
82	Vanderburgh.....	16682	944 33	20680 72	1461 40	12850 00	35936 45
83	Vermilion.....	3876	1508 30	4796 32	4484 41	700 00	11579 03
84	Vigo.....	14049	1896 44	17420 76	6545 82	7000 00	33063 02
85	Wabash.....	9104	1095 18	11291 44	6123 07	1900 00	20409 69
86	Warren.....	3881	1246 40	4800 04	5789 40	700 00	12535 84
87	Warrick.....	7840	876 86	9721 60	1217 74	2700 00	14516 20
88	Washington.....	6819	527 92	8455 56	1728 03	400 00	11111 51
89	Wayne.....	13655	2231 69	10188 20	5008 10	3200 00	30218 08
90	Wells.....	6103	1538 80	5007 72	444 00	450 00	9971 20
91	White.....	5014	1987 17	5721 36	.....	600 00	11408 34
92	Whitley.....	.....	.....	7327 16	578 66	1500 00	9795 22
	Total.....	77	\$8,207 10	\$865116 91	1,284 00	30,771 00	\$,857,688 90



## STATEMENT No. X.

Footings of the Auditors' reports, showing the Apportionment of the School Revenue in the several counties on the second Monday of June, 1878; also the Tuition Revenue arising in each from local taxation, under act of March 9, 1867, and the Revenue from Liquor Licenses.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of children in each Township, Town or City.	Congressional Township Revenue belonging to Township, Town or City.	Common School Revenue Apportioned to Township, Town or City.	Tuition Revenue from Local Taxation paid to Township since last Apportionment.	Revenue from Liquor Licenses paid to Township, Town or City.	Total Tuition Revenue of Township, Town or City.
1	Adams .....	5537	\$1042 80	\$8084 02	\$602 80	\$600 00	\$10329 62
2	Allen.....	22008	1916 14	32131 68	9974 54	4050 00	48072 36
3	Bartholomew .....	7700	1193 49	11263 90	4666 75	300 00	17424 14
4	Benton .....	3443	1519 02	5026 78	3245 33	100 00	9891 13
5	Blackford .....	2802	222 36	4090 92			4313 28
6	Boone .....	9174	1256 64	13516 68	2870 71	200 00	17844 03
7	Brown.....	3570	332 05	5194 68			5526 73
8	Carroll .....	6471	1047 24	9447 66	5581 64		16076 54
9	Cass.....	9966	994 12	14563 50	3180 96	800 00	19538 58
10	Clark.....	9623	483 57	14049 58	5775 11	1700 00	22008 26
11	Clay.....	8201	438 57	12273 46	2131 75		14843 78
12	Clinton.....	7660	671 54	11183 60	6397 54	100 00	18672 63
13	Crawford .....	4179	702 99	6101 34		200 00	7004 33
14	Daviess.....	7646	568 30	11163 16	603 62	1400 00	13735 08
15	Dearborn.....	9647	1318 82	14084 62	1536 60	1400 00	18340 04
16	Decatur.....	6957	509 85	10557 22	7969 67		19036 74
17	DeKalb.....	6903	524 23	10078 38	326 71	725 00	11654 32
18	Delaware.....	7659	716 24	11036 14	6911 34		18663 72
19	Dubois.....	5896	398 06	8608 16	721 90	700 00	10428 12
20	Elkhart.....	11143	1914 17	12858 96	7130 76		21903 89
21	Fayette.....	3599	727 61	5254 54	6177 41	400 00	12559 56
22	Floyd.....	9116	337 60	13309 36			13646 96
23	*Fountain.....						
24	Franklin.....	7625	1964 13	11132 50	4331 77		17428 40
25	Fulton.....	4779	491 25	6977 34	713 96	100 00	8282 55
26	Gibson.....	7967	1179 93	11590 94	7007 18	200 00	19978 05
27	Grant.....	8181	1470 45	11807 02	3592 15		16869 62
28	Greene.....	8450	703 09	12337 00	3982 63	100 00	17122 72
29	Hamilton.....	8171	717 40	11929 66	6592 60		19239 66
30	Hancock.....	5668	788 17	8292 28	146 00		9249 45
31	Harrison.....	8377	916 47	12230 42	951 71	1100 00	15198 60
32	Hendricks.....	7816	12564 22	6391 37			18955 59
33	Henry.....	8018	957 28	11706 28	7299 85	300 00	20263 41
34	Howard.....	7109	770 40	9963 88	3380 12		14119 40
35	Huntington .....	7397	807 62	10799 62		300 00	11907 24
36	Jackson.....	7711	601 33	11258 06	4526 09	400 00	16785 48
37	Jasper.....	3452	1174 46	5039 92	3894 97		10109 35
38	*Jay.....						
39	Jefferson.....	12205	1087 95	17819 30	997 53	3000 00	22904 78

## STATEMENT No. X—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Children in each Township, Town or City.	Congressional Township Revenue belonging to Township, Town or City.	Common School Revenue Apportioned to Township, Town or City.	Tuition Revenue from Local Taxation paid to Township since last Apportionment.	Revenue from Liquor Licenses paid to Township, Town, or City.	Total Tuition Revenue of Township, Town, or City.
40	Jennings.....	6	\$473 17	\$8838 84	\$3421 25	\$200 00	\$12933 26
41	Johnson.....	656	672 25	9584 90	6006 12	700 00	16963 27
42	Knox.....	10178	3 46	4859 88	854 55	600 00	16950 89
43	Kosciusko.....	9500	724 31	4517 08	6287 10	.....	21528 49
44	Lagrange.....	.....	588 15	7629 96	4925 35	150 00	13293 46
45	Lake.....	5371	1401 94	7841 66	5991 28	.....	15234 88
46	Laporte.....	10658	2306 00	15998 68	7040 37	1300 00	26645 05
47	Lawrence.....	6532	736 90	9536 72	2691 74	.....	12965 36
48	Madison.....	9213	1153 15	13450 98	4500 81	700 00	19804 94
49	Marion.....	53899	885 06	49492 54	6218 13	6700 00	63295 73
50	Marshall.....	8309	954 02	12131 14	2647 35	200 00	15932 51
51	Martin.....	4865	.....	7302 90	600 33	.....	7903 23
52	Miami.....	8180	874 64	11942 80	4301 00	400 00	17518 44
53	Monroe.....	5338	1831 67	7881 08	1530 80	.....	11243 55
54	Montgomery.....	9513	756 63	13363 40	5708 80	150 00	20178 83
55	Morgan.....	6642	854 98	9698 78	6927 86	400 00	17881 62
56	Newton.....	2781	362 40	4060 26	4177 25	.....	8599 91
57	Noble.....	7726	463 01	11279 96	4856 95	1300 00	17899 92
58	Ohio.....	1903	573 35	2778 38	497 54	200 00	4049 27
59	Orange.....	5302	792 15	7740 92	1106 22	.....	9639 29
60	Owen.....	5921	742 01	8644 67	2846 77	400 00	12633 45
61	Parke.....	6634	1741 87	9685 64	10423 42	.....	21850 93
62	Perry.....	6659	672 47	9722 14	739 08	.....	11133 69
63	Pike.....	5716	500 36	8545 36	947 59	.....	9998 31
64	Porter.....	6416	1780 29	9367 36	5146 57	400 00	16694 22
65	Posey.....	8379	1957 53	12233 34	1579 59	300 00	16070 46
66	Pulaski.....	3690	384 78	5387 40	128 55	.....	6400 73
67	Putnam.....	8063	835 98	11817 24	7364 31	300 00	20317 53
68	Randolph.....	9153	1809 03	13363 38	6810 77	.....	21983 18
69	Ripley.....	8199	1091 61	11972 00	.....	100 00	13163 61
70	Rush.....	6305	656 72	9205 30	8299 53	300 00	18461 55
71	Scott.....	3138	182 08	4581 48	453 61	100 00	5317 17
72	Shelby.....	8364	12959 89	.....	4515 10	.....	17474 99
73	Spencer.....	8933	1216 09	13042 18	2090 89	525 00	16874 16
74	Starke.....	1492	338 31	2820 72	884 67	200 00	4243 70
75	Steuben.....	5155	530 24	7526 30	1791 10	200 00	10047 64
76	St. Joseph.....	10257	677 84	14975 22	3792 87	.....	19385 93
77	Sullivan.....	7638	567 61	11151 48	3261 36	100 00	15080 45
78	Switzerland.....	4701	522 60	6863 46	889 11	.....	8275 17
79	Tippecanoe.....	14002	1426 42	20442 92	15273 31	1400 20	38542 85
80	Tipton.....	5180	1549 75	7562 80	2180 22	500 00	11742 77
81	Union.....	2570	1273 48	3742 14	4799 41	.....	8815 08
82	Vanderburgh.....	17045	782 51	24279 86	1289 09	2360 00	29251 46
83	Vermillion.....	3907	860 53	5704 22	4440 23	100 00	11104 98
84	Vigo.....	14675	3336 72	21425 50	6345 88	1200 00	32308 10
85	Wabash.....	8939	1083 16	13099 12	7864 84	.....	22047 12
86	Warren.....	3924	1719 29	5837 05	5985 67	200 00	13742 04
87	Warrick.....	7907	761 61	11536 92	1606 18	.....	13904 71
88	Washington.....	6763	1487 91	9873 98	1606 52	100 00	13068 41
89	Wayne.....	13034	.....	20982 96	8044 95	.....	29027 91
90	Wells.....	6255	1182 79	9132 30	446 95	.....	10762 04
91	White.....	4591	1407 14	6702 86	3997 32	600 00	12707 32
92	Whitley.....	5909	733 16	8627 14	1039 49	200 00	10599 79
Totals.....		171124	\$35255 85	\$239715 94	\$89788 30	\$8025 20	\$372785 29

\*No report received.

## STATEMENT No. XI.

Footings of the County Superintendents' Reports, showing the number of Teachers licensed during the year ending with the last week in May, 1878.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. Males licensed					No. Females licensed					Total No. Teachers licensed.	Whole No. Teachers licensed.	No. Applicants rejected.	No. licenses revoked.
		for 24 months.	for 18 months.	for 12 months.	for 6 months.	Total No. Males licensed.	for 24 months.	for 18 months.	for 12 months.	for 6 months.	Total No. Females licensed.				
1	Adams.....	3	12	29	22	66	.....	6	8	15	29	95	75		
2	Allen.....	20	50	36	2	108	19	41	40	4	104	212	273	2	
3	Bartholomew.....	22	21	28	18	89	5	11	28	11	55	144	27		
4	Benton.....	11	14	18	17	60	5	13	23	28	70	130	44	1	
5	Blackford.....	10	11	7	6	34	2	8	.....	2	12	46	10		
6	Boone.....	21	27	67	14	129	5	5	18	11	39	168	97		
7	Brown.....	8	12	14	20	54	.....	.....	2	1	3	57	32		
8	Carroll.....	4	19	34	31	88	3	10	16	20	49	137	84	3	
9	Cass.....	10	11	35	32	88	4	4	32	28	68	156	128		
10	Clarke.....	6	13	34	29	82	1	6	14	46	67	149	98		
11	Clay.....	4	7	23	27	61	1	7	6	22	36	97	211		
12	Clinton.....	8	20	37	22	87	.....	12	29	20	61	148	59		
13	Crawford.....	1	7	24	18	50	2	4	4	7	17	67	69		
14	Daviess.....	14	12	11	13	50	11	2	6	14	33	83	121		
15	Dearborn.....	6	17	44	11	78	9	15	20	8	52	120	70		
16	Decatur.....	41	14	4	16	75	26	13	5	10	54	129	35		
17	DeKalb.....	7	22	39	26	94	1	20	51	65	137	231	37		
18	Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
19	Dubois.....	5	11	9	21	46	1	6	8	10	25	71	41		
20	Elkhart.....	24	6	18	53	101	6	10	27	51	94	195	152		
21	Fayette.....	5	8	18	8	39	2	7	26	22	57	90	32	2	
22	Floyd.....	21	8	7	17	53	18	22	22	18	80	133	26		
23	Fountain.....	9	15	28	18	70	4	7	20	18	49	119	36	1	
24	Franklin.....	12	4	30	32	78	2	6	17	25	50	128	37		
25	Fulton.....	13	14	16	39	82	5	10	29	69	113	195	133		
26	Gibson.....	5	1	22	61	89	.....	.....	11	33	44	133	41		
27	Grant.....	23	15	25	30	93	6	12	10	24	52	145	33		
28	Greene.....	16	13	19	23	71	3	3	5	16	27	98	93	3	
29	Hamilton.....	13	31	45	31	120	4	9	28	29	70	190	99		
30	Hancock.....	14	24	37	28	103	.....	7	14	18	39	142	86		
31	Harrison.....	21	30	23	9	83	8	12	14	5	39	122	53		
32	Hendricks.....	12	24	42	16	94	3	12	16	19	50	144	54		
33	Henry.....	9	17	33	64	123	7	8	22	51	88	211	62	1	
34	Howard.....	14	22	19	4	59	3	6	18	6	33	92	80		
35	Huntington.....	9	27	28	29	93	4	8	13	12	37	130	42	1	
36	Jackson.....	13	12	40	17	82	.....	6	16	7	29	111	35	4	
37	Jasper.....	9	15	11	15	50	2	6	11	28	47	97	83		
38	Jay.....	9	28	37	23	97	.....	11	21	15	47	144	58		
39	Jefferson.....	14	5	13	7	39	22	19	9	13	63	102	94		
40	Jennings.....	22	15	20	19	76	8	4	16	17	45	121	11		
41	Johnson.....	25	18	12	9	64	7	9	5	4	25	89	15		
42	Knox.....	13	24	17	19	73	4	16	15	20	55	128	32		
43	Kosciusko.....	16	8	27	83	134	7	4	13	62	86	220	163		
44	Lagrange.....	5	10	42	20	77	1	11	32	44	88	165	178		

## STATEMENT No. XI—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Males					Females					Total No.	Whole No. Teachers licensed.	No. Applicants rejected.	No. licenses revoked
		licensed for 24 months.	licensed for 18 months.	licensed for 12 months.	licensed for 6 months.	Total No. Males licensed.	licensed for 24 months.	licensed for 18 months.	licensed for 12 months.	licensed for 6 months.	Total No. Females licensed.				
45	Lake	13	10	19	21	54	7	6	28	45	86	140	42		
46	Laporte	11	12	17	28	68	19	33	46	58	156	224	52		
47	Lawrence	4	6	12	15	37	5	10	6	12	33	70	29		
48	Madison	28	21	53	124	226	3	1	10	26	40	266	263		
49	Marion	8	24	43	19	94	2	7	37	26	66	160	143		
50	Marshall	4	18	22	45	89	1	5	22	33	61	150	84	1	
51	Martin	13	11	16	25	65	2	4	14	28	48	93	41		
52	Miami	39	34	21	12	97	16	25	23	20	84	181	25	2	
53	Monroe	15	13	11	23	65	8	4	25	45	110	110	37		
54	Montgomery	12	23	79	19	113	8	21	51	28	108	221	74		
55	Montgomery	15	20	21	26	74	6	14	6	5	31	105	41		
56	Newton	15	4	13	33	64	1	15	10	44	60	124	58		
57	Noble	19	12	37	54	113	3	25	49	49	117	209	75		
58	Ohio	2	2	8	11	21	5	5	7	7	19	40	22		
59	Orange	19	11	25	26	75	6	3	8	10	27	102	80		
60	Owen	17	33	22	9	82	7	16	14	1	47	129	39		
61	Parke	16	29	18	18	72	13	9	11	15	48	129	105	1	
62	Perry	7	9	19	23	58	4	5	4	15	28	84	36	1	
63	Pike	9	16	6	16	47	3	5	10	9	27	74	56		
64	Porter	8	16	25	33	89	4	17	25	72	118	207	224		
65	Posey	7	8	11	16	46	1	5	6	3	16	72	14		
66	Pulaski	6	2	6	36	56	1	6	16	21	48	91	83		
67	Putnam	9	14	34	42	99	1	7	1	45	68	167	152		
68	Randolph	23	31	47	27	128	7	21	23	18	69	197	56		
69	Raney	10	10	17	12	49	2	3	3	7	15	64	46	1	
70	Rush	24	53	26	15	118	14	19	13	23	79	197	34	2	
71	Scott	7	5	16	15	43	2	6	6	11	19	62	33	1	
72	Shelby	23	34	39	23	123	5	14	26	13	58	181	110		
73	Spencer	16	13	39	19	78	8	9	25	21	64	142	25		
74	Starke	6	8	15	15	44	6	6	16	23	45	89	5		
75	Stauben	7	15	33	24	82	9	9	56	27	101	183	132		
76	St. Joseph	8	9	23	42	82	3	4	49	73	129	202	113		
77	Sullivan	13	17	32	31	93	5	6	31	14	56	149	52		
78	Switzerland	18	21	12	13	76	12	16	19	11	59	135	25		
79	Tipppecanoe	19	17	33	66	132	18	12	39	69	129	261	111		
80	Tipton	22	38	13	79	152	6	2	6	14	43	48	1		
81	Union	5	4	16	25	50	1	2	7	10	20	45	52		
82	Vanderburgh	19	3	6	12	31	5	29	38	37	94	125	53		
83	Vermillion	7	18	18	7	50	4	16	12	12	44	84	12		
84	Vigo	22	14	28	8	72	8	23	65	13	119	191	50		
85	Wabash	27	19	58	29	133	12	12	34	22	80	213	86		
86	Warren	16	13	19	7	55	4	10	25	18	58	113	94		
87	Warrick	3	3	17	32	55	1	9	11	21	76	76	51		
88	Washington	26	22	48	45	141	6	3	7	13	29	179	43		
89	Wayne	8	9	27	35	79	13	21	39	44	108	187	90		
90	Wells	9	8	26	11	54	10	41	15	66	120	42			
91	White	4	10	15	34	63	3	29	33	56	119	84			
92	Whitley	45	23	21	5	94	37	24	20	24	105	199	58	2	
Total		1167	1434	2297	2252	7150	520	915	1756	2106	5297	12447	6996	89	

## STATEMENT No. XII.

Showing Number of County Institutes held in each County during the year ending June 1st, 1878, together with other items indicated by the headings of the several columns.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number County Institutes held.	WHERE HELD.	No. ATTENDING.			Date of Commencement.	Length of Session in Days.	No. of Public or Evening Lectures.	Amount Drawn from County Treasury for Institute.	Total Cost of Institute.	No. Township Institutes over which the County Supt. has presided.	No. Township Institutes over which the Co. Supt. has not presided.	No. Townships organizing Teachers' Associations.
				Males.	Females.	Total.								
1	Adams.....	1	Decatur.....	60	33	93	Sept. 3	5	2	\$50 00	\$63 00	12	48	.....
2	Allen.....	1	Fort Wayne.....	201	161	362	Jan. 8	5	3	50 00	50 00	16	30	19
3	Bartholomew.....	1	Columbus.....	86	54	140	Aug. 20	5	4	50 00	44 00	10	71	.....
4	Benton.....	1	Fowler.....	58	58	116	Aug. 20	5	2	50 00	50 00	5	6	.....
5	Blackford.....	1	Hartford City.....	39	29	68	Sept. 10	5	2	35 00	35 00	.....	12	.....
6	Boone.....	1	Lebanon.....	80	36	116	Aug. 25	5	4	50 00	111 00	8	33	.....
7	Brown.....	1	Nashville.....	80	14	94	Aug. 13	5	3	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
8	Carroll.....	1	Delphi.....	59	22	81	Aug. 27	5	2	50 00	50 00	13	42	.....
9	Cass.....	1	Logansport.....	116	88	204	Aug. 20	5	2	50 00	150 00	19	35	.....
10	Clark.....	1	Charlestown.....	60	41	101	Aug. 20	5	1	43 00	43 00	5	60	11
11	Clay.....	1	Middlebury.....	55	19	74	Aug. 27	5	3	50 00	76 00	.....	.....	.....
12	Clinton.....	1	Frankfort.....	67	48	115	Aug. 27	5	2	50 00	76 00	12	33	.....
13	Crawford.....	1	Marengo.....	41	25	66	Aug. 20	5	2	50 00	50 00	7	.....	.....
14	Daviess.....	1	Washington.....	50	40	90	Sept. 3	5	1	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
15	Dearborn.....	1	Lawrenceburgh.....	73	44	117	Aug. 27	5	2	50 00	97 00	30	49	14
16	Decatur.....	1	Greensburg.....	70	60	130	Aug. 27	5	1	50 00	51 00	.....	.....	.....
17	DeKalb.....	1	Butler.....	87	114	201	Nov. 12	5	2	50 00	91 00	21	2	.....
18	Delaware.....	1	Muncie.....	119	111	230	Aug. 27	5	3	50 00	100 00	13	.....	.....
19	Dubois.....	1	Jasper.....	60	24	84	Sept. 3	5	1	50 00	50 00	11	1	.....
20	Elkhart.....	1	Elkhart.....	128	97	225	Sept. 3	5	4	50 00	150 00	16	91	.....
21	Fayette.....	1	Connorsville.....	45	55	100	Aug. 20	5	3	50 00	100 00	21	48	9
22	Floyd.....	1	New Albany.....	53	63	116	Aug. 27	5	2	50 00	58 00	2	.....	5
23	Fountain.....	1	Covington.....	50	38	88	Dec. 17	5	3	50 00	60 00	10	34	.....
24	Franklin.....	1	Brookville.....	79	39	118	Aug. 30	5	4	50 00	62 25	13	.....	.....
25	Fulton.....	1	Rochester.....	114	116	230	Nov. 19	5	2	50 00	78 60	7	18	.....
26	Gibson.....	1	Fort Branch.....	78	65	143	Aug. 6	10	.....	50 00	50 00	8	12	.....
27	Grant.....	1	Marion.....	131	86	217	Sept. 3	5	3	50 00	70 00	11	31	.....
28	Green.....	1	Bloomfield.....	94	27	121	Sept. 24	5	10	50 00	80 00	10	100	16
29	Hamilton.....	1	Noblesville.....	152	94	246	Aug. 20	5	2	50 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....
30	Hancock.....	1	Greensfield.....	104	82	186	Aug. 27	5	2	50 00	50 00	17	19	9
31	Harrison.....	1	Corydon.....	93	68	161	Aug. 27	5	3	50 00	50 00	13	.....	.....
32	Hendricks.....	1	Plainfield.....	96	62	158	Aug. 27	5	4	50 00	117 00	18	.....	12
33	Henry.....	1	Newcastle.....	99	48	147	Aug. 13	5	.....	55 00	55 00	.....	.....	.....
34	Howard.....	1	Kokomo.....	83	64	147	Aug. 27	5	2	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....



## STATEMENT No. XII—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number County Institutes held.	WHERE HELD	No. ATTENDING.			Date of Commencement.	Length of Session in Days.	No. of Public or Evening Lectures.	Amount Drawn from County Treasury for Institute.	Total Cost of Institute.	No. Township Institutes over which the County Supt. has presided.		No. Township Institutes over which the Co. Supt. has not presided.		No. Townships organizing Teachers' Associations.
				Males.	Females.	Total.										
35	Huntington	1	Huntington	81	35	116	Aug. 27	5	.....	\$50 00	\$47 00	12	27	.....	.....	.....
36	Jackson	1	Brownstown	72	47	119	Aug. 13	5	.....	50 00	83 00	11	45	.....	.....	.....
37	Jasper	1	Rensselaer	54	44	98	Aug. 27	5	.....	50 00	33 00	12	47	.....	.....	.....
38	Jay	1	Portland	58	46	104	Sept. 3	5	.....	50 00	51 25	4	4	.....	.....	.....
39	Jefferson	1	Madison	64	93	157	Aug. 20	5	.....	50 00	74 00	15	9	1	.....	.....
40	Jennings	1	North Vernon	74	56	130	Aug. 20	5	.....	50 00	41 05	11	30	.....	.....	.....
41	Johnson	1	Franklin	50	60	110	.....	5	.....	50 00	65 00	10	26	.....	.....	.....
42	Knox	1	Vincennes	55	65	120	Dec. 31	5	.....	50 00	55 00	15	17	.....	.....	.....
43	Kosciusko	1	Warsaw	115	110	225	Sept. 3	5	.....	66 36	66 36	17	45	.....	.....	.....
44	Lagrange	1	Lagrange	110	130	240	Sept. 17	5	.....	50 00	68 70	24	39	.....	.....	.....
45	Lake	1	Crown Point	43	53	96	Dec. 31	5	.....	50 00	85 00	5	22	7	.....	.....
46	Laporte	1	Laporte	57	121	178	Aug. 20	5	.....	50 00	68 00	15	76	.....	.....	.....
47	Lawrence	1	Bedford	44	39	83	Aug. 21	5	.....	50 00	62 50	16	34	.....	.....	.....
48	Madison	1	Anderson	121	55	176	Aug. 27	5	.....	50 00	107 20	17	54	.....	.....	.....
49	Marion	1	Indianapolis	70	94	164	Aug. 20	5	.....	50 00	70 00	24	33	9	.....	.....
50	Marshall	1	Plymouth	48	61	109	Aug. 20	5	.....	50 00	50 00	16	30	.....	.....	.....
51	Martin	1	Shoals	73	30	103	Aug. 27	5	.....	50 00	60 00	10	22	.....	.....	.....
52	Miami	1	Bunker Hill	65	70	135	Aug. 13	5	.....	50 00	40 00	6	22	.....	.....	.....
53	Monroe	1	Bloomington	62	59	121	Aug. 27	5	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
54	Montgomery	1	Ladoga	97	88	185	July 23	10	4	125 00	200 00	6	10	.....	.....	.....
55	Morgan	1	Martinsville	62	40	102	Aug. 13	5	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Newton	1	Kentland	53	33	86	Dec. 24	5	.....	50 00	54 50	3	4	7	.....	.....
57	Noble	1	Ligonier	80	70	150	Oct. 8	6	4	50 00	52 00	4	30	.....	.....	.....
58	Ohio	1	Rising Sun	30	27	57	Sept. 3	5	.....	50 00	65 00	7	7	.....	.....	.....
59	Orange	1	Paoli	67	60	127	Sept. 10	5	.....	50 00	50 00	17	26	.....	.....	.....
60	Owen	1	Spencer	110	20	130	Sept. 24	5	.....	50 00	50 00	6	.....	12	.....	.....
61	Pike	1	Rockville	67	53	120	Sept. 3	9	6	50 00	137 25	12	63	.....	.....	.....
62	Perry	1	Cannelton	65	44	109	Sept. 3	5	.....	50 00	50 00	7	23	.....	.....	.....
63	Pike	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Porter	1	Valparaiso	43	121	164	Aug. 20	5	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Posey	1	New Harmony	59	35	94	Aug. 27	5	.....	50 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Pulaski	1	Winamac	60	46	106	Oct. 8	5	.....	50 00	65 00	14	32	11	.....	.....
67	Punam	1	Greencastle	140	110	250	Aug. 13	5	.....	50 00	50 00	12	2	.....	.....	.....
68	Randolph	1	Winchester	88	53	141	Aug. 27	5	.....	50 00	132 00	13	17	1	.....	.....
69	Ripley	1	Versailles	89	15	104	Aug. 20	5	.....	50 00	37 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Rush	1	Rushville	32	67	99	Aug. 27	5	.....	50 00	85 00	9	3	.....	.....	.....
71	Scott	1	Scottsburg	64	30	94	Aug. 27	5	.....	50 00	43 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Shelby	1	Shelbyville	81	34	115	Aug. 20	5	.....	50 00	50 00	10	53	.....	.....	.....
73	Spencer	1	Grandview	35	40	75	Sept. 3	5	.....	50 00	50 00	1	.....	1	.....	.....
74	Starke	1	Knox	30	15	45	Nov. 29	6	4	50 00	50 00	1	1	7	.....	.....
75	Steuben	1	Anzola	120	160	280	Nov. 12	5	.....	50 00	50 00	12	23	.....	.....	.....
76	St. Joseph	1	South Bend	63	37	100	Dec. 24	5	.....	50 00	172 53	3	12	2	.....	.....
77	Sullivan	1	Sullivan	70	80	150	Aug. 27	5	.....	50 00	50 00	15	33	9	.....	.....
78	Switzerland	1	Vevay	39	63	102	Aug. 27	5	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	Tippecanoe	1	Lafayette	107	107	214	Dec. 17	5	.....	50 00	164 00	9	33	.....	.....	.....
80	Tipton	1	Tipton	74	12	86	Aug. 27	5	.....	50 00	70 00	6	23	.....	.....	.....
81	Union	1	Liberty	30	35	65	Aug. 27	5	.....	50 00	75 00	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	Vanderburgh	1	Evansville	70	97	167	Aug. 27	5	.....	50 00	50 00	30	4	.....	.....	.....
83	Vermillion	1	Perrysville	31	25	56	Aug. 27	5	.....	50 00	50 00	6	8	.....	.....	.....
84	Vigo	1	Terre Haute	97	133	230	Aug. 27	5	.....	50 00	50 00	8	2	.....	.....	.....
85	Wabash	1	Wabash	90	85	175	Aug. 20	5	.....	50 00	113 00	6	20	7	.....	.....
86	Warren	1	West Lebanon	42	48	90	Aug. 27	5	.....	50 00	75 00	8	8	.....	.....	.....
87	Warrick	1	Boonville	105	38	143	Aug. 20	5	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	Washington	1	Salmon	93	56	149	Sept. 3	5	.....	50 00	98 75	13	52	.....	.....	.....
89	Wayne	1	Centerville	74	110	184	Aug. 13	5	.....	50 00	110 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	Wells	1	Bluffton	70	50	120	Nov. 5	5	.....	50 00	64 30	10	13	1	.....	.....
91	White	1	Brookston	47	45	92	Sept. 24	5	.....	50 00	44 48	7	4	.....	.....	.....
92	Whitley	1	Columbia City	85	75	160	Oct. 29	5	.....	50 00	60 00	6	20	19	.....	.....
Total		91	.....	6835	5550	12385	.....	471	222	\$4624	36	\$6340	02	854	1950	180

# STATEMENT No. XIII.

Showing the Number of Private Normal Institutes held in each County during the Year ending June 1st, 1878, together with other items indicated by the headings of the several columns.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Normal Institutes.	WHERE HELD.	Date of Commencement.	BY WHOM SUPERINTENDED.	ENROLLMENT.			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.			Length of Session in Weeks.	Tuition Charged per Week.	No. of Evening Lectures.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	Adams	2	{ Decatur	1877.	Wm. M. Walters.	45	33	78	39	28	67	4	\$0.80	.....
2	Allen	1	{ Fort Wayne.	Ap. June, '78	J. H. Walters and J. B. Allen.	45	87	132	38	78	116	3	1 00	.....
3	Bartholomew	2	{ Columbus	July 15.	A. H. Graham and J. M. Wallace.	14	16	30	12	12	24	2	1 00	.....
4	Benton	2	{ Hartsville	July 23.	L. Mobley	10	10	20	8	7	15	3	1 00	.....
5	Blackford	2	{ Fowler.	July 2.	B. F. Heaton.	17	39	56	13	30	43	3	1 00	.....
6	Boone	2	{ Oxford.	August 7.	B. F. Johnson.	17	39	56	13	30	43	3	1 00	.....
7	Brown	1	{ Sugar Plain	July 16.	Prof. J. M. Chauncy	16	27	43	14	21	35	5	3 20	.....
8	Carroll	1	{ Zionsville	July 16.	Prof. J. F. Scull	16	27	43	14	21	35	5	3 20	.....
9	Cass	3	{ Beck's Grove.	July 23.	W. H. Fertig.	44	42	86	37	21	58	3	1 00	.....
10	Clark	1	{ Camden	July 27.	H. G. Wilson	62	42	104	38	28	66	10	85	3
11	Clinton	1	{ Logansport.	April 9.	J. H. Neff	20	18	38	96	78	174	9	85	3
12	Crawford	2	{ Walton.	Sept. 2.	J. S. Stedden.	32	34	66	96	78	174	9	85	3
13	Darke	1	{ Royal Center.	July 30.	Crawford and Wilkinson.	20	20	40	17	16	33	2	1 00	3
14	Daviess	1	{ Bowling Green.	July 23.	R. G. Boone and C. S. Ludlow.	47	47	94	35	38	73	5	80	8
			{ Frankfort.	July 23.	J. M. Johnson.	13	7	20	9	5	14	2	1 00	.....
			{ Marcngo	July 16.	J. S. Hall.	82	13	95	25	8	33	3	65	3
			{ Hartford	July 2.	W. F. Fry	30	29	59	20	15	35	4	.....	.....
			{ Washington.	July 2.	W. F. Fry	30	29	59	20	15	35	4	.....	.....

Number.



[illegible]

# STATEMENT No. XIII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Normal Institutes.	WHERE HELD.	Date of Commencement.	BY WHOM SUPERINTENDED.	ENROLLMENT.			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.			Length of Session in Weeks.	Tuition Charged per Week.	No. of Evening Lectures.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Tiptecanoe.....	1	Lafayette.....	June 15.....	W. H. Calkins.....	50	50	100	30	50	80	6	1 00	.....
Tipton.....	1	Tipton.....	July 23.....	B. M. Blount and A. B. Tarashe.....	40	62	102	.....	.....	.....	5	1 00	6
Union.....	1	Liberty.....	July 25.....	L. M. Criss.....	4	12	16	4	10	14	9	1 00	1
Vanderburgh.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion.....	83	Perryville.....	July 25.....	John J. Padrick.....	12	16	28	6	12	18	5	4 50	4
Vigo.....	84	Lockport.....	July 29.....	W. M. Moss.....	9	11	20	7	8	15	8	83	.....
Wabash.....	85	Wabash.....	July 16.....	D. W. Thomas and H. A. Hutchins.....	30	58	88	25	51	76	7	1 00	.....
Warren.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	87	Warren.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	88	Centerville.....	July 16.....	J. C. Macpherson.....	11	67	111	36	54	90	4	1 00	3
Wells.....	89	Bluffton.....	Oct. 1.....	S. S. Roth.....	40	32	72	32	28	60	3	60	12
White.....	90	Brookston.....	.....	L. G. Rorer and George Bowman.....	54	40	94	47	34	81	5	70	1
Whitley.....	3	Columbiana City.....	July 17.....	S. J. Hunt.....	60	45	105	55	41	96	6	83	2
		Lawwell.....	Sept. 13.....	F. B. Moore.....	50	40	90	42	35	77	6	83	1
		Charubusco.....	Sept. 13.....	W. S. Gandy.....	45	35	83	36	32	68	10	50	1
Total.....	88	.....	.....	.....	2440	2380	4820	1887	1809	3696	509	.80	119



## LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

JANUARY 1, 1879.

Number.	COUNTIES.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
1	Adams.....	William M. Walters.....	Decatur.
2	Allen.....	Jeremiah Hillegass.....	Fort Wayne.
3	Bartholomew.....	John M. Wallace.....	Columbus.
4	Benton.....	Charles E. Whitton.....	Fowler.
5	Blackford.....	Lewis Willman.....	Hartford City.
6	Boone.....	Thomas H. Harrison.....	Lebanon.
7	Brown.....	David M. Beck.....	Beck's Grove.
8	Carroll.....	Thomas H. Britton.....	Burlington.
9	Cass.....	Harry G. Wilson.....	Logansport.
10	Clarke.....	A. C. Goodwin.....	Charlestown.
11	Clay.....	Preston B. Triplett.....	Brazil.
12	Clinton.....	Harrison Kohler.....	Frankfort.
13	Crawford.....	John W. C. Springstun.....	Fredonia.
14	Daviess.....	E. C. Trimble.....	Washington.
15	Dearborn.....	Harvey B. Hill.....	Aurora.
16	Decatur.....	W. B. Ryan.....	Greensburg.
17	DeKalb.....	James A. Barnes.....	Waterloo.
18	Delaware.....	A. W. Clancy.....	Muncie.
19	Dubois.....	E. R. Brundick.....	Huntingburgh.
20	Elkhart.....	David Moury.....	Goshen.
21	Fayette.....	Josiah S. Gamble.....	Connorsville.
22	Floyd.....	Isaac Miller.....	Greenville.
23	Fountain.....	Winfield S. Moffett.....	Covington.
24	Franklin.....	Clement R. Cory.....	Fairfield.
25	Fulton.....	Enoch Myers.....	Rochester.
26	Gibson.....	William T. Stilwell.....	Fort Branch.
27	Grant.....	Thomas D. Tharp.....	Marion.
28	Greene.....	S. W. Axtell.....	Bloomfield.
29	Hamilton.....	U. B. McKenzie.....	Noblesville.
30	Hancock.....	William P. Smith.....	Greenfield.
31	Harrison.....	Daniel F. Lemmon.....	Corydon.
32	Hendricks.....	James A. C. Dobson.....	Brownsburgh.
33	Henry.....	Timothy Wilson.....	Spiceland.
34	Howard.....	John W. Barnes.....	Kokomo.
35	Huntington.....	Francis M. Huff.....	Warren.
36	Jackson.....	Addison J. McCune.....	Medora.
37	Jasper.....	James H. Snoddy.....	Rensselaer.
38	Jay.....	Simcon K. Bell.....	Portland.
39	Jefferson.....	Samuel W. Pritchard.....	Madison.
40	Jennings.....	John Carney.....	Vernon.
41	Johnson.....	John H. Martin.....	Franklin.
42	Knox.....	John W. Milam.....	Vincennes.
43	Kosciusko.....	Gideon F. McAlpine.....	Warsaw.
44	Lagrange.....	Samuel D. Crane.....	Lagrange.
45	Lake.....	W. W. Cheshire.....	Crown Point.
46	Laporte.....	W. A. Hosmer.....	Laporte.
47	Lawrence.....	Edmund B. Thornton.....	Bedford.
48	Madison.....	Robert I. Hamilton.....	Anderson.
49	Marion.....	L. P. Harlan.....	Indianapolis.
50	Marshall.....	W. E. Bailey.....	Plymouth.
51	Martin.....	Thomas F. McGuyer.....	Dover Hill.
52	Miami.....	W. Steele Ewing.....	Peru.
53	Monroe.....	George W. Ramage.....	Bloomington.
54	Montgomery.....	John G. Overton.....	Crawfordsville.
55	Morgan.....	Hiram N. Short.....	Martinsville.
56	Newton.....	Robert F. Kerr.....	Kentland.
57	Noble.....	Henry G. Zimmerman.....	Albion.
58	Ohio.....	John H. Fate.....	Rising Sun.
59	Orange.....	James L. Noblitt.....	Chambersburg.

## COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
60	Owen .....	Robert C. King .....	Spencer.
61	Parke .....	Oliver Bullion .....	Bellmore.
62	Perry .....	Theo. Compeier .....	Mt. Pleasant.
63	Pike .....	John Whitman .....	Petersburg.
64	Porter .....	Reason Shitabargar .....	Valparaiso.
65	Posey .....	James W. French .....	Mt. Vernon.
66	Polaski .....	R. L. Marshman .....	Winamac.
67	Putnam .....	L. A. Stockwell .....	Clayton.
68	Randolph .....	Daniel Lesley .....	Winchester.
69	Ripley .....	William M. Vanduyke .....	Pierre ville.
70	Rush .....	J. B. Blount .....	Arlington.
71	Scott .....	John C. McClurg .....	Scottsburg.
72	Shelby .....	Squire L. Major .....	Shelbyville.
73	Stettin .....	John Wyttenbach .....	Rockport.
74	Stark .....	O. Musselman .....	Knox.
75	St. Joseph .....	C. Lwin Meon .....	South Bend.
76	Steuben .....	Cyrus Cline .....	Angola.
77	Sullivan .....	James A. Marlow .....	Sideman.
78	Switzerland .....	Isaac M. Richards .....	Vevay.
79	Tippacanoe .....	William H. Calkins .....	Lafayette.
80	Tipton .....	B. M. Blount .....	Tipton.
81	Union .....	Lee M. Crist .....	Liberty.
82	Vanderburgh .....	Frank P. Corn .....	Evansville.
83	Vermillion .....	Josiah Campbell .....	Terre Haute.
84	Vigo .....	John R. Ray .....	Terre Haute.
85	Wabash .....	George T. Herrick .....	Wabash.
86	Warren .....	John M. Bowman .....	Williamport.
87	Warrick .....	I. E. Youngblood .....	Reedsville.
88	Washington .....	James M. Croess .....	Salem.
89	Wayne .....	John C. Macpherson .....	Richmond.
90	Wells .....	S. S. Ray .....	Bluffton.
91	White .....	George W. Bowman .....	Monticello.
92	Whitley .....	Alexander J. Thompson .....	Columbia City.

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE

*YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1878.*

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1879.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Received December 30, 1878, and referred to the Auditor of State for a verification of the financial statements.

Returned with his certificate (q. v.) appended.

Examined by the Governor, and transmitted to the Secretary of State, to be filed and preserved in his office, and published as may be ordered by the Commissioners of the Public Printing.

SAMUEL R. DOWNEY,  
Secretary.

Filed in my office January 3, 1879.

JOHN E. NEFF,  
Secretary of State.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY,  
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, Nov. 1, 1878.

His Excellency, JAMES D. WILLIAMS,  
Governor of Indiana:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in accordance with law, the annual report of the Trustees of Indiana University for financial year ending October 31, 1878, showing the receipts and expenditures from November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878, inclusive. Also, report of Committee on Finance, with estimates. Also, extract from report of the Committee on the Affairs of the University. Also, summary of the annual catalogue for 1877 and 1878. Also, report of the President of the University submitted to the Board at the annual meeting, November 5, 1878.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. ROACHE,  
President of the Board of Trustees Indiana University.



# REPORT.

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## RECEIPTS.

There was remaining in the treasury at last annual report, November 1, 1877..... \$67 05

There has been received from November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878, inclusive, the following sums:

On account of interest and endowment fund.....	\$6,520 00
On account of semi-annual appropriation.....	23,000 00
On account of janitor's fees.....	1,398 00
On account of temporary loan.....	800 00
On account of freight refunded.....	. 6 00
On account of library duplicate books sold.....	24 74
On account of appropriation for the improvement of grounds, unexpended .....	85 64

On account of interest on lands in the following counties:

Miami county .....	\$7 88
Newton county .....	493 32
White county.....	16 80
Pulaski county.....	328 61
Fulton county.....	36 10
	<hr/>
	\$882 71

Total receipts.....	<hr/>	\$32,784 14
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There has been warrants drawn and paid during the year as follows:

## EXPENDITURES.

	No. of Warrant.		Amount.
1877.			
Nov. 8.	3140.	A. L. Roache, Trustee's salary, November session.....	\$50 20
	3141.	A. Patton, Trustee's salary.....	64 80
	3142.	D. D. Banta, Trustee's salary.....	40 00
	3143.	J. Jenkinson, Trustee's salary.....	78 00
	3144.	W. K. Edwards, Trustee's salary.....	46 00
	3145.	J. I. Morrison, Trustee's salary.....	63 80
	3146.	M. McPhetridge, Trustee's salary.....	18 00
	3147.	James D. Maxwell, Trustee's salary.....	18 00
	3148.	Chas Atkinson, sawing 10 cords of wood.....	4 00
	3149.	J. M. Seward, repairing roof.....	11 00
Nov. 14.	3150.	W. Smith, sawing 18 cords of wood.....	7 20
Nov. 15.	3151.	J. M. Howe, Treasurer's salary.....	33 30
	3152.	R. C. Foster, Secretary's salary.....	33 30
	3153.	J. S. Lyons, freights on chemicals.....	59 21
	3154.	Adams Express, freight on books.....	5 40
	3155.	A. Mitchell & Co., slating and tin work.....	82 80
Dec. 29.	3156.	F. Bader, Janitor's salary.....	10 00
	3157.	S. C. Curry, repairing book case.....	75
	3158.	G. F. Barker, course of lectures.....	600 00
	3159.	C. DeSaga, chemicals.. ..	225 07
1878.			
Jan. 12.	3160.	R. Strong, painting and glazing.....	8 00
Jan. 16.	3161.	J. Spicer, Janitor's salary in part .....	100 00
Jan. 17.	3162.	Browning Bros., brooms and stove polish.....	4 65
Jan. 19.	3163.	E. B. Voss, repairing plastering.....	2 50
Jan. 21.	3164.	J. A. Wylie, periodicals for library.....	73 83
Jan. 22.	3165.	Pitcher & Son, repairs to coil.....	19 10
	3166.	Bullock & Co., chemicals.....	9 14
Jan. 23.	3167.	Lemuel Moss, special lecture and traveling expenses	205 00
Jan. 28.	3168.	W. J. Allen, stoves and repairs in library.....	40 66
Jan. 29.	3169.	W. J. Allen, nails, glass, etc.....	6 45
	3170.	W. N. Wyeth, advertising.....	5 10
	3771.	Adams Express Co., expressage on books.....	1 15
	3172.	W. J. Worschkel, repairs on organ.....	2 00
Feb. 11.	3173.	L. Moss, Bryant's United States History.....	6 40
Feb. 20.	3174.	C. E. Coffin, taxes, Iowa lands.....	17 00
	3175.	L. Moss, Professor's salary, in part.....	200 00
	3176.	T. A. Wylie, Professor's salary, in part.....	150 00
	3177.	E. Ballantine, Professor's salary, in part.....	150 00
	3178.	D. Kirkwood, Professor's salary, in part.....	150 00
	3179.	G. W. Hoss, Professor's salary, in part.....	150 00
	3180.	R. Owen, Professor's salary, in part.....	150 00
	3181.	T. C. Van Nuys, Professor's salary, in part.....	150 00
	3182.	S. B. Wylie, Professor's salary, in part.....	100 00
	3183.	A. Atwater, Professor's salary, in part.....	150 00
	3184.	W. R. Houghton, Professor's salary, in part.....	150 00

## EXPENDITURES.

1878.	No. of Warrant.		Amount.
Feb. 20.	3185.	H. B. Boisen, Professor's salary, in part.....	\$150 00
	3186.	Thomas Spicer, Janitor's salary.....	150 00
March 2.	3187.	D. Souders, painting and papering Ladies' Room....	7 50
	3188.	Allen & Co., lumber for rostrum and making.....	7 00
March 6.	3189.	Jansen, McClurg & Co., singing books for chapel ...	22 80
March 8.	3190.	Madison McCoy, sawing ten cords of wood.....	4 00
March 9.	3191.	J. C. Orchard, one dozen buckets.....	2 00
March 22.	3192.	W. B. Hughes, freight on books.....	4 25
March 23.	3193.	H. J. Feltus, printing reports.....	2 50
	3194.	Allen & Co., repairs to fencing.....	13 51
	3195.	P. Mathes, sawing ten cords of wood .....	4 00
March 17.	3196.	T. C. Van Nuys, Professor's salary, balance second quarter .....	225 00
March 28.	3197.	W. C. Ball & Co., advertising.....	3 00
March 29.	3198.	Stuart & Co., repairs to stoves, etc.....	51 40
	3199.	W. B. Hughes, freight on books.....	3 25
April 1.	3200.	L. Moss, Professor's salary, balance second quarter	425 00
	3201.	T. A. Wylie, Professor's salary .....	225 00
	3202.	E. Ballantine, Professor's salary .....	225 00
	3203.	D. Kirkwood, Professor's salary .....	225 00
	3204.	G. W. Hoss, Professor's salary.....	225 00
	3205.	R. Owen, Professor's salary.....	225 00
	3206.	A. Atwater, Professor's salary .....	225 00
	3207.	H. B. Boisen, Professor's salary .....	225 00
	3208.	W. R. Houghton, Professor's salary .....	150 00
	3209.	S. B. Wylie, Professor's salary .....	25 00
	3210.	J. Spicer, Janitor's salary .....	100 00
April 4.	3212.	W. B. Hughes, hauling books, lumber, etc.....	2 15
	3213.	Adams Express, express on books.....	3 10
	3214.	Jansen, McClurg & Co., books for Library .....	919 67
	3215.	R. Clark & Co., books for Library .....	219 06
	3216.	E. Stieger, books for Library .....	12 50
	3217.	E. Stieger, globes.....	128 00
	3218.	H. B. Carrington, book for Library.....	7 00
	3219.	D. Kirkwood, book for Library .....	8 25
	3220.	E. Ballantine, books for Library.....	3 50
April 5.	3221.	C. S. Bourne, instruments for Nat. Science Depart- ment .....	29 00
April 6.	3222.	Allen & Co., shelving for Library.....	6 65
April 8.	3223.	W. B. Hughes, freight on books.....	2 40
April 11.	3224.	J. Spicer, purchasing flowers for University campus	5 00
	3225.	L. Moss, Professor's salary, 3d quarter.....	625 00
	3225.	T. A. Wylie, Professor's salary .....	375 00
	3227.	R. Owen, Professor's salary.....	375 00
	3228.	E. Ballantine, Professor's salary .....	375 00
	3228.	D. Kirkwood, Professor's salary.....	375 00
	3230.	G. W. Hoss, Professor's salary.....	375 00
	3231.	A. Atwater, Professnr's salary .....	375 00
	3232.	H. B. Boisen, Professor's salary .....	375 00

## EXPENDITURES.

1878.	No. of Warrant.		Amount.
April 11.	3233.	W. R. Houghton, Professor's salary .....	\$300 00
	3234.	S. B. Wylie, Professor's salary.....	125 00
	3235.	T. C. Van Nuys, Professor's salary.....	375 00
April 13.	3226.	W. B. Hughes, hauling books and sand furnished...	4 05
April 15.	3237.	Freight on glassware, chemical department.....	1 26
April 16.	3238.	Westerman & Co., books.....	178 29
April 20.	3239.	Adams Express, freight on books, New York.....	7 35
April 23.	3240.	C. G. McCalla, shelving for library.....	7 50
April 25.	3241.	W. L. Langley, 10 cords of wood, cut and stored...	6 00
April 27.	3242.	W. T. Hines, repairs to fence and cistern.....	1 75
April 29.	3243.	W. B. Hughes, freight on books.....	95
	3244.	Adams Express, express on books from New York...	1 00
May 1.	4246.	W. A. Gabe, binding reports, receipts and quietus ...	14 50
May 9.	3247.	Adams Express, express on book from Boston .....	1 10
May 10.	3248.	Miles & Co., Atlas of Canada for Library .....	20 00
May 24.	3249.	Jansen, McClurg & Co., books.....	493 53
	3250.	Robert Clark & Co., books .....	3 91
May 28.	3251.	Thomas Spicer, Janitor's salary .....	100 00
June 1.	3252.	George P. Hinds, making and repairing locks .....	4 40
	3253.	C. P. Tuley, organ stool .....	1 00
	3254.	Adams Express, express on catalogues, 1st box .....	3 50
	3255.	H. J. Feltus, posters for grass setting .....	1 00
	3256.	Chas. Hughes, cleaning privy .....	1 00
June 4.	3257.	Adams Express, freight on catalogues, 2d box .....	6 10
June 7.	3258.	Adams Express, freight on books .....	3 40
June 12.	3259.	I. Jenkinson, Trustee's salary .....	84 00
	3260.	G. S. Orth, Trustee's salary .....	64 40
	3261.	W. K. Edwards, Trustee's salary .....	46 00
	3262.	A. Patton, Trustee's salary .....	70 80
	3263.	D. D. Banta, Trustee's salary .....	46 00
	3264.	A. L. Roache, Trustee's salary .....	56 20
	3265.	M. McPhetridge, Trustee's salary.....	24 00
	3266.	J. D. Maxwell, Trustee's salary .....	24 00
	3267.	Robert C. Foster, Secretary's salary.....	92 00
	3268.	John I. Morrison, Trustee's salary on Library Com.	51 80
	3269.	James D. Maxwell, Trustee's salary, extra service as local trustee.....	75 00
	3270.	M. McPhetridge, Trustee's salary, extra service as local board.....	75 00
	3271.	J. M. Howe, Treasurer's salary, in part.....	92 00
June 15.	3272.	L. Moss, lecturing in State per Statute.....	500 00
	3273.	Allen & Co., repairs to gates and steps.....	1 25
June 18.	3274.	Adams Express, books from Chicago.....	1 00
June 20.	3275.	Richard Owen, Curator's salary .....	100 00
June 21.	3276.	H. H. Voss, repairs to plastering.....	9 95
June 25.	3277.	D. A. Pierson, watchman.....	7 50
	3278.	J. G. McPheeters, stamped envelopes and paper wrappers.....	32 61
June 27.	3279.	W. A. Gabe, advertising and printing.....	17 25

## EXPENDITURES.

1878.	No. of Warrant.		Amount.
June 29.	3280.	Chas. A. Parke, cashier, Owen cabinet note and interest, last payment.....	\$2,869 33
	3281.	C. G. McCalla, bulletin board.....	4 00
July 1.	3282.	Hoover & Co., repairs on stoves.....	3 00
July 3.	3283.	Adams Express, freight on books from Chicago.....	70
July 12.	3284.	Maxwell & McPhetridge, improvement of grounds..	200 00
July 23.	3285.	Theo. A. Wylie, Librarian's salary.....	100 00
July 25.	3286.	W. R. Houghton, Professor's salary.....	375 00
	3287.	R. C. Foster, secretary, advertising 1st term.....	47 19
July 26.	3288.	J. S. Lyons, freight on chemicals from New York..	14 76
July 27.	3289.	W. B. Hughes, hauling.....	1 90
July 29.	3290.	Adams Express, freight on book from Chicago.....	80
Aug. 1.	3291.	W. B. Hughes, freight on specimens from Franklin.	2 02
Aug. 3.	3292.	Allen & Co., making steps and platform .....	8 50
Aug. 7.	3293.	Eimer & Amend, chemicals.....	2 95
	3294.	Jansen, McClurg & Co., books for library.....	202 50
	3295.	H. J. Feltus, advertising and printing.....	7 75
Aug. 13.	3296.	L. Moss, Professor's salary, 4th quarter, in part.....	100 00
	3297.	R. Owen, Professor's salary.....	80 00
	3298.	T. A. Wylie, Professor's salary.....	80 00
	3299.	T. C. Van Nuys, Professor's salary.....	80 00
	3300.	E. Ballantine, Professor's salary.....	80 00
	3301.	G. W. Hoss, Professor's salary.....	80 00
	3302.	D. Kirkwood, Professor's salary.....	80 00
	3303.	H. B. Boisen, Professor's salary .....	80 00
	3304.	W. R. Houghton, Professor's salary.....	80 00
	3305.	A. Atwater, Professor's salary.....	80 00
	3306.	S. B. Wylie, Professor's salary .....	50 00
	3307.	Leppin & Masche, apparatus Natural Science Department.....	160 33
	3308.	H. B. Boisen, Professor's salary, 4th quarter in full	295 00
Aug. 17.	3309.	Allen & Co., extending chapel rostrum and material	15 81
Aug. 20.	3310.	M. Murphy, digging flower pit.....	5 50
Aug. 24.	3311.	Maxwell & Co., improvement of grounds.....	200 00
	3312.	P. Conley, hauling dirt .....	3 00
	3313.	Allen & Co., putting roof on old building.....	329 16
Aug. 26.	3314.	Heusel & Co., freight on chemicals and apparatus from Europe.....	57 26
Aug. 27.	3315.	Beatty & Strong, painting tower and glazing.....	27 49
	3316.	Ben. Smith, tin-roofing and guttering .....	49 01
Aug. 31.	4417.	P. Conley, carting dirt.....	50
	3318.	Chas. Hughes, cleansing privy.....	75
	3319.	W. L. Langley, half-day's work.....	50
	3320.	John Spicer, storing coal.....	75
Sept. 3.	3321.	A. Johnson, making flower pit and furnishing material.....	27 52
Sept. 6.	3322.	Dan'l Souder, 11 days' painting .....	16 50
	3323.	Shoemaker & Co., paints, varnish and oils.....	25 14
Sept. 7.	3324.	W. B. Hughes, hauling coal and books.....	7 00

## EXPENDITURES.

1878.	No. of Warrant.		Amount.
Sept. 7.	3325.	Allen & Co., repairing and making doors.....	\$29 31
Sept. 10.	3326.	Adams & Co., matting for halls and stairways.....	81 53
Sept. 11.	3327.	George Robben, 15 dozen chairs and 1½ dozen stools	207 90
	3328.	W. Watson, 13½ tons of coal and freight.....	36 06
	3329.	T. S. Lyons, freight on matting and chairs.....	24 87
	3330.	Adams Express, books from Cincinnati .....	1 55
Sept. 14.	3331.	H. H. Voss, plastering and material furnished .....	8 75
Sept. 16.	3332.	T. S. Lyons, freight on apparatus from New York..	9 42
Sept. 18.	3333.	R. C. Foster, secretary, advertising 1st term.....	134 82
Sept. 19.	3334.	T. S. Lyons, freight on chemicals.....	29 07
	3335.	M. Murphy, 3 days' grading and sodding .....	3 25
Sept. 26.	3336.	Strong & Beatty, 151 1-2 yards black boarding .....	50 00
Sept. 27.	3337.	Adams Express, expressage on books.....	2 95
Sept. 28.	3338.	G. K. Green, work on Museum, labeling specimens.	50 00
Oct. 1.	3339.	Adams Express, express on box from New York.....	6 45
	3340.	S. C. Dodds & Co., paper, ink, periodicals for Li- brary, etc .....	151 45
	3341.	S. C. Dodds & Co., books for Library.....	40 35
	3342.	E. Ballantine, Professor's salary, balance 4th quar.	295 00
	3343.	L. Moss, Professor's salary .....	525 00
	3344.	T. A. Wylie, Professor's salary.....	295 00
	3345.	R. Owen, Professor's salary.....	295 00
	3346.	G. W. Hoss, Professor's salary.....	295 00
	3347.	H. B. Boisen, Professor's salary, part 1st quarter....	100 00
	3348.	T. C. Van Nuys, Professor's salary, balance 4th quarter .....	295 00
	3349.	D. Kirkwood, Professor's salary.....	295 00
	3350.	S. B. Wylie, Professor's salary .....	75 00
	3351.	O. B. Clark, Professor's salary, 1st quarter.....	375 00
	3352.	W. R. Houghton, Professor's salary, balance 4th quarter .....	220 00
	3353.	A. Atwater, Professor's salary.....	295 00
	3354.	Thomas Spicer, Janitor's salary.....	150 00
Oct. 8.	3355.	Adams Express, freight on apparatus.....	14 20
Oct. 9.	3356.	W. S. Bliss, advertising.....	3 00
Oct. 12.	3357.	L. W. Morris, freight on chemicals from Europe.....	60 00
	3358.	Allen & Co., 1,500 blocks for labelling specimens.....	8 75
Oct. 14.	3359.	L. Moss, Professor's salary, 1st quarter.....	625 00
Oct. 15.	3360.	Maxwell & McPhetridge, temporary loan and in- terest.....	802 70
	3361.	T. A. Wylie, Professor's salary, 1st quarter.....	375 00
	3362.	R. Owen, Professor's salary .....	375 00
	3363.	G. W. Hoss, Professor's salary.....	375 00
	3364.	H. B. Boisen, Professor's salary .....	275 00
	3365.	T. C. Van Nuys, Professor's salary.....	375 00
	3376.	D. Kirkwood, Professor's salary.....	375 00
	3367.	S. B. Wylie, Professor's salary.....	125 00
	3368.	W. R. Houghton, Professor's salary.....	350 00
	3369.	A. Atwater, Professor's salary .....	375 00



## EXPENDITURES.

	1878.	No. of Warrant.		Amount.
Oct.	15.	3370.	R. C. Foster, Secretary's salary, balance.....	\$50 00
		3371.	J. M. Howe, Treasurer's salary, balance .....	50 00
Oct.	16.	3372.	J. R. Berry, repairs and blackboards .....	2 00
Oct.	17.	3373.	J. G. McPheeters, catalogue, wrappers and stamps..	11 72
		3374.	W. A. Gabe, 500 warrants printed and advertising..	11 75
Oct.	19.	3375.	D. Souders, glazing and painting.....	2 00
Oct.	25.	3376.	G. K. Green, labelling and arranging specimens....	60 00
Oct.	26.	3377.	Ballen & Co., chemicals from Europe.....	433 14
Oct.	29.	3378.	Chas. S. Hughes, removing gasoline.....	1 00
		3379.	Browning Bros., brooms, etc.....	6 20
		3380.	M. B. Ryan, 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ cords of wood at \$2 per cord.....	81 50
Oct.	30.	3381.	Westerman & Co., books for Library.....	82 01
		3382.	Ledger-Standard, advertising.....	8 00
		3383.	H. Lindley, chemicals for Chemical Department	7 55
		3385.	J. M. Howe & Son, oil-cloth for ladies' room.....	12 88
Oct.	31.	3386.	Robert Leffler, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cords wood.....	3 25
		3387.	S. C. Dodds & Co., paper, pens and ink.....	26 92
		3388.	Adams Express, express on book from New York...	1 00
		3389.	J. G. McPheeters, stamps for catalogues.....	2 17
		3390.	J. W. Shoemaker & Co., chemicals.....	4 85
		3391.	Stuart & Co., glass and repairs to stoves and pipe....	25 25
		3392.	W. J. Allen, paint, oil, nails, etc.....	12 30
Total expenditures.....				\$29,783 67

## CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Balance on hand November 1, 1877.....	\$67 05
Receipts during the year ending October 31, 1878.....	32,717 09
	<hr/>
	\$32,784 14
Total warrants drawn on the Treasury and paid during the year.....	29,783 67
	<hr/>
Balance in Treasury October 31, 1878.....	\$3,000 47

## RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

On account of Trustees' salary.....	\$996 00
On account of Professors' salary.....	16,625 00
On account of Secretary and Treasurer's salary .....	308 60
On account of Janitor's salary.....	610 00
On account of Librarian's salary.....	100 00
On account of Curator's salary.....	100 00
On account of taxes on lands.....	17 00
On account of Owen cabinet.....	2,869 33
On account of fuel.....	146 01
On account of building.....	716 43
On account of lectures.....	1,100 00

On account of Library .....	\$2,348 41
On account of contingent.....	1,028 88
On account of Chemical Department.....	677 85
On account of Natural Science Department.....	337 98
On account of postage.....	46 50
On account of advertising, printing and stationery.....	434 23
On account of improvement of grounds.....	400 00
On account of Museum.....	118 75
On account of temporary loan and interest.....	802 70
Total.....	<hr/> \$29,783 67

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Your Committee on Finance would respectfully report that the Secretary and Treasurer's report for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1878, have been examined, and we find them correct. We estimate the income of the University for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1879, will be as follows:

Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	\$3,000 47
Annual legislative appropriation.....	23,000 00
Interest on lands.....	1,000 00
Interest on endowment.....	6,500 00
Contingent fees.....	600 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$34,100 47

The committee offer for adoption the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the following appropriations be made for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1878:

President's salary.....	\$2,500 00
Salaries of eight professors.....	12,000 00
Salary of Professor Houghton.....	1,300 00
Salary of Professor S. B. Wylie.....	500 00
Salary of Janitor .....	600 00
Salary of Librarian.....	100 00
Salary of Curator .....	200 00
Salary of Secretary.....	250 00
Salary of Treasurer.....	100 00
Salary of Trustees.....	1,600 00
Labelling and arranging specimens.....	400 00
Additions to Museum.....	200 00
Periodicals.....	100 00
Books for Library.....	2,000 00

Shelving for Library.....	\$500 00
Fuel and contingents.....	500 00
Postage and taxes.....	60 00
Advertising, printing and stationery.....	500 00
Printing compilation of Laws of University.....	100 00
Special lectures.....	300 00
Department of Chemistry .....	100 00
Department of Natural Philosophy.....	600 00
Department of Greek and Latin.....	200 00
Improvement of grounds.....	500 00
Dr. Moss, State lecturing.....	500 00
Department of Botany.....	10 00
Register for Students and Graduates.....	37 00
Local Board of extra session.....	50 00
Book-case for papers of Board.....	25 00
To secure water privileges, pipes and fixtures.....	1,500 00

Which report being read and considered by the Board, is concurred in and the resolution adopted, and the Secretary shall issue his warrant for the sums so appropriated upon the filing of proper vouchers accompanied with itemized bills of account.

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[EXTRACT.]

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Your Committee on the Affairs of the University beg leave to report that the condition and prospects of the University are gradually improving. The attendance of students during the present year is greater than last year, while the work of the various members of the Faculty is being faithfully and efficiently done with improved opportunities for imparting instruction. The several collegiate classes for the present term number as follows: Senior, 17; Junior, 33; Sophomore, 42; Freshman, 67. Making a total of 159. In the Preparatory Department there are 148, giving a grand total of 307 now in attendance. The conduct and general deportment of the students have been entirely satisfactory, requiring no enforcement of extreme penal regulations.

# SUMMARY

OF

## ANNUAL CATALOGUE, 1877 AND 1878.

### COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Seniors.....	23	
Juniors.....	18	
Sophomores.....	25	
Freshmen.....	37	
In select studies.....	38	
	—	141
Preparatory Department—Seniors.....	72	
Preparatory Department—Juniors.....	98	
	—	170
Total.....		311

### ENUMERATION OF COLLEGIATE STUDENTS BY STATES.

Illinois.....	4	
Indiana.....	123	
Iowa.....	2	
Kentucky.....	3	
Louisiana.....	1	
Ohio.....	4	
Pennsylvania.....	1	
Utah.....	1	
West Virginia.....	1	
North Carolina.....	1	
	—	
Total.....		141

# ENUMERATION OF INDIANA STUDENTS (COLLEGIATE) BY COUNTIES.

Bartholomew.....	2
Brown.....	2
Cass.....	1
Clark.....	4
Crawford.....	1
Decatur.....	3
DeKalb.....	2
Delaware.....	2
Elkhart.....	3
Fayette.....	3
Franklin.....	3
Gibson.....	5
Greene.....	1
Hamilton.....	1
Henry.....	2
Howard.....	1
Jennings.....	1
Johnson.....	1
Lagrange.....	5
Lawrence.....	5
Marion.....	1
Martin.....	3
Miami.....	2
Monroe.....	41
Morgan.....	2
Orange.....	1
Owen.....	4
Parke.....	2
Porter.....	1
Posey.....	2
Randolph.....	2
Vanderburg.....	1
Vigo.....	3
Washington.....	7
White.....	2
Total (thirty-six counties).....	123

## ENUMERATION OF PREPARATORY STUDENTS BY COUNTIES.

Brown.....	5
Clark.....	3
Clay.....	1
Crawford.....	2
Decatur.....	2
DeKalb.....	1
Dubois.....	2
Delaware.....	1
Greene.....	6
Harrison.....	1



Henry.....	1
Jackson.....	1
Lagrange.....	1
Lawrence.....	3
Marion.....	1
Monroe—Seniors .....	35
Juniors.....	67
Morgan.....	4
Owen.....	3
Perry.....	4
Posey.....	3
Ripley.....	6
Rush.....	1
Switzerland.....	1
Vermillion.....	3
Warren.....	1
Total.....	159

#### ENUMERATION OF PREPARATORY STUDENTS BY STATES.

Indiana.....	159
Ohio.....	2
Illinois.....	2
Kentucky.....	2
Iowa.....	1
New Mexico.....	1
Mississippi.....	1
Louisiana.....	1
Ontario.....	1
Total.....	170

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

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The following is the Report of the President of the University to the Board of Trustees, at their meeting in November, 1878:

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

Indiana University:

GENTLEMEN—The Institution under your care and direction shows a larger attendance than a year ago. The whole number in the College classes is now 159. The several classes, if we assign the conditioned or irregular ("select") students to the classes in which their studies mostly fall, or which they are striving to gain, will number as follows: Seniors, 17; Juniors, 33; Sophomores, 42; Freshmen, 67; total, 159. In the Preparatory Department there are 148. The whole number in both Departments, therefore, is 307. The range and quality of work being done will be shown by the reports of the several instructors and officers herewith submitted, and by your own inspection and observation in the various rooms.

### THE UNIVERSITY.

It seems to me not unfitting that I should at this time ask your attention to the aims of this University, and to the results which the people of the Commonwealth have a right to expect from it, if it be wisely and generously cherished and supported. While the professional schools are in suspension, our attention is here wholly given to collegiate education, and our desire is to make this as complete and thorough as possible. The courses put before the public in our Catalogue are courses of general, liberal discipline, and not of special or professional training. Whether as the result of accident or policy, the highest educational institutions maintained by

the State are located at different points, under separate boards of control, instead of being gathered at a common centre and under one management. There are undoubtedly advantages as well as disadvantages in this arrangement, but wisdom and efficiency require that each of these institutions regards itself as a part of a State system, whether there be any formal bond of union or not, and that each keeps itself to its appointed sphere, while giving appreciation, sympathy and co-operation to the others. Leaving, therefore, the special professional training of teachers to the Normal School at Terre Haute, and the development of separate technical schools to the Purdue University at Lafayette, our business is to seek that discipline of all the mental and moral powers of those who come to us, which is necessary to the highest effectiveness in all the leading pursuits of life. We thus endeavor to carry on and complete the work begun in the public schools of the Commonwealth, and to vindicate our place as an integrant part of the general educational system of the State. Our graduates may not be ready at once to enter, with advantage and as leaders, upon the practical activities of life, but they should be pre-eminently qualified to receive that special training that will fit them for any of the great duties and honorable pursuits to which inclination, the needs of their fellow-men, or the providence of God may call them.

#### COURSES AND STUDIES.

Centuries of experiment and use have pretty well settled throughout Christendom, and for all time, the chief materials and methods of higher education. There may be great improvements in details and better facilities for the work, as these are constantly changing and growing, but there can never be much change in the prominent and characteristic features of the scheme. Our intellectual and spiritual powers are to be developed and trained by the acquisition of truth, for which undoubtedly the human soul was made. Truth is the harmony between our thoughts or conceptions and the facts of existence. These facts are displayed in the soul within us; in the human race of which we are members; in the universe of objects, animate and inanimate, around us; and in the eternal, almighty, all-holy, and all-loving God above us. These facts it is the duty and privilege of man to investigate; and the ability to do this, in part at least, with accuracy and interest and earnestness, is the one great aim of a liberal education.

This aim of true education determines what must be our main lines of study and teaching. We study language and literature, because in these man and mankind, the individual and the race, have left their truest, clearest and most permanent records. We study mathematics, pure and applied, because the whole universe of matter and force in its masses and motions is constructed upon mathematical principles and laws, from the infinitesimal atoms that unite in the tiniest molecule of the lightest gas to the largest suns and systems of suns which occupy the most remote stellar spaces. We study the natural sciences, because these describe for us, in an orderly and systematic and intelligible way, the objects which constitute the material creation. We study metaphysics, and logic, and ethics, and politics, because these discuss for us the nature of man considered in itself and as seen in our multitudinous relations to those about us and above us. We study history, because this reveals to us the combinations and conflicts and conquests of the great race to which we belong, whose empire is the earth, and with whose destiny our own is vitally identified. And in all this round of study we strive to cultivate reverence and obedience toward Him whose presence shines through every fact in the universe, and whose providence is manifest in every movement of every living thing, from the microscopic insect to microcosmic man.

These studies might be logically divided into two great classes—the science of nature and the science of man. Man and nature are thus seen to be parts of one great whole, hemispheres of the one globe of truth and knowledge, each vitally related to the other, and both of them revelations of energies and laws which are higher than either. The sciences of nature are rooted in mathematics and physics; the sciences of man are rooted in language and philosophy. In the first great division of studies we train the mind to observe external facts and phenomena, and to move forward along the lines of demonstration and unalterable certainty. In the second great division we train the mind to observe its own processes, internal facts and phenomena, to school itself in processes of reasoning inductive and less than demonstrative, where the conclusions at best are only highly probable and not absolutely certain. Probability is the guide of life; and hence one reason why the burden of educational discipline must be borne by the sciences of man, while a very important but subordinate part is borne by the sciences of nature. Even experts in the latter need familiarity with the former; but the great majority of our students will not be scientific

experts, nor experts of any kind; they will have to do with practical affairs, and need the training which will fit them for such a life.

When from these general principles we try to pass to more specific statements about the particular subjects which shall be included in our courses of study, and the extent to which they shall be prosecuted, we meet with greater difficulty. No two College Faculties, probably, would settle this matter in precisely the same way, and no two teachers, perhaps, in the same Faculty, would be in absolute agreement. The reasons for such divergence of opinion are obvious. But it is quite as easy to exaggerate these differences as to overlook them. Many things are important which are not in all cases essential. Things desirable, and even obligatory in a Faculty of forty members with five hundred students, would be unwise, if not impossible, with ten professors and one hundred and fifty students. And yet, the principles of growth and preparation for it should be manifest in the organization of every living institution.

One guiding thought here deserves a moment's notice. I would advocate the provision of elective courses rather than of elective studies; and in harmony with this thought, our schedule of work is now drawn up. We do not deny all option in regard to particular subjects, and the range of this freedom may be somewhat extended as numbers and facilities increase; but we limit such selections to the junior and senior years, and then make them subservient to some well-defined plan. A student may often be able to tell, in consultation with his teachers, what general course of study will best develop his capabilities and fit him for his future purposes; but he is rarely qualified to decide what special subjects he should pursue; and the temptation to "easy" and "attractive" studies is usually so strong—a desire for "high marks" rather than for sound scholarship and vigorous discipline—that few students can be safely subjected to it.

Taking, then, our courses as well adapted to the ends in view, how shall we vindicate the selection and arrangement of details?

1. Pure Mathematics goes far enough to prepare the students for the elementary discussions of mechanics and physics, including theoretical astronomy, while these latter enable them to understand something of the mechanism of the physical universe—its molecules and masses and forces and motions—so that from the start here given they may pursue these subjects as far as taste may incline or duty require. A less amount of mathematics, pure and applied,



would be insufficient for purposes of general culture; a greater amount is perhaps not necessary except for special students.

2. In the Natural Sciences, including Chemistry, we must teach the leading facts and great theories and settled principles, so that the student may not be ignorant of the wonderful creation about him, nor unmoved by it, nor incapable, with the alphabet here given him, of learning its higher lessons and uses.

3. General and Political History should be so taught that the learner may understand existing nations and governments, the influences that have made them what they are, their political and social organizations, their relations to each other, and their present tendencies. As has been said, history is philosophy, especially moral philosophy, teaching by examples. In the probation of practical life, we have no guide but experience, and in our national development we have a growing need of the illumination of this historic light. The historic spirit also, cultivated and strengthened into a habit by this study, may well be regarded as indispensable in all other lines of inquiry.

4. Philosophy proper is the analysis of human nature. What man is, in his constituent capacities and faculties, in his mental and moral processes and feelings and activities, in his relations to the universe, to society, and to God, cannot be overlooked or slighted in a course of liberal training. Philosophy is at once the method of right study, the guarantee of correct thinking, and the condition of intelligent and efficient action. We cannot here go very far in exploring this vast and important field. But we can survey and map the main outlines, secure the most important regulative principles, and direct the student to the main positions which should be conquered and retained by his own explorations and independent thought. No student is taught that he can complete his work with us in any department. He is taught, in the contrary, that he gains but a beginning,—a partial outfit and equipment and a sketch map of his journey,—and that he is born to the inspiring heritage of an endless career.

5. The indispensable discipline supplied by linguistic studies is shared by five great languages and their literatures,—Latin and Greek from among ancient tongues; French and German, from modern foreign languages—all converging and culminating in our own supreme vernacular. Other ancient and modern languages are important and valuable, and no one who makes language his special study would be long content without pushing far beyond our narrow

limits; but the tongues enumerated have no substitutes in our courses of liberal study, and cannot be excluded from them. The reason for this is not far to seek. These languages are the keys to the mightiest civilizations and literatures the world has ever known. They not only open the past, but they alone furnish an explanation of the present. They show man in his highest creative moods and controlling activities. All that is venerable and effective in religion, art, poetry, eloquence, statesmanship, law, social organization, science, comes to us through these great tongues, and no one can tell which is the more fitly called living or which makes the more necessary contributions. Whoever may neglect these humanizing and quickening studies, the American student must not. He is to be the true cosmopolitan, gathering wisdom and inspiration from all time and all peoples, that he may build strongly and durably his own political and social structure of true Democracy. Large and broad scholarship and culture are desirable under any form of national life; in a republic which invites and assimilates all races, they are vital.

The scientific and philosophic knowledge of our own speech fitly crown the entire educational edifice. To observe clearly, to think accurately, and to speak correctly and forcibly, in English, is the chief goal of all liberal training with us,—the outward form with us of that disciplined mind and spirit which is the one great end of education every where. All our studies aid in this result, beside those which are expressly directed to it. Whether solving a problem, analyzing a compound, or describing a fossil, or discussing a linguistic construction, or translating a sentence, or examining a movement of consciousness, there is constant exercise in exactness of thought, and precision of speech. Our own language, in its history and composition, and in its masterpieces, as richly merits minute and critical study as any language ever spoken by men, and will as largely repay it.

#### THE PROFESSORS.

Some of your Professors have more teaching required of them than they can properly do, with the demands you should make upon them for investigation and study beyond the routine of their daily work. Three recitations a day, with the special preparation for them is quite as much as the best teacher can attend to, and he will then have a scanty margin of time and strength for original research and incidental reading. In the departments of

experimental science two recitations a day are enough for one man; and in the department of English, where much time must be given to the students individually, in suggesting, analyzing and correcting their themes, for various class-room and public exercises, two daily recitations are certainly sufficient. It must be remembered that we are aiming for the highest and best results, and are not simply seeking to compete with institutions of inferior purposes and attainments. Your Professors of the ancient and the modern languages are liable to have four recitations each daily. It is accidental rather than otherwise if they do not have this number every term. This is more than they can do, without risk alike to health and the quality of their work. I do not recommend the establishment of another full professorship at present, but I would approve the appointment of assistants,—one for the departments of Latin and Greek, one for the modern languages and English, and perhaps one for the experimental sciences. Such provision would be wise, economical and efficient. It must be borne in mind also that our classes are now quite as large as is compatible with faithful and profitable teaching, and the experience of all our best institutions shows that for every increase of from fifteen to eighteen students an additional instructor is required.

#### SALARIES.

Permit me to emphasize the need for an increase of the salaries of the Professors. It is unwise and ruinous to expect to secure or retain such men as are required for our work while offering an insufficient compensation. Cheap teachers can undoubtedly be had, but they are liable to prove themselves very expensive, even if their services were gratuitous. Two thousand dollars are certainly a very moderate salary, and outside of the pulpit and the school room no one who trains himself for a profession is expected to serve for such a sum; yet for this salary, with perhaps a few additional hundreds in the case of exceptional ability or experience, we can find excellent teachers, who would prize the careers here presented to them.

#### RELATION TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

This University is part of the public school system of the State. The high schools, on certain conditions, can graduate their pupils into our Freshman class. We have, and can have, no other pre-

paratory department. This relation must be maintained and improved, so that we may find our enlargement in the growth of the public schools. Especially do I urge the importance of our relations to the High School of this city, where students from all parts of the State, and from other States, who can get no fit preparation at home, may be properly prepared for our courses. The Bloomington High School has done, and is doing, excellent work. They sorely need more time, however, for the requisite thoroughness and fullness of training. Their course should be at once extended from two years to three, and I would respectfully and earnestly ask that you will do whatever is found practicable in encouraging and aiding them to attain this improvement.

I would also suggest that as we are part of the public school system of the State, we should be so related to the school income of the State that its constant increase would work as constant a growth in our resources and facilities.

#### LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.

Your attention will be invited to the need of illustrative apparatus for several departments of study. The library also appeals for any enlargement you can give it. I would recommend that a considerable part of any sum you can appropriate might be profitably expended for dictionaries, atlases, and other similar standard works of reference.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

According to your authorization, Prof. O. B. Clark, of Antioch College, Ohio, was invited to take charge of the chair of Greek, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Ballantine. He accepted the position, and is now in discharge of its duties. His appointment will be formally confirmed by you and should be dated from August 1, 1878.

Professor John C. Freeman, of Chicago, whom you invited to the Chair of History, at your last meeting, accepts the invitation on condition that you will permit him to assume its duties at the opening of the next college year. I recommend to you the granting of his request. In the meantime, in order to relieve Professor Atwater, Professor Houghton was asked to take the class in general history, during the current college year, in addition to his



duties in the High School. I ask that this appointment be confirmed, and that Professor Houghton be granted such extra compensation as in your judgment may seem appropriate.

In my own department of instruction the Senior Class has daily recitations during this term, four days in each week, in Moral Philosophy, using Professor Calderwood's text-book. On Mondays they recite in Schwegler's History of Philosophy. The Junior Class recites daily in Psychology, using Dr. Mark Hopkins's "Outline Study of Man." On Saturday morning I meet the Freshman Class for a conversational lecture on some of the elements of Practical Ethics.

According to previous arrangement and announcement, as provided for by you at your last meeting, President Angell, of the University of Michigan, will deliver a course of six lectures before this University in February next. His subject is "International Law as Illustrated by American History."

Finally, I herewith lay before you a memoir of the Mexican Calender Stone and Sacrificial Stone, prepared by Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, of Terre Haute, to accompany his gift of the plaster models of these most interesting relics of Aztec civilization. I trust that his thoughtful generosity will stimulate many others to a similar remembrance of us in their liberality.

Respectfully submitted,

LEMUEL MOSS,

President.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, November 5, 1878.

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All of which is respectfully submitted in behalf of the Board of Trustees of Indiana University.

ROBERT C. FOSTER,

Secretary.



OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,

INDIANAPOLIS, December 20, 1878.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

The Governor:

The amounts given in the schedule of receipts, as reported in the annexed report of the affairs of the State University, is correct so far as it relates to amounts drawn from the State Treasury, on account of annual appropriation by the Legislature, and interest on endowment fund. The other receipts reported, this office has no means of knowing anything as to the correctness of same.

E. HENDERSON,

Auditor of State.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1878.

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TO THE GOVERNOR.

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INDIANAPOLIS:

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1878.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, }  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE. }

Received December 2, 1878, and referred to the Auditor of State for a verification of the financial statements.

Returned by him with a certificate (q. v.) appended.

Examined by the Governor, and transmitted to the Secretary of State to be filed and preserved in his office, and published as ordered by the Commissioners of the Public Printing.

SAMUEL R. DOWNEY,  
Secretary, Governor's Office.

Filed in my office December 4, 1878.

JOHN E. NEFF,  
Secretary of State.

## REPORT.

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To His Excellency,

The Governor of the State of Indiana :

The Trustees of the State Normal School make their bi-annual report of the condition of the Institution under their charge.

For the scholastic work of the Institution, your attention is called to the comprehensive report of the President of the Faculty submitted herewith.

The Trustees are gratified in being able to state that the work of the Institution is now beginning to be appreciated by the teachers of the common schools of the State, as evidenced by the largely increased attendance during the past year. Special attention is called to the statistical information embodied in the report of the President of the Faculty, which shows that every county in the State, except two, has been represented by students in the school; and that *eighty-nine* per cent. of those who have attended during the past year are the sons and daughters of farmers and mechanics. We refer to this as showing that this Institution is coming to be regarded by the people of the State as a part of the *common school system*, and not a university maintained by the tax-payers for the education of the children of the wealthy or professional classes.

During the past year the steam-heating apparatus has given satisfaction, the winter having been unusually mild. In February, 1876, a certificate was given Crane, Breed & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, the manufacturers, to the effect that there was due them at that time, thirteen hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents, being balance on contract for furnishing and putting in heating apparatus. The contract was made in the fall of 1874. The amount stated above was withheld under the contract until the apparatus was tested and found to be satisfactory. In February, 1876, the Board of Trustees received the work as in accordance with the contract,

and having no funds out of which to pay the same, ordered the Secretary to give Crane, Breed & Co. a certificate as above, expecting that they would lay their claim before the Legislature at their last session.

In 1873, the late Chauncey Rose made a donation to the institution of \$4,000, for the purpose of purchasing a library for the use of the students. This fund has been entirely under the control of the President of the Faculty, and has been used in the purchase of something near eighteen hundred volumes. It is now, however, about exhausted, and we respectfully request the Legislature to supplement Mr. Rose's generosity by an appropriation of five hundred dollars, to supply the library with such further additions of important works of reference as may be needed from time to time.

The grounds of the Normal School have been enclosed with a plain but substantial wooden fence, but are entirely bare and devoid of ornamentation.

We respectfully ask an appropriation for the purpose of ornamenting the grounds.

The report of Hon. John T. Scott, the Secretary of the Board will be found attached hereto. It makes a full and complete exhibit of every allowance made by the Board.

MURRAY BRIGGS,  
President Board of Trustees.



## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

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HON. MURRAY BRIGGS,

*President Board of Trustees, Indiana State Normal School:*

DEAR SIR:—I herewith submit the report of the Indiana State Normal School for the year 1878—the Ninth Annual Report since the organization of the school.

### ATTENDANCE.

Whole number enrolled for the Winter Term.....	187
Whole number enrolled for Spring Term .....	413
Whole number enrolled for Fall Term.....	215
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Total for the year.....	815
Average enrollment for each term .....	271 $\frac{2}{3}$
Average daily attendance for Winter Term.....	168
Average daily attendance for Spring Term.....	370
(Fall term not closed.)	
Whole number of different persons who have received instruction in the Normal School since its organization, January 6, 1870.....	1,855
Total number of graduates.....	87
Number of different students who have attended during the year covered by this report.....	592

The occupation of the parents of the above five hundred and ninety-two is as follows:

Farmers, 329; mechanics, 64; merchants, 32; physicians, 20; ministers, 11; no occupation, 10; not reported, 67; manufacturers, 13; laborers, 14; teachers, 8; tailors, 4; lawyers, 3; railroaders, 3;

toll-gathers, 2; bankers, 2; druggists, 2; public officials, 2; river-pilots, 2; editor, 1; insurance agent, 1; express agent, 1; barber, 1.

Number enrolled in School of Observation and Practice, not enrolled in the Normal School.....	201
Per cent. of students who have graduated from the course in the Normal School.....	4.5
Per cent. of students who have attended the School more than one year .....	11.2
Per cent. of students who have attended the School one year..	10.3
Per cent. of students who have attended the School two terms .....	15.0
Per cent. of students who have attended the School one term	59.0

Number of students from the different counties of the State, and from other States, who have attended the school since its organization:

Adams 1, Allen 5, Bartholomew 7, Benton 3, Blackford 1, Boone 21, Brown 1, Carroll 27, Cass 14, Clark 21, Clay 32, Clinton 5, Crawford 2, Daviess 11, Dearborn 10, Decatur 31, DeKalb 10, Delaware 5, Dubois 9, Elkhart 4, Fayette 8, Floyd 4, Fountain 18, Franklin 5, Fulton 8, Gibson 22, Grant 12, Greene 13, Hamilton 18, Hancock 18, Harrison 8, Hendricks 47, Henry 8, Howard 5, Huntington 7, Jackson 8, Jasper 7, Jay 6, Jefferson 19, Jennings 9, Johnson 18, Knox 31, Kosciusko 15, Lagrange 2, Lake 1, Laporte 6, Lawrence 19, Madison 10, Marion 53, Marshall 3, Martin 5, Miami 11, Monroe 9, Montgomery 26, Morgan 36, Newton 2, Noble 5, Ohio 3, Orange 5, Owen 17, Parke 57, Perry 8, Pike 6, Posey 20, Pulaski 8, Putnam 23, Randolph 3, Ripley 6, Rush 8, Scott 10, Shelby 11, Spencer 4, Starke 5, Steuben 1, St. Joseph 5, Sullivan 14, Switzerland 8, Tippecanoe 20, Tipton 3, Union 5, Vanderburg 15, Vermillion 46, Vigo 284, Wabash 27, Warren 10, Warrick 19, Washington 9, Wayne 40, Wells 2, White 6.

#### FROM OTHER STATES.

Illinois 18, Kentucky 3, Missouri 1, New Hampshire 1, New York 1, Ohio 8, Virginia 1, West Virginia 2.

The above statistics show that ninety of the ninety-two counties of the state have been represented in the school since its organization. Porter and Whitley are the only counties not represented.

## WHENCE THEY COME.

Five hundred and ninety-two different students have attended the school during the year covered by this report.

*Eighty-nine* per cent. of them come from families in which the parents are engaged in the *productive industries*. The mercantile and professional classes are represented by only *eleven per cent.* About the same per cent. of representation of the different classes has prevailed since the organization of the school.

Nearly *fifty-six* per cent. of the students come from the agricultural class alone.

## WHITHER THEY GO.

As a very large majority of the students *come* from the country so they return to the country, and teach in the common schools.

Whatever improvement they make while connected with the institution they carry back to the schools of their respective counties.

## CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils, if females, must be sixteen years of age ; if males, eighteen. They must possess good moral character and average intellectual abilities.

If residents of Indiana, they must promise to teach, if practicable, in the common schools of the State a period equal to twice that spent as pupils in the Normal School.

They must pass a fair examination in reading, spelling, geography and in arithmetic through percentage. They must write a legible hand and be able to analyze and parse simple sentences.

## LENGTH OF ATTENDANCE.

As shown by the above statistics, *fifty-nine* per cent. of all the students who have entered the Institution remain but one term. This class of students is composed, for the most part, of those teachers who hold licenses to teach. They are among the most enterprising and progressive teachers of the common schools. Many of them have families, and are in such circumstances as to preclude a longer attendance ; but feeling the necessity of possessing a more thorough

knowledge of the subjects which they are to teach, and of better methods of teaching, they attend as long as they can.

A majority of those who attend two terms, those who attend a longer time, and those who continue their attendance till graduation, are younger than those of the first class named. They have had less experience as teachers, and less experience of the world. They are more favorably situated for a prolonged attendance; and the large majority, of the young men especially, purpose to make teaching a permanent occupation.

Seventy-five to eighty per cent. of all who enter have to bear their own expenses.

Certain facts which help to an understanding of the extent and character of the knowledge of the common school studies possessed by the students on entering, from which may be seen the nature of the instruction and training which the Normal School must give.

Four hundred and eighty-three different students have entered the school during the year. Of this number two hundred and forty-two held, or had held, county licenses. It is very nearly true to say that one-half of all who enter have already been licensed as teachers. A comparatively small number are graduates of high schools. Now and then one is a college graduate; the rest are "graduates" of the country schools.

One hundred and twenty new students have entered during the present term, which began September 4, 1878.

Of this number nearly one-half had not completed the study of any system of geography as it was taught in the common schools which they attended. Many of them had united three different systems, but had completed none.

Nearly forty per cent. of the number had never completed the study of arithmetic; fifty-eight per cent. had completed the study of no system, or text-book on English grammar.

Less than *twenty* per cent. of the examination papers were written in a hand that will pass among business men as a legible one. The same papers contain, with rare exceptions, the commonest errors in the use of capitals, in spelling, in punctuation, and in sentence construction.

To show the deficiencies in spelling I take from the examination papers of a class of thirty, two months after entering, twenty words in common use, and write them exactly as they were written in said papers. There were only *ten* papers which did not contain misspelled words.



1, *Gasses* for gases ; 2, *fors* for force ; 3, *lifes* for lives ; 4, *pete* for peat ; 5, *imense* for immense ; 6, *vegatible* for vegetable ; 7, *annuil* for annual ; 8, *proces* for process ; 9, *thru* for through ; 10, *imersed* for immersed ; 11, *parcialy* for partially ; 12, *watter* for water ; 13, *socks* for soaks ; 14, *practicle* for practical ; 15, *diferent* for different ; 16, *stell* for steel ; 17, *rizing* for rising ; 18, *rappid* for rapid ; 19, *intence* for intense ; 20, *vessel* for vessel.

There are many more misspelled words in the same set of papers.

The wrong spelling of some of the words in the above list, arises partly from a habit of mispronouncing them.

The above facts are given to show what is stated at the head of this part of my report, viz., the extent and character of the knowledge which many of the students have at entering ; and I may add here, they show the bad habits of mind, to break up which is the most difficult part of the work that the student has to do during his stay in the institution. Many able students who attain the ability to write a paper which is free from the errors and deficiencies above alluded to, retain the habit, in ordinary conversation, of mispronouncing words in common use, and of using such expressions as follows : " I seen it," " I done it," " a pretty day," " right smart." This fact shows how *inveterate* is the power of early associations and of habit.

It is a fair inference that the habits of mind and the scholarship indicated by the facts stated are, *in part*, a result of the kind of instruction and training which the student has received in the common schools ; for, a large majority come to the Normal School *directly from* the common school with which they were connected either as pupils or teachers.

The character of the instruction and training which the pupil receives in the common schools is determined by the character and education of the teacher.

If the common schools are left to furnish teachers from their own numbers but little progress can be expected ; for the young teacher will take *into* the school room only what he has gotten *from* it.

In the cities and larger villages, the population, being more concentrated than it is in the country, it is possible for them to secure a more perfect grading of the pupils in their schools, and to exercise a more thorough supervision over them.

As a rule, through the principle of division of labor, which prevails in the graded school, teachers employed in them continuously



for many terms, under competent supervision, become skillful in doing the work within a limited range.

The result is better instruction for each grade; and, in general, a more thorough and systematic, and a more complete training of the children than can be given in the mixed country schools. This is well for the children in the cities and villages; well for the public. And still, constant improvements in the selection of matter to be taught, and in methods of educating the children are sought, found, and introduced into the city and village schools. All this does not help to improve the country schools.

I am not aware that any one has discovered that the children in the country—and they are much the larger number in our State—have less need for school education than the children in the cities. Nor, am I aware that any one has discovered that the *rights* of the children in the country to a good common education are less than the rights of city children to such an education.

*One direct and important* means by which the education of the country children can be improved is to make the teachers of the country schools more efficient. This can be done by giving the persons who would teach in these schools thorough instruction and training on the subjects which they are to teach, and in the theory and art of educating.

To do this is the special work of the State Normal School. Its connection with the common schools of the State is thus seen to be a direct and vital one.

#### LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Of these there are two—the Eclectic and the Philomathean. Their purpose is to give their members opportunity to learn to organize and conduct a deliberative body, in accordance with parliamentary law, to train them to investigate questions which lie outside of class-room instruction, and to assist them in forming independent opinions, and to express them orally or in writing.

They are a valuable auxiliary to the professional education of the students.

#### LIBRARY.

The Institution has a library of over *nineteen hundred* volumes.

The possession of it is due to the beneficence of the late Mr. Chauncey Rose, of Terre Haute, who gave the Normal School,

through the hands of the writer, \$4,000—with verbal instructions to buy such books, and such only, as “shall be of practical value in the different departments of study and instruction.”

The library has been selected in accordance with the spirit of the instructions. It contains standard volumes of reference in each department of instruction in the school. It also contains works of great value to the general student and reader, but it contains no rubbish.

It is not an ornamental appendage to the institution. *It is used.*

The training which a student gets in learning to use books is part of his education.

A special effort is now being made to collect a body of literature adapted to children and youth. A collection of books that have borne the test of time—that shall be *classic* of its kind.

It is the purpose to have every graduate, and every student who remains long enough to reach the point of appreciation, read many of these books, and to tell what *he* gets from them, and what he would expect a child to get from them who should intelligently read them.

There is a balance on hand of the Rose donation of \$422.53; it is deposited in McKeen & Co.'s bank.

#### EXPENSES.

Tuition is free by law. Boarding can be had in good families at \$3 to \$5 per week, according to the quality of accommodations.

Good boarding in clubs can be obtained at \$1.60 to \$2.75 per week.

There is no good reason, on the ground of expense, why any young person who aspires to be a teacher, and who wishes to render to the public an equivalent in services for the money which he receives as a teacher, should not avail himself of the professional instruction and training at the State Normal School.

WM. A. JONES.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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To his Excellency, JAMES D. WILLIAMS,

*Governor of the State of Indiana :*

SIR :—I submit herewith a full report of the receipts and expenditures made by me as Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana State Normal School, from November 15, 1876, to October 31, 1878.

The funds are kept separately, and each item of expense may be found under its appropriate head.

I give in the statement the number of each order, which corresponds with the original voucher.

I have, in accordance with the construction given to the law by the Auditor of State, filed the original vouchers in his office.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. SCOTT, Secretary.

### TUITION FUND.

1876.

Nov. 15.	Balance in hands of Treasurer...	\$1,139 69
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1877.

Jan. 5.	Received from Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	7,500 00
June 2.	Received from Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	7,500 00

### PAID TEACHERS.

1876.

Dec. 4.	For November.....	\$1,322 50
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1877.

Jan. 5.	For December.....	1,322 50
Jan. 29.	For January.....	1,322 50

March 5.	For February.....	\$1,322 50	
April 2.	For March .....	1,320 00	
April 24.	For April.....	1,322 50	
May 14.	Miss A. Bruce.....	75 00	
June 2.	For May .....	1,342 50	
June 22.	For June.....	1,332 50	
July 30.	W. A. Jones, President.....	300 00	
Sept. 3.	W. A. Jones, President.....	300 00	
Sept. 28.	For September .....	1,271 00	
Oct. 27.	For October .....	1,271 00	
	Balance on hand.....	2,315 19	
Total.....		\$16,139 69	\$16,139 69

1877.

Nov. 1.	Balance in hands of Treasurer...		\$2,315 19
---------	----------------------------------	--	------------

1878.

Jan. 2.	Received from Superintendent of Public Instruction.....		7,500 00
May 29.	Received from Superintendent of Public Instruction.....		7,500 00

## PAID TEACHERS.

1877.

Nov. 26.	For November .....	\$1,271 00
Dec. 22.	For December.....	1,271 00

1878.

Jan. 25.	For January .....	1,271 00
Feb. 23.	For February.....	1,271 00
M'rch 26.	For March .....	1,271 00
April 27.	For April .....	1,371 00
May 25.	For May.....	1,321 00
June 15.	For June.....	1,346 00
Sept. 27.	For September.....	1,360 00
Oct. 26.	For October.....	1,380 00
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand .....	4,182 19

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Total.....	\$17,315 19	\$17,315 19
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## BUILDING FUND.

1876.

Nov. 15.	Balance in hands of Treasurer...		\$925 73
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1877.

M'rch 31.	Received by 16th Sec. Specific Appropriation Bill of 1877, for Fence and Library.....		1,000 00
M'rch 31.	Received by 6th Sec. of same for pavement.....		600 00
M'rch 31.	Received by same for furniture..		900 00
April 23.	Paid George A. Grant & Co. for furniture, Order No. 882..	\$1,281 00	
Aug. 16.	Paid for pavement, Order No. 941.....	190 66	
	Balance on hand.....	1,954 07	
Total.....		\$3,425 73	\$3,425 73

1877.

No. of  
Order.

Oct. 31.		Balance on hand.....		\$1,954 07
Dec. 15.	1009.	Paid W. H. Stewart.....	\$31 50	
Dec. 22.	1022.	Paid William Tolby.....	3 50	
Dec. 24.	1024.	Paid H. W. Hathaway...	8 43	
Dec. 29.	1025.	Paid William Tolby.....	2 00	

1878.

Jan. 2.	1026.	Paid M. L. Bankers.....	165 00
Jan. 3.	1027.	Paid William Tolby.....	3 50
Jan. 9.	1029.	Paid George Haslet.....	100 00
Jan. 12.	1030.	Paid H. A. Wigley.....	1 25
Jan. 20.	1031.	Paid George Haslet.....	186 62
Feb. 9.	1048.	Paid Laboratory ... ..	81 28
April 6.	1082.	Paid freight.....	6 15
April 11.	1083.	Paid Owen Fredericks....	18 50
April 12.	1089.	Paid F. D. Harvey.....	26 00
April 12.	1090.	Paid C. Dickinson .....	212 00
April 12.	1091.	Paid Hogan, Spencer & Co.....	227 88
April 12.	1092.	Paid A. G. Austin & Co.	11 00
April 13.	1098.	Paid C. E. Dickinson & Co.....	42 90



April 16.	1099.	Paid George Haslet.....	\$48 25	
April 19.	1100.	Paid Owen Frederick....	1 55	
April 27.	1114.	Paid C. W. Brown.....	50 50	
May 22.	1119.	Paid Owen Frederick....	1 10	
May 24.	1120.	Paid C. E. Dickinson & Co .....	39 60	
June 21.	1155.	Paid Brokaw Brothers...	56 01	
June 21.	1161.	Paid Clift & Williams....	75 00	
June 21.	1164.	Paid C. W. Brown .....	16 50	
Oct. 31.		Balance on hand.....	538 05	
Total.....			<hr/> \$1,954 07	<hr/> \$1,954 07

## INCIDENTAL FUND.

1877.	No. of Order.			
April 5.		Received part of appro- priation for 1877.....		\$2,000 00
June 28.		Received part of appro- priation for 1877.....		1,000 00
1876.				
Nov. 16.		Balance overdrawn.....	\$247 73	
Nov. 20.	793.	Paid postage.....	20 00	
Dec. 4.	806.	Paid Grosjean .....	60 00	
1877.				
M'rch 24.	843.	Paid Grosjean .....	100 00	
April 2.	844.	Paid Grosjean.....	87 50	
April 2.	857.	Paid Moore & Haggarty.	54 15	
April 2.	858.	Paid W. Manning.....	30 70	
April 2.	859.	Paid W. P. Hoctor.....	219 32	
April 2.	860.	Paid E. M. Gilman.....	5 00	
April 2.	861.	Paid Moore & Haggarty.	163 30	
April 2.	862.	Paid Smith & Townley...	95 85	
April 2.	863.	Paid Cliver.....	10 00	
April 2.	864.	Paid C. W. Brown .....	5 75	
April 2.	865.	Paid Ryer & Walmsley...	4 00	
April 2.	866.	Paid Shryer Brothers ....	5 50	
April 2.	867.	Paid J. T. Scovil.....	8 00	
April 2.	868.	Paid R. L. Babb.....	1 50	
April 2.	869.	Paid Theodore Stahl.....	5 00	
April 2.	870.	Paid H. P. Townley.....	2 00	

April 2.	871.	Paid T. H. Gas Company	\$330 05
April 2.	872.	Paid W. W. Byers.....	2 60
April 2.	873.	Paid A. H. Dooley.....	4 65
April 2.	874.	Paid Indianap'lis Journal	11 25
April 2.	875.	Paid W. A. Jones.....	17 96
April 2.	876.	Paid C. W. Hodgen.....	70 00
April 2.	877.	Paid Stein Brothers.....	1 60
April 2.	878.	Paid Gilman & Reynolds	3 75
April 2.	879.	Paid Button & Hamilton	19 35
April 2.	880.	Paid A. Van Ulzen.....	29 10
April 2.	881.	Paid Jackson & Auble...	7 50
April 27.	895.	Paid Grosjean.....	37 50
May 14.	896.	Paid Wallace.....	15 00
May 14.	897.	Paid Sentinel Company..	11 25
May 14.	898.	Paid Express company...	50
May 14.	899.	Paid A. Van Ulzen.....	6 75
May 14.	900.	Paid C. C. Knapp.....	3 00
May 14.	901.	Paid T. H. Gas Company	98 35
May 14.	902.	Paid T. H. Water Works	67 50
May 14.	916.	Paid Grosjean.....	30 00
May 14.	929.	Paid Wigley.....	3 00
May 14.	930.	Paid Westfall.....	1 00
May 14.	931.	Paid Van Ulzen.....	3 85
May 14.	932.	Paid William A. Bell.....	100 00
May 14.	933.	Paid W. A. Atkins.....	16 00
May 14.	934.	Paid Express Printing Co	2 50
May 14.	935.	Paid C. W. Hodgens.....	15 00
May 14.	936.	Paid W. P. Hoctor.....	37 45
May 14.	937.	Paid C. W. Brown.....	18 25
May 14.	938.	Paid Grosjean.....	30 00
May 14.	940.	Paid Grosjean.....	30 00
Aug. 16.	942.	Paid W. A. Jones.....	16 56
Aug. 16.	943.	Paid Stein Brothers.....	6 50
Aug. 16.	944.	Paid J. J. Bauer.....	5 30
Aug. 16.	945.	Paid Parsons.....	5 45
Aug. 16.	946.	Paid Manning.....	9 14
Aug. 16.	947.	Paid Van Ulzen.....	11 05
Aug. 16.	948.	Paid Dreusicke.....	2 50
Aug. 16.	950.	Paid Grosjean.....	1 25
Sept. 3.	952.	Paid Grosjean.....	30 00
Sept. 28.	965.	Paid Grosjean.....	30 00

Oct.	9.	966.	Paid Topping & McCalla	\$83 38	
Oct.	9.	967.	Paid W. B. Manning.....	20 10	
Oct.	9.	968.	Paid M. Shay.....	47 00	
Oct.	9.	969.	Paid A. Van Ulzen.....	10 65	
Oct.	9.	970.	Paid Moore & Haggerty.	115 90	
Oct.	9.	971.	Paid Moore & Haggerty.	68 60	
Oct.	9.	972.	Paid T. H. Gas Company	63 70	
Oct.	9.	973.	Paid Parsons.....	5 81	
Oct.	9.		Balance on hand .....	317 10	
Total.....				\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00
1877.					
		No. of			
		Order.			
Nov.	1.		Balance on hand.....		\$317 10
Dec.	21.		Received of appropriation for 1878.....		2,889 00
Nov.	1.	986.	Paid Pat Burk.....	\$25 62	
Nov.	1.	987.	Paid Grosjean.....	50 00	
Nov.	1.	988.	Paid P. S. Westfall.....	70	
Nov.	1.	989.	Paid A. G. Austin .....	5 85	
Nov.	1.	990.	Paid D. W. Watson .....	13 00	
Nov.	1.	991.	Paid Gilmore & Reynolds	6 00	
Nov.	1.	992.	Paid C. W. Brown.....	10 00	
Nov.	1.	993.	Paid T. H. McElfresh....	68 91	
Nov.	1.	994.	Paid W. A. Jones.....	10 00	
Nov.	30.	1007.	Paid Grosjean.....	50 00	
Dec.	6.	1008.	Paid T. H. Gas Co.....	68 90	
Dec.	22.	1023.	Paid Grosjean.....	50 00	
1878.					
Jan.	9.	1028.	Paid T. H. Gas Co.....	35 40	
Jan.	22.	1032.	Paid W. A. Jones.....	20 00	
Feb.	8.	1045.	Paid Grosjean.....	50 00	
Feb.	8.	1046.	Paid Wright .....	7 50	
Feb.	9.	1047.	Paid T. H. Water W. Co.	67 50	
Feb.	11.	1049.	Paid T. H. Gas Co.....	28 80	
Feb.	23.	1062.	Paid Grosjean.....	50 00	
Mar.	5.	1063.	Paid T. H. Gas Co.....	29 70	
Mar.	20.	1065.	Paid Cliver .....	5 00	
Mar.	26.	1077.	Paid Grosjean .....	50 00	
Mar.	26.	1078.	Paid Van Ulzen.....	5 55	
1878.					
April	1.	1079.	Paid J. J. Bauer.....	7 95	
2 STATE NOR. SCHOOL.					

April 2.	1080.	Paid T. H. Gas Co.....	\$25 80
April 3.	1081.	Paid L. Dreuseke.....	3 80
April 11.	1084.	Paid Smart.....	40 10
April 11.	1085.	Paid Nicholson.....	27 40
April 11.	1086.	Paid Hopkins.....	33 70
April 11.	1087.	Paid Briggs.....	14 50
April 11.	1088.	Paid Scott.....	250 00
April 12.	1093.	Paid J. J. Bauer.....	6 35
April 12.	1094.	Paid W. W. Choir & Co..	3 50
April 12.	1095.	Paid Grosjean .....	3 65
April 12.	1096.	Paid W. A. Jones.....	31 59
April 12.	1097.	Paid Topping & McCalla.	80 27
April 27.	1115.	Paid Grosjean .....	75 00
April 27.	1116.	Paid H. S. Richardson...	5 00
April 27.	1117.	Paid Vance half to city..	9 50
May 1.	1118.	Paid T. H. Gas Co.....	32 10
May 25.	1134.	Paid Grosjean.....	55 00
June 8.	1135.	Paid T. H. Gas Co.....	24 30
June 18.	1148.	Paid Nicholson .....	27 16
June 19.	1149.	Paid Briggs....	27 50
June 19.	1150.	Paid Hopkins.....	42 50
June 21.	1151.	Paid T. H. Water W. Co.	45 00
June 21.	1152.	Paid C. Auble.....	28 10
June 21.	1153.	Paid Express Printing Co.	2 80
June 21.	1154.	Paid J. R. Button.....	15 70
June 21.	1156.	Paid J. J. Bauer.....	3 00
June 21.	1157.	Paid W. B. Manning.....	11 80
June 21.	1158.	Paid W. W. Choir & Co..	4 70
June 21.	1159.	Paid W. C. Ball & Co....	2 70
June 21.	1160.	Paid A. H. Dooley.....	7 45
June 21.	1162.	Paid W. H. Prize.....	10 00
June 21.	1163.	Paid Ryan & Walmsley..	4 60
June 21.	1165.	Paid Sat. Eve'ng Mail....	90
June 21.	1166.	Paid C. W. Brown.....	6 50
June 21.	1167.	Paid C. W. Hodgen.....	51 55
June 21.	1168.	Paid W. A. Jones.....	33 22
June 21.	1169.	Paid Scott.....	125 00
June 21.	1170.	Paid Stein Bros.....	1 50
June 21.	1171.	Paid Grosjean.....	55 00
July 11.	1172.	Paid Geo. Haslet.....	14 62
July 11.	1173.	Paid T. H. Gas Co.....	12 30

July 11.	1174. Paid Fenner & Lotz.....	75
Aug. 23.	1175. Paid T. H. Gas Co.....	\$3 60
Aug. 23.	1176. Paid Grosjean .....	60 00
Aug. 31.	1177. Paid Van Ulzen.....	48 50
Sept. 4.	1178. Paid Geo. Haslet.....	27 22
Sept. 14.	1180. Paid City School Board...	397 81
Sept. 18.	1181. Paid T. H. Gas Co.....	5 70
Sept. 27.	1194. Paid Grosjean.....	30 00
Oct. 25.	1197. Paid Murray Briggs.....	17 50
Oct. 25.	1198. Paid Nicholson .....	25 85
Oct. 25.	1199. Paid Hopkins.....	21 85
Oct. 25.	1200. Paid Smart .....	20 80
Oct. 25.	1201. Paid Scott.....	125 00
Oct. 26.	1202. Paid Grosjean.....	50 00
Oct. 26.	1214. Paid Express Printing Co.	75
Oct. 26.	1215. Paid Button & Co.....	2 75
Oct. 26.	1216. Paid Ryan & Walmsley...	1 50
Oct. 26.	1217. Paid W. A. Jones.....	19 23
Oct. 26.	1218. Paid J. J. Bauer .....	5 90
Oct. 26.	1219. Paid Geo. Haslet.....	8 00
Oct. 26.	1220. Paid Grosjean.....	1 00
Oct. 26.	1221. Paid A. G. Austin & Co...	2 80
Oct. 26.	1222. Paid T. H. Gas Co.....	35 40
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand.....	322 65

Total .....

\$3,206 10

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 2, 1878.

I hereby certify that all the original receipts and vouchers of the foregoing statement to October 31, 1877, were filed in my office November 20, 1877, and for the year ending October 31, 1878, the original receipts and vouchers were filed in my office December 2, 1878.

E. HENDERSON,  
Auditor of State.



## RECAPITULATION.

*Tuition Fund.*

Nov. 15, 1876. On hand.....	\$1,139 69		
Received year ending Oct. 31, 1877.....	15,000 00		
Received year ending Oct. 31, 1878.....	15,000 00		
	<hr/>		
	\$31,139 69		
Expended year ending Oct. 31,			
1877.....	\$13,824 54		
Expended year ending Oct. 31,			
1878.....	13,133 00	\$26,957 50	\$4,182 19
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Building Fund.*

Nov. 15, 1876. On hand.....	\$925 73		
Received year ending Oct. 31, 1877.....	2,500 00		
	<hr/>		
	\$3,425 73		
Expended year ending Oct. 31,			
1877.....	\$1,471 66		
Expended year ending Oct. 31,			
1878.....	1,416 02	\$2,887 68	538 05
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Incidental Fund.*

Received year ending Oct. 31, 1877.....	\$3,000 00		
Received year ending Oct. 31, 1878.....	2,889 00		
	<hr/>		
	\$5,889 00		
Expended year ending Oct. 31,			
1877.....	\$2,682 90		
Expended year ending Oct. 31,			
1878.....	2,883 45	\$5,566 35	322 65
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total balance.....		\$5,042 89	
		<hr/>	

The following is a list of all persons in the employ of the Normal School, with the amount per month paid each :

Wm. A. Jones, president.....	\$250 00
C. W. Hodgkin, teacher.....	140 00
A. P. Funnelle .....	140 00
M. A. Bruce.....	140 00
J. T. Scovill.....	140 00
J. M. Wilson.....	140 00
W. W. Parsons.....	140 00
S. S. Parr.....	100 00
Jas. Carhart.....	120 00
A. Wyeth.....	20 00
Maggie Cox.....	15 00
Fannie S. Burt.....	15 00
Sallie Scott.....	10 00
F. Grosjean, janitor.....	50 00

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

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*W. R. McKeen, Treasurer,*

In account with the State Normal School.

1876.

Nov. 15.	Balance, tuition fund .....	\$1,139 69
	Balance, building fund.....	925 73

1877.

Oct. 31.	Received tuition fund.....	15,000 00
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1878.

Oct. 31.	Received tuition fund.....	15,000 00
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1877.

Oct. 31.	Received building fund.....	2,500 00
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1877.

Oct. 31.	Received incidental fund .....	3,000 00
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1878.

Oct. 31.	Received incidental fund.....	2,889 00
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\$40,454 42

1877.

Oct. 31.	Expended tuition fund .....	\$13,824 50
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1878.

Oct. 31.	Expended tuition fund .....	13,133 00
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1877.

Oct. 31.	Expended building fund.....	1,471 66
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1878.

Oct. 31.	Expended building fund.....	1,416 02
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1877.

Oct. 31.	Expended incidental fund.....	2,682 90
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1878.

Oct. 31.	Expended incidental fund.....	2,883 45	\$35,411 53
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Balance on hand .....

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\$5,042 89

W. R. McKEEN,

Treasurer.

4

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

PURDUE UNIVERSITY,

FOR THE

ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1878,

AND THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1878.

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TO THE GOVERNOR.

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INDIANAPOLIS:

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1879.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Received December 19, 1878, and referred to the Auditor of State for a verification of the financial statements.

Returned by him, December 20, with his certificate (q. v.) appended.

Examined by the Governor, and transmitted to the Secretary of State to be filed and preserved in his office, and published as ordered by the Commissioners of the Public Printing.

SAMUEL R. DOWNEY,  
Secretary, Governor's Office.

Filed in my office December 20, 1878.

JOHN E. NEFF,  
Secretary of State.



REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

Trustees of Purdue University.

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OFFICE OF THE PURDUE UNIVERSITY,

LaFAYETTE, IND., December 17, 1878.

To His Excellency,

JAMES D. WILLIAMS,

Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—In behalf of the Board of Trustees, and as its President, I have the honor to submit the report of Purdue University for the academic year ending June 30th, 1878, with the financial report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1878.

The accounts of the University are kept in a manner that secures both accuracy and system. All bills must be either expressly allowed by the Trustees while in session, or approved by an auditing committee during the intervals between the sessions of the Board. After being so allowed, or approved, they are numbered, classified, and registered in the office of the President of the University; which being done, the Secretary issues his warrants upon the Treasurer for their payment, retaining the original bills as his vouchers. The Treasurer, in his turn, pays, cancels, and records the warrants. Three records are thus kept of all disbursements. The Treasurer from time to time reports to the Trustees an itemized

statement of receipts and payments, and this report, after being duly audited and approved, is recorded at length in the minute book by the Secretary.

Attention is called to the fact that while the report of the Treasurer, herewith, includes the actual receipts and payments in the *fiscal* year ending October 31st, 1878, the report of the President is made from the registry-record kept by him, and covers the *academic* year ending June 30th. It will be seen, by referring to the President's report, that it not only gives a full and classified statement of the receipts and expenditures, but shows the cost of running the institution.

It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees to use a wise economy and to keep the expenses of the institution at the lowest point consistent with efficiency. Salaries and wages have been reduced and important changes have been made to lessen expenses. It is believed that no further reduction can be made without crippling the University and impairing its usefulness.

Special attention is called to the plans that have been adopted for practical training and work in Agriculture, Horticulture and Mechanics. These plans require some assistance from the State, and it is earnestly hoped that the appropriations recommended in the President's report may be made. The large reduction in the income from the endowment fund, (fully explained in special report, page 29.) and in the receipts from students—the latter resulting from the law authorizing the appointment of students by counties—occasions a necessity for the General Assembly to provide a special appropriation to defray running expenses. The appropriations asked for are reduced to the lowest practicable limit as regards each purpose to which they apply.

The Board also desires to call attention to the full information submitted by the President, with reference to the progress, condition, and needs of the University, and to the accompanying reports from the several departments.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. D. MANSON,

President of the Trustees of Purdue University.

# THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING REPORTS OF SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND  
FARM.

To the Board of Trustees of Purdue University :

GENTLEMEN : I have the honor to submit the report of Purdue University for the academic year, ending June 30, 1878, the same being the fourth annual report of the institution.

The fourth annual session of the University opened September 12, 1877, in the rooms occupied the previous year. The new college building was not ready for occupation until the 15th of October, and it was not completed until near the middle of November.

## ATTENDANCE.

Owing to the uncertainty respecting the completion of the building, but little effort was made to secure students. Notwithstanding this, the number of students in attendance the fall term was 135 ; and the number of students enrolled in the year was 166, classified as follows :

## UNIVERSITY ACADEMY.

Second year class.....	29
First year.....	45
Irregular .....	27
	— 101

## COLLEGE OF GENERAL SCIENCE.

Resident Graduates.....	3	
Seniors.....	4	
Juniors ....	5	
Sophomores .....	12	
Freshmen.....	28	
Elective.....	13	
	—	65

## SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Chemistry.....	5	
Civil Engineering.....	2	
Industrial Art.....	12	
	—	19
		185
Students twice entered, deducted.....		19
		—
Total .....		166

The number of students enrolled the previous year was 139; and the number enrolled the second year was 67. The number enrolled the present term is 160, (25 more than in the fall term of 1877,) and the additions in the next two terms will, doubtless, increase the enrollment for this year to about two hundred.

It is thus seen that there has been a steady and promising increase in attendance since the second year. A continuance of this rate of increase for three years will give Purdue as large a number of students as any higher institution in the State. All persons, familiar with the growth of colleges, know that it requires several years to secure large upper classes. The admissions are chiefly to the lowest class, and it takes students, thus admitted, at least three years to reach the senior class. Unfortunately for Purdue, there were few admissions the second year, and, as a consequence, the present senior class is small.

## ADVANTAGES.

It seems proper to add that this gratifying increase in the number of students has not been secured by wide and attractive advertising, as is true of nearly all institutions which have had a rapid growth. The advantages offered by Purdue University to those desiring a scientific or practical education, have never been widely placed

before the people of Indiana, and comparatively few know even the character of the institution. The annual catalogues or registers have been as widely circulated as possible, and the President has visited a considerable number of counties to give lectures and addresses. The institution has also been favored with the visits of many representatives of the press, and other intelligent citizens, and the reports, thus published, have been uniformly favorable. These and other inexpensive means have secured many of the students in attendance. It is believed that the time has come for the more liberal use of advertising. A wise use of this means of reaching the people would doubtless prove a good investment.

#### STUDENTS' EXPENSES AT PURDUE.

One of the advantages of Purdue University, which should be more widely known, is the comparatively small expense incurred in attending it. It is believed that there is no other institution in the West that presents such superior advantages at as low a cost. The entrance and incidental fees amount to only \$5 per term, or \$14 per year, and the charge for rooms, furnished (bedding excepted) and heated by steam and lighted by gas, is only fifty cents per week. The price of good table-board is from \$2.50 to \$3 per week, and club boarding may be provided as low as \$2 per week. Putting the price of board at \$2.50, (the present price at the boarding house,) the total cost of tuition, board, room, heat and light, is only \$3.40 per week, or \$44.20 per term of thirteen weeks, or \$129.20 per year of thirty-eight weeks. Students appointed by the counties, have tuition, room, heat and light free, and hence their expenses are reduced to \$2.50 per week. The cost of washing and books is not included in the above expenses.

In some institutions class customs, societies, and other sources of extra expenses, imposed by prevailing customs, constitute a heavy tax on poor students. Great pains is taken at Purdue to keep these extra expenses within the smallest possible limits. The students are encouraged to be simple in their habits, to avoid expensive recreations and amusements, and to study the strictest economy in all their expenditures. It is believed that the average expenses of the Purdue students are not over seventy per cent of the average expenses of college students in the West, and the expenses at the eastern colleges are much greater. There are certainly very few higher institutions



that provide such accommodations for students as are furnished by Purdue University.

If the above facts were generally known to the people of Indiana, our accommodations would not be sufficient for the number of students who would apply for admission. Hundreds of young people are deterred from the attempt to obtain an education by the large expense involved. A reduction of twenty-five per cent in necessary expenses would nearly, if not quite, double the number of students in our higher institutions.

#### CHARACTER OF THE INSTITUTION.

The true character of Purdue University seems to be little known, and the plans and purposes of those entrusted with its management, are strangely misunderstood. Its name leads many to suppose that it is a university, after the model of Cornell or the State University of Michigan; while others suppose that it is an ordinary college with an ambitious title. Some have heard it called the "State Agricultural College," and they suppose that is an agricultural farm where boys are taught the details of farming.

It ought to be widely known that Purdue University is neither an ambitious university nor a classical college, nor an exclusively agricultural school. Its worthy aim is to become a great school of Science, Agriculture, and Technology, and to this end its organization faithfully conforms to the conditions imposed by the law of Congress. Science is the leading element of its general course of study, and industrial art has an important place. It devotes two years (one recitation daily) to zoology, botany, and geology, one year to physics, and one year to chemistry, and all this instruction is closely related to scientific agriculture and horticulture, and is *preparatory* to their intelligent study. The courses in mathematics and industrial drawing are preparatory to the study of mechanics, architecture, and engineering. The other branches included in the general course are necessary to meet the provision of the law which requires the land-grant institutions to provide a "liberal" as well as practical education for the industrial classes. The instruction in history and the English language is of the highest practical importance to all classes of students.

A comparison of our general course of study with that of the classical colleges will show a radical difference, and this difference will appear more marked if the methods of instruction be compared.

But we have not stopped with the general course of study. A systematic course of instruction in agriculture has been announced from the first, and provision has been made for special courses of instruction in industrial design, architecture, mechanical and civil engineering, chemistry, and natural history. Three students have graduated from the School of Chemistry, two with the degree of analytical chemist, and one has graduated from the School of Civil Engineering, with the appropriate degree. In the past three years, five other students have completed one or more years of the special or higher course in chemistry; two have done special work in natural history, and thirteen have taken a part of the special course in industrial art. All this may seem a small beginning, but it should be remembered that it takes time to build up schools of science and technology. Few have had a more promising beginning than Purdue.

#### AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND MECHANICS.

It should also be understood that the course of training in Purdue University contemplates practical work in agriculture, horticulture, and mechanics. This work has not been fully undertaken, for reasons given elsewhere, but it has been kept steadily in view, and a beginning in each direction has been made. It is believed that the time has come when this work and training can be successfully undertaken; and, as an earnest of what may be expected, I refer to the accompanying special report, made to the Board of Trustees October 22d, 1878.\* The recommendations of this report were unanimously approved by the Board, and it was voted to open the special schools of agriculture and mechanics on the first of March, 1879, provided the necessary appropriations are made by the Legislature. The assistance needed is so small, and the practical results to be attained are so great that it is fully believed that the needed appropriations will not be withheld.

The opening of these schools, and the organization of scientific experiments in agriculture, and practical work and training in horticulture, will complete the plan of organization outlined in 1876.

The reasons given in this special report for the delay in the completion of this plan may not fully satisfy those who have little knowledge of the practical difficulties involved. It should, how-

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\* See special report on "Plans for Practical Work in Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Mechanic Arts," page 23.

ever, be remembered that the work proposed is comparatively new, and that its success in other institutions has been far from satisfactory. We have desired to avail ourselves of this experience, and to waste as little of our resources as may be possible, in fruitless attempts to do what we are not prepared to do successfully.

The postponement of instruction in science, and the exhaustion of the energies and resources of the institution in attempts at practical training in agriculture, horticulture, and mechanics, would have been a great mistake. These arts are based on the facts and principles of science, and hence the first step in their promotion is a mastery of the scientific knowledge which underlies them. I have seen foundations put under buildings *after* their erection, but I never admired the process. The natural and approved order is first to lay the foundation, and then rear the superstructure. The equally true order in technical training is, first, to teach the elements of the underlying sciences, and then to master their applications. Moreover, the course adopted at Purdue conforms to the conditions imposed by the organic law. This law makes it the "leading object" of the land-grant institutions "to teach those branches of learning related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." The law recognizes the fact that these industries are based on the facts and principles of *related* "branches of learning," and hence it properly makes the teaching of these facts and principles the first and leading object. Agricultural experiments and practical training in agriculture and the mechanic arts are made subordinate in importance. They are the applications and the illustrations of these "related" sciences. It is also believed that the wisdom of the course pursued by Purdue will be fully justified by the results. A good foundation for this practical work and training has been laid, and, when undertaken, intelligent and enthusiastic students will not be wanting.

#### THE PURPOSES OF THE FACULTY.

It seems proper to add, in this connection, that it is the earnest purpose of the Faculty to do its part to make Purdue University worthy of the great industries which it was founded to promote. We are neither tempted by ambition, nor misled by the name of the institution, "to play university." It is our aim and our ambition to build up here a renowned school of Science, Agriculture, and Technology, thus supplementing the State University at Bloomington—the two institutions together affording Indiana an efficient

university system, a system which shall teach not only literature and science, but also the applications of science to industry and its noble arts.

We regard it as specially fortunate that the great work undertaken by Purdue, was not entrusted to a department of a classical institution. The consolidation of the State University and Purdue, as has been unwisely proposed, would place the latter's schools of agriculture and technology under the shadow of the vigorous and dominant classical system, and, as a result, they would have a very feeble existence. The more completely such an institution as Purdue is isolated from the classical colleges and professional schools, the greater will be its success and usefulness. It represents a different educational method, a different aim and spirit, and its best growth and development require it to stand *alone*. This explains the tendency in Europe to put schools of applied science on separate foundations. Within a few years, one or more such schools have been taken out of the University of Vienna and organized as separate institutions.

#### THE CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

We desire to add that we are not unfriendly to the classical system of education. We do not sympathize with those who denounce it as "effete," "useless," etc. We do not even claim that the education at Purdue is of higher value to society than that afforded by the classical institutions. We simply claim that Purdue sustains a more direct relation to the industrial interests of the State, and that it possesses great practical value. The classical system has one aim and the industrial has another. Both classes of institutions are doing a great and much needed work, and we rejoice in their prosperity. We could enter heartily upon the task of building up an institution devoted to classical and literary culture, but we are intrusted with a different and much more difficult duty. We have accepted the responsibility of shaping and giving efficiency to the promotion of the great industrial interests of the State of Indiana, and we propose to discharge this duty with unwavering fidelity. We shall do all that lies in our power to make Purdue University an acknowledged success as a scientific and industrial institution.



## REPORTS OF SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Special attention is called to the accompanying reports, showing the operations, appliances, and needs of the schools of Chemistry and Physics, Natural History, and Industrial Art. These reports emphasize what has been said respecting the character and promise of this institution.

Prof. Wiley, of the School of Chemistry and Physics, has spent the past six months in Europe, and I am hence unable to present a report of his department for the last college year. The report for the previous year shows the character of the work done in both laboratories, and also their appliances and needs, which remain about the same as they were in 1877.

Prof. Hussey's report shows that valuable additions have been made to the cabinets in Natural History. The large room devoted to the geological cabinet is already well filled, and the cases in the zoological and botanical museum will soon be full. It takes many years to make collections illustrating all the departments of natural history, but, as a rule, the students who assist in making and preparing these collections receive more benefit from them than those who subsequently use them. We have now collections that afford profitable cabinet and museum work, and the students have strong incentives to do field work. What is now specially needed in botany is a small but well managed botanical garden and conservatory, and these will appear when a practical horticulturist is employed to take charge of the grounds.

The School of Industrial Art has grown from a small beginning to one of the most important departments of the University. The progress made the past year was most gratifying, and an increasing appreciation of the practical value of the training is shown by the number of students taking extra lessons. The accommodations provided for the school are unexpectedly too limited, and additional room must soon be provided. Prof. Thompson's report will be read with interest by the friends of technical education.

The instruction in Civil Engineering was given at a great disadvantage. Prof. Herron's time was fully employed in teaching the regular classes in mathematics, and Prof. Thompson needed to give full time to his department; but they divided the work between them, and good results were accomplished. The student who graduated at the close of the year, is now employed as an assistant civil engineer.



It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the faithful manner in which all the members of the Faculty have performed their duties. Those not referred to above, also deserve special mention. Prof. Lambert made a promising beginning last year and his classes continue to make excellent progress. Prof. Weyher's late return from Germany was nearly made good by earnest and untiring efforts to recover the ground lost. His present classes are large and enthusiastic. Prof. Smith and Mrs. Oren conducted the academy with marked success. Mrs. Oren resigned in the summer vacation and was subsequently married to Mr. Wesley Haynes, of Miami county. She served the University most acceptably for three years. Her place is successfully filled by Miss O. T. Alderman, formerly of Ohio. Mr. Clark has done very satisfactory work in the laboratory during Prof. Wiley's absence.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

For the College Year, from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, inclusive.

### CURRENT RECEIPTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Interest on endowment fund.....	\$15,448 73
Students' fees, room rents, etc .....	\$1,438 61
Rent of boarding house, and gas sold.....	582 86
Other sources.....	402 84
	<hr/> 2,424 31
Total receipts for current expenses.....	<hr/> \$17,873 04

### CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Salaries of members of Faculty.....	\$14,837 49
Heat, light, and water, not including bills unpaid July 1, \$121.76, and allowance to farm for hauling coal, \$260.....	\$3,501 30
Care of buildings, including cleaning.....	406 12
Care of grounds and nursery.....	345 05
Ordinary repairs, including painting of roofs, etc.....	541 42
Miscellaneous expenses, including supplies..	891 54
	<hr/> 5,685 43
Total current expenses paid.....	\$20,522 92
Insurance of buildings for five years.....	700 00
Bills for repairs and miscellaneous expenses, not paid July 1, 1878.....	\$151 64

### RECEIPTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

From administrators of Mr. Purdue's estate, (on building).....	\$30,550 00
From W. F. Reynolds, borrowed to com- plete University Hall.....	5,000 00
State appropriations for specified purposes...	5,000 00
	<hr/> \$40,550 00

## EXPENDITURES FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

## UNIVERSITY HALL.

Building of University Hall, including blinds	\$32,859 86	
Steam, water, and gas fixtures, with connections and sewers.....	3,405 54	
Furniture and fixtures (not including fixtures for departments of natural history and industrial art) paid from State appropriations.....	\$1,509 70	
	<hr/>	\$37,775 10

## BOILER AND COAL HOUSE.

Rebuilding after the fire, with improvements	\$1,499 24	
Repairs of machinery, etc., due to the fire...	445 41	
Supervision of refitting and repairing, (Wallace).....	150 00	
	<hr/>	2,094 65
Two boilers, with smoke pipes and fittings..		2,148 99

## OTHER BUILDINGS.

Improvements, including Mr. Opp's "sand claim," 1876.....	250 50	
Steam and water fixtures in dormitory.....	395 00	
Kitchen to engineer's house (plastering, etc.)	16 50	
	<hr/>	662 00
Total general improvements.....		\$42,670 64

## IMPROVEMENTS PAID FROM STATE APPROPRIATION.

## GROUNDS AND STOCK.

Improvement of grounds, including grading about University Hall, gas pipes and lamps on front drive, and transferring nursery..	\$650 08	
Stock for farm.....	150 00	
	<hr/>	\$800 08

## APPARATUS, CABINETS AND FIXTURES.

For school of chemistry and physics.....	\$424 78	
For school of natural history, (cases, tables and water fixtures, \$384.97).....	885 37	
For school of industrial art, (tables and case, \$235).....	347 00	
For general purposes, (academy, \$27.05).....	114 75	
	<hr/>	\$1,771 90

## LIBRARY.

Books and periodicals.....	\$476 18
Total expenditures from State appropriations .....	<hr/> \$3,048 16

## THE UNIVERSITY FARM.

## CURRENT RECEIPTS.

Grain, hay, and straw sold.....	\$702 05	
Wintering stock.....	54 50	
Hogs sold.....	47 70	
Stock sold.....	255 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,059 25
Allowance for hauling 52 cars of coal.....	\$260 00	
Allowance for supervision of grading and other work on grounds.....	75 00	
Allowance for team and hand on grounds...	53 75	
Allowance for keeping horse.....	12 50	
	<hr/>	\$401 25
Allowance for increase of stock, (see p. 28.)	550 00	

## RUNNING EXPENSES.

Supervision and labor.....	\$1,980 42	
Other expenses.....	242 46	
	<hr/>	\$2,222 88
Bills for expenses not paid July 1, 1878.....	\$88 52	
Improvements—Stock paid from State ap- propriation .....	150 00	

## TRUSTEE FUND.

Balance of State appropriations to Novem- ber 1, 1877.....	\$240 33	
State appropriation for year ending Novem- ber 1, 1878.....	1,500 00	
	<hr/>	1,740 33

## EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of Sec'y and Treas. for 9 months....	\$750 00	
Allowances to Trustees and expenses (eight months.....	477 95	
	<hr/>	\$1,227 95



## CURRENT EXPENSES.

It is seen from the foregoing table that the current expenses of the University proper for the year, including bills unpaid July 1, 1878, and one-fifth of the cost of insurance, were twenty thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-two cents. The large increase in the cost of heat, light, and water was due, in part, to the occupancy of the new building, but it is believed that the present arrangement for managing this department will reduce this expense nearly, if not quite, one thousand dollars. The heating and lighting of this group of large buildings, and the supplying of them with water, pumped by steam from a deep well, will continue to be a large item in the expense of the institution. It will be but little increased when the number of students is doubled.

The change of engineers, which occurred in September, 1877, imposed upon the President the personal charge of the buildings and grounds, demanding much time which could have been more profitably employed. The labor was largely done by students, and, as students' work is always expensive, the cost was some greater than it would have been if an experienced hand had been employed, not to supervise, but *to do* the work. The moving of the library, cabinets, furniture, and fixtures into the new building, involved considerable labor and expense.

Notwithstanding these and other disadvantages, the running expenses of the institution, the cost of heat, light, and water excepted, were less than those of the previous year, and the deficit the previous year was over one thousand three hundred dollars less than in 1875-76.

## CURRENT RECEIPTS.

The receipts from students' fees, room rents, etc., are less than those of the previous year, which enrolled fewer students. This is due to the fact that the students, appointed by counties, pay no fees, and no charges for rooms, heat, and light. The reduction in receipts, thus caused, amounts to about thirty-three dollars a year for each appointed student in attendance. The number of appointed students enrolled last year was forty-five, some twenty entering the last term. Most of the rooms in the young men's dormitory are now occupied by this class of students. The remitted fees and charges amounted last year to near one thousand dollars, and they will be greater this year.

The fees and other charges of the University are at best very low, and the income from them, with two hundred students, would not more than pay incidental expenses, not including salaries of instructors. The State University and the State Normal School have no tuition fees, and it would doubtless be very bad policy for Purdue to increase its charges. What is needed is a small appropriation by the State, to assist in paying running expenses.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

The erection and furnishing of the main college building (University Hall), the rebuilding and refitting of the boiler and coal house (engine house), and the putting in of two large boilers, with steam connections, involved not only a large expenditure of money, but it placed on the Board of Trustees a heavy burden. The only assistance received from Judge Purdue's estate, was the payment of the original contract price of the building—the price of the original plan, which was much improved after Judge Purdue's death. This left the board without the means to pay the cost of these improvements and others necessary for the occupancy of the building and the continuance of the University.

The power vested in the Board to hypothecate the Purdue mortgage to erect and complete University Hall, was used to borrow five thousand dollars for its completion, and the sum of eight thousand dollars was temporarily transferred from the endowment fund (accumulated interest) to the general fund to pay for the other improvements and necessary current expenses. A similar transfer of four thousand dollars was made the year before to complete the foundations of University Hall and protect them from injury during the winter, and also to pay necessary current expenses. Both of these transfers were made *with the condition* that the money, with interest, shall be restored to the endowment fund as soon as sufficient money is received from the administrators of the Purdue estate. It is believed that this action of the Trustees is fully justified by the provision of the law which makes it their duty to “do all other acts necessary and expedient to put and *keep the said University in operation.*”

The amount past due from the Purdue estate at the close of the year was over seventeen thousand dollars. A portion of this has since been paid, and it is hoped that the balance may be received at an early day. Its payment is secured by a mortgage on valuable

property, and the endowment fund can not suffer loss. When this money is received, the treasurer will be able to pay all indebtedness and adjust the several funds of the University.

Permit me to congratulate the Board of Trustees on the final completion of the buildings and other large improvements required for the successful operation of the University. It will be several years before any considerable building improvements will be needed. It may not be known that the four large buildings erected here did not cost as much as several single college buildings in the West. It is believed that University Hall is the cheapest public building erected in Indiana in ten years past.

#### THE UNIVERSITY FARM.

The report of the Superintendent fully presents the operations on the farm for the year 1878. The farm is in excellent condition and its crops have been equal to the best in this section of the State. Special attention is called to the "wheat experiment," and also to what the Superintendent suggests respecting the value of experiments on one soil and under the same conditions. It is believed, however, that it will not be difficult to secure a repetition of all important experiments in different sections of the State.

Each year attention has been called to the fact that a statement of the receipts and expenses does not fairly show the income of the farm. It has been taxed with the feeding and care of several head of blooded stock, which, until now, have afforded no corresponding return. The sales this year (1878,) have nearly paid the cost of keeping.

The farm is entitled to credit, not only for cash receipts and for allowances for work done for the University, but also for increase in stock. An inventory of the stock bred on the farm and not sold,\* is as follows: Short-horns—two two-year-old heifers, one yearling heifer, three heifer and two bull calves; Jerseys—one yearling bull and two bull calves; mixed blood—one yearling steer and two calves. The farm committee estimates that the value of this stock December 1, 1878, was as follows: Short-horns, six hundred and thirty-five dollars; Jerseys—one hundred and twenty-five dollars; mixed blood—fifty dollars; total, eight hundred and ten dollars. This is the unsold increase of two years, and it is estimated that at

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\*This does not include the stock purchased by the appropriations made by the State.

least two hundred and thirty-five dollars of this should be credited to the first year, making the total increase of the past year five hundred and seventy-five dollars. Since several of the calves are five months old and less, the increase to be credited to year ending June 30, 1878, is less than five hundred dollars—say four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The value of the hogs bred on the farm is estimated by the Superintendent at one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Two are two years old, two one year old, seven six months old, five five months old and twelve two months old. The increase to be credited to the year ending June 30, is about seventy-five dollars.

This gives an increase of stock in 1877-78, bred and unsold, of about five hundred and fifty dollars. This should be credited to the farm.

#### STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

The four small annual appropriations by the State were made for specified improvements—apparatus, cabinets, library, stock for farm, etc.—and the appropriation of sixty thousand dollars made in 1873, the year before the University was opened, was used for general improvements. Not a dollar has been appropriated by the State to pay current expenses, the salaries and expenses of the officers and members of the Board of Trustees excepted. Current expenses have thus far been paid from the interest of the endowment fund and from the generous bequest of the late Judge Purdue. But it is well known that this bequest was made with the expectation that it would be used for the making of improvements and for the increase of the endowment fund. In accepting the congressional grant, the State of Indiana assumed the obligation and duty of maintaining at least one college, and such maintenance clearly includes provision for current expenses. A small appropriation for this purpose is greatly needed.

It will be seen that only a portion of the appropriations made by the last Legislature for apparatus, cabinets, books, etc., has yet been expended. The money, now in the hands of the treasurer and due these special funds, will make most important additions to our appliances for teaching, investigation, and practice. It is recommended that a liberal portion be used for experiments in agriculture next year, for practical work in horticulture, and for the efficient equipment of the school of mechanics and industrial art. We are now prepared to enter earnestly on this practical work.



## ESTIMATES FOR 1879 AND 1880.

A careful examination of the whole subject, justifies the recommendation that the next General Assembly be asked to make the following appropriations for each of the two fiscal years, beginning respectively November 1, 1879, and November 1, 1880:

For current expenses of the university.....	\$2,000
For school of agriculture, including agricultural experiments	2,000
For practical work in horticulture.....	1,000
For apparatus, fixtures, and supplies for the schools of mechanics and industrial art.....	1,000
For chemical, philosophical, and engineering apparatus, fixtures, and supplies.....	1,000
For cabinets, fixtures, and supplies.....	1,000
For books and periodicals for library.....	1,000
For salaries of officers and members of the Board of Trus- tees and expenses.....	1,500
Total.....	<u>\$10,500</u>

These appropriations made and continued from year to year, would enable Purdue University to do a great work for the industrial interests of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. WHITE,

President of Purdue University.

December 10, 1878.



## ACCOMPANYING REPORTS.

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### I. PLANS FOR PRACTICAL WORK IN AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND MECHANICS.

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SPECIAL REPORT SUBMITTED AND APPROVED OCTOBER 22, 1878.

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To the Board of Trustees of Purdue University:

GENTLEMEN :—It is now a little more than two years since I submitted a plan for the reorganization of this institution. This plan, unanimously approved by the Board, provided (1) for courses of instruction in those branches of learning “related to agriculture and mechanic arts,” and in those essential to “the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes,” as required by the law of Congress; and (2) for practical instruction and training in agriculture and mechanics. I was not then prepared to determine the details of the second part of the plan, and I asked for time to make myself more fully acquainted with the experience of older institutions. It seemed important to avoid the wasting of money in fruitless experiments. It was then hoped that we would be prepared to complete the reorganization as early as the opening of the next college year, but it has been necessary to take a second year to mature plans which promise satisfactory results.

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to add that experience has given us increasing confidence in the wisdom and success of the plans adopted. The departments of the University, now in operation, are not only meeting the requirements of the organic law, but

the increased attendance shows that they are meeting the demands of the industrial classes. What we are now doing is clearly *in the right direction*. What is needed is the completion of the system by adding

#### PRACTICAL TRAINING IN AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND MECHANICS.

No friend of the University claims that what we have done in these departments is satisfactory. The farm has too little practical relations to the University, and, so far, it has been too little used as an educational appliance or as a means of experiment.

The practical work accomplished in horticulture is, perhaps, a little more satisfactory. Something in landscape gardening has been done in the laying out of the university grounds, and in adorning them with trees, shrubs, hedges, etc. These grounds are under the almost constant observation of the students, and their horticultural taste and knowledge are thereby cultivated. In the absence of a practical horticulturist to take charge of this department, we have been obliged to abandon all attempts in the direction of cultivating plants and small fruits. The nursery of evergreens, the once-abandoned orchard, and the hedges and young trees all need the attention and care of a skillful hand and a trained eye.

The School of Industrial Art is a most promising beginning in the mechanic arts. The courses of instruction in industrial drawing, designing, and mechanical engineering, and the projected course in architecture, are most important elements in mechanical training, but, so far, we have done nothing in practical mechanics. The machinery put into the mechanic's shop remains unused, and no instruction in the use of tools and in mechanical processes has been attempted. It may be proper, in this connection, to call attention to the fact that the act of Congress endowing this institution, places the mechanic arts on the same footing as agriculture. This fact is generally overlooked, and the University is frequently referred to as the "State Agricultural College." But agriculture is only one of two important industrial interests which Purdue is designed to promote. Massachusetts divided her fund, using a part to endow the State Agricultural College, near Amherst, and giving the other part to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to promote the mechanic arts. Purdue University covers the ground of both of these institutions, and its courses of study must include branches related to the mechanic arts, as well as to agriculture.

It must be conceded that all we have done in agriculture, horticulture, and mechanics comes far short of what should be done, and, *if nothing more were proposed*, the managers of the institution would be justly subject to criticism and censure. But, as before indicated, practical and efficient work in these directions was a part of the original plan of reorganization, and, from the first, it has been our purpose to make these departments worthy of the great industries which they are designed to promote.

The problem to be solved is a difficult one, but the following plans are submitted with the belief that they will prove efficient :

#### THE SCHOOL OF MECHANICS.

It is recommended that a school for practical training in mechanics be organized on what is known as the "Russian System," and that a competent instructor be employed. The chief aim of this system is to teach mechanical processes and the use of tools—to teach the arts which underlie all important trades, and which are required by skilled artisans. Trades are not taught, and no articles are manufactured for sale in market. The system has been intelligently tested by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with most satisfactory results, and it has been introduced into several other technical schools in this country. It requires a comparatively small outlay for tools, fixtures, and materials, and the students receive no compensation for time spent in the shop. Its introduction here will be attended with small expense. We can begin with a small stock of materials, and the necessary tools and fixtures can be paid from the state appropriation for apparatus and fixtures. The principal outlay to be provided for, is the salary of the instructor. A correspondence on this subject has resulted in the belief that a competent instructor can be employed at a salary not exceeding five hundred dollars for the first year. We would recommend the employment of a young man, who has taken a thorough course in mechanical engineering, and who is also a practical mechanic.

#### PRACTICAL WORK IN HORTICULTURE.

The class instruction in horticulture can be given by the professor of botany or the professor of agriculture, but more important than theoretical instruction is actual training in landscape gardening, and in the cultivation and care of plants. To secure this result, I would recommend the employment of a practical horticulturist to take

charge of the campus, nursery, gardens, and orchard, and give students who may work in the same, needed instruction and training. This will involve little, if any, more expense than the present arrangement. We do not propose to enter upon the cultivation of trees, fruits, or flowers for the market, but a small income may easily be obtained by the sale of surplus products. The nursery now contains several hundred choice evergreens which will not be needed on the university grounds. In a recent visit to the Massachusetts Agricultural College, I learned that the horticultural department more than pays all its expenses—a result due, in part, to the great demand in New England for choice plants.

Mr. Peirce's generous donation of one thousand dollars for a conservatory will put up and equip a green-house adequate for present use. The building can be so planned as to permit the addition of a handsome conservatory for choice plants.

#### THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

The university has, from the first, announced special courses of instruction in agriculture, but, until recently, there has been no demand for such instruction. The present demand happily comes when we are prepared to organize the school of agriculture, both for instruction and experiment. The demand for systematic instruction may be small for several years to come, but the wide field of experiment will furnish full employment for the professor in charge of the school.

The first step in the organization of the school is the selection of a competent man to take charge of it. This will require time and care, for the men in the country qualified to fill such a position are few in number. I repeat the remark made in my inaugural address, that a superficial empiric in such a position would do more harm than good. What is needed is a first-class scientific man—one not only competent to teach the science of agriculture, but also competent to conduct a series of observations and experiments in a scientific manner.

The next step is to provide the professor of agriculture with necessary facilities for conducting experiments; and this involves the whole question of the management of the farm. In the light of the experience of other institutions, I put the plan suggested in my inaugural address, into the form of a recommendation, believing that it is the best possible solution to the problem before us. Set apart from five to ten acres of the farm for such agricultural experi-



ments as can be made on a small scale, and make this an *agricultural laboratory*, under the charge of the professor. The experience of the agricultural schools of Europe shows that such a laboratory can be made to cover most of the important questions in agriculture, with a small expenditure of money—a very important consideration.

Let the rest of the land owned by the University, about one hundred and fifty acres, be conducted as a model farm—as an illustration of scientific and business farming. To this end, the farm should be made to pay not only its running expenses, but all ordinary improvements. There will necessarily be some demand on the farm for experiments which can best be conducted on a large scale, including experiments in the feeding of stock, the rotation of crops, etc.,—experiments requiring great care but little expense. We have an illustration of this fact in the recent experiment relating to the quantity of seed wheat to be sown to the acre. This experiment promises valuable results, but its value would be increased by analyses of the soil in the different sections to determine their comparative fertility (a very important fact); by determining the comparative height of the stalk by measurements; by comparing the weight of the straw, etc. These and other inquiries repeated with the experiment for several years, with a careful record of the results, will throw much light upon the practical question involved—at least as far as our soil and climate are concerned. These experiments should be made under the supervision of the professor of agriculture, and they should be repeated on different soils and in different parts of the State.

There will also be a demand on the farm for practice for those students in agriculture who are not familiar with the details of farming. Nearly all the applications for admission to the School of Agriculture have been made by young men who have not been brought up on a farm. The Japanese youth, who made the first application for admission to this school, did not enter, because I could not promise him practice on the farm, and I have been obliged to give a similar answer to all applicants.

I have said enough to show that there must be a close connection between the School of Agriculture and the model farm. If divorced, the success of the school will be greatly lessened, and the value of the farm, as one of the appliances of the University, will be nearly, if not quite, destroyed.



## PLAN RECOMMENDED.

How can this necessary connection be made? I have given this important question long and careful consideration, and, as a result, the following plan is recommended. Let the management of the farm be entrusted to a committee of the Board of Trustees, and let the professor of agriculture submit to this committee, from time to time, the experiments he wishes to be made on the farm. If the committee approves, let it order the experiments made under the supervision of the professor of agriculture, all extra expense involved to be charged to the experiment fund. When students wish and require practice on the farm, let application be made to the same committee, and such practice be provided under its orders.

This arrangement for the management of the model farm will relieve the Faculty of all responsibility for the results. I have no desire to assume the responsibility, and I shall be glad to have this duty entrusted to a committee of the Board, composed of experienced and successful farmers. The President of the University will, by virtue of his office, be the head of the School of Agriculture, as he is of all other schools and departments, and all applications for experiments and practice will be made with his approval.

It is my opinion that this arrangement will avoid the complications which have so seriously crippled several other schools of agriculture. The vital condition is that the farm be at all times under the immediate control of the Board of Trustees. It is impossible to determine beforehand how much land will be needed for experimental purposes; where it should be situated; what assistance the farm must render, etc. These and many other important questions can be wisely settled only after consultation with the professor to be selected and appointed, and to enter upon his duties not earlier than March 1, 1879.

## WAYS AND MEANS.

I now come to the important question of ways and means. It has already been stated that the expense of equipping the Mechanics Shop can be paid from the State appropriation, to be received November 1st. So much practical work in horticulture as may be an improvement of the grounds, can be paid from the state appropriation for this purpose. All the experiments in agriculture that can wisely be undertaken next year can be paid from the appropriation for this purpose.

This leaves the salaries of the professor of agriculture and of the instructor in mechanics to be provided for. If the recommendation, made to the Board of Trustees in June last, be adopted, the salary of the farm superintendent, now paid out of the endowment fund, will be available after March 1st, for nearly one-half of the sum required.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

It is my belief that the Board can confidently look to the next General Assembly for specific appropriations for these practical purposes. It will require but a small additional appropriation to put all of these departments into successful operation. If the appropriation fails, the Board can make such modifications of the system as may seem necessary. When Purdue University was organized, its endowment fund was invested in United States bonds, nearly all bearing six per cent. interest, payable in gold. This interest, with the premium on gold, yielded an income of about \$22,000. When the present organization was matured, I depended on an income of about \$20,000—a small one for a scientific and technical institution. The premium on gold has nearly disappeared, and the University has been obliged to exchange its bonds for those bearing only five per cent interest, and to buy these at a premium. As a result, its income from the endowment fund has been reduced to about \$15,000 a year. This great change in its resources renders it impossible to meet reasonable demands, without the aid of the State, and it is believed needed assistance will not be withheld.

*Gentlemen of the Board:*—The recommendations, above stated, are the result of earnest and careful consideration, and it is believed that they will commend themselves to intelligent men, identified with the three great industrial interests involved. I earnestly hope that they may receive the unanimous approval of the Board of Trustees, to whose favorable consideration they are most respectfully submitted.

E. E. WHITE,  
President of Purdue University.

October 22, 1878.

## II. INDUSTRIAL ART DEPARTMENT.

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E. E. WHITE, LL.D., President:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to present my first annual report of the work done in the Industrial Art Department. During the year, closing in June, 1878, the students in the Academy, about one hundred in number, have received two lessons per week in drawing; one lesson each week in geometrical drawing, or the solution of geometrical problems by means of the rule and compass, and one lesson each week either in free hand outline drawing or elementary design. Considering the infrequency of the lessons and the great number of students in the room at one time, the work was probably as satisfactory as could be expected. Some of the work from the Academy in elementary design and map drawing received premiums at our county and state fairs. From the fact that many of these students finish their education in the Academy, it would be very desirable that model and object drawing should be taught in the Academy course, but with our present rooms and facilities, this can not be done to advantage. Seven students in the Academy also took special lessons in drawing one or more terms.

In the College Department, the Freshman Class, twenty-eight in number, received two lessons per week in drawing; one lesson each week in instrumental drawing and one lesson in free-hand and model drawing. In instrumental drawing the first term was spent on the solution of geometrical problems, while the second and third terms were given to elementary perspective, including parallel, angular and oblique. The free-hand work consisted of elementary design and the drawing of geometrical solids. The work of this class was very commendable, taking into account their previous advantages.

The Sophomore Class, twelve in number, received two lessons per week—one lesson in instrumental and one in model drawing. The

work of this class was but little in advance of that of the Freshman Class at the close of the year, except in model drawing. By comparison with the course of study as laid down in the Annual Register, it will be seen that none of these classes during the year quite reached the requirements for future classes. The classes for the coming year, beginning September 11, 1878, give promise of reaching a much higher standard.

Besides the drawing required in the general course of study, twenty-eight students from the college classes took special lessons in drawing; some spending one hour each day, some two hours daily, and a few, three, four and even five hours daily, in the drawing-room. Twelve of these special students were classed as belonging to the School of Industrial Art; that is, they had pursued the subject of art farther than was required in the College of General Science.

These special students were variously classified—some giving attention to shading in black chalk or crayon, from the model; some, to decorative design for flat surfaces; some to architectural drawing; some to machine drawing; some, to drawing and shading from the cast; some to water-color painting as applied to the ornamentation of flat surfaces. Some of their work, consisting of drawings from the cast, from models, original design and machine drawing, was awarded a diploma at the State Fair of 1878, held at Indianapolis.

Besides the instruction given to regular and special classes above enumerated, this department furnished instruction during the year in Descriptive Geometry, including the development of surfaces, intersections of solids and the projection of shades and shadows, to the class in Civil Engineering.

An examination of the work of this department will show that it is altogether indispensable to the existence of at least three of the special schools of the University: the School of Mechanics, the School of Industrial Art, and the School of Civil Engineering. It is also of great assistance in the School of Natural History. Aside from being one of the main supports to these schools [that deal especially with the forms of matter, the aim of the instruction has been to prepare students for the different trades and industries of the State rather than to make artists in the ordinary sense of the word. We wish to send forth students prepared to make the drawings of the mechanic or artizan rather than to paint the portraits or the landscapes of the artist. Hence instrumental drawing is placed at the beginning and carried through the entire regular course. Free hand drawing also, which with us takes the form of decorative

design, historical ornament, and drawing from models or nature, is carried along simultaneously with the instrumental course. While this course is undoubtedly the best for the necessary industries of the State, it is probably the very best, as foundation work, for the student of high art. This will be evident when it is understood that the artist and the artisan alike must know *form* and its possibilities. The genius may understand forms through a sort of natural instinct, but the great mass of mankind must study this subject scientifically.

Our facilities in the way of apparatus, charts, models and casts, have so far been sufficient for our immediate wants, but we are rapidly advancing beyond our present appliances. We should have architectural casts, photographs, working drawings, tracings, mechanical models, more books of reference, etc., etc. The unexpended appropriation for apparatus will probably supply our wants for the year closing June, 1879, and if this appropriation should be continued from year to year, we hope to be able to add to our necessary apparatus such appliances as may be needed by our advancing classes.

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. THOMPSON,

\* Professor of Industrial Art.



### III. METHODS OF INSTRUCTION IN NATURAL HISTORY.

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President E. E. WHITE:

SIR:—I present herewith a report on the Methods of Instruction in Natural History, and on the present condition of the collections illustrating the branches of study in this department in Purdue University.

#### I. METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

Our methods depend upon our views of education, in which we keep before us these facts: 1st. The impartation of knowledge; 2d. The awakening in the mind of the student independent thought and a habit of correct observation; and, 3d. Of logical methods of reasoning and certainty in its results.

1. *Lectures and Recitations.*—By a combination of the lecture plan with that of the text-book and recitations, together with a course of laboratory work, we secure quickness and certainty of memory, readiness in apprehension, facility and accuracy in making comparisons and drawing fine distinctions, acuteness in making observations, correctness and elegance in expression and conclusiveness in reasoning.

2. *Laboratory Work.*—With the course in lectures and recitations, is combined constant work in the laboratory, verifying and illustrating each lecture. After hearing a lecture or making a recitation, the class pass into the working room. By combining lectures with recitations and uniting both with illustrating work in the laboratory, we believe the best results are secured. The student is

taught to stop never at hearing or reading, but only when he has verified his reading and the statements of the lecture room by an examination of the object under consideration. We require, therefore, laboratory work of the student at every step and in every study in this department. First and last the pupil is to study things rather than to hear and read about them. In instruction we recognize the weak points, both in lecturing and in using text-books; in the laboratory work we caution against shallow observations and careless conclusions. That we find difficulties attending upon this plan we do not deny, but that we are measurably successful we hold to be demonstrable. As this method of studying requires constant exertion, so it excites activity of mind.

The time spent on any one study is thus divided equally between the lecture and the recitation room and the work-room. In both the Professor is present. Take for an illustration an exercise in botany, and suppose the lecture to be on "Seeds of Plants and their relations to the Pericarp." The lecture, illustrated with diagrams on the black-board, being finished, the class, having taken notes, now proceed to the botanical working-room where are placed upon the tables, at which they sit, seeds and seed-vessels of a number of plants. With suitable instruments they examine specimen after specimen, taking notes and making drawings. If necessary the seeds are immersed in warm water and softened so as to be more easily examined. A dissecting microscope with all the accessories required in such work is accessible to all engaged in work. The Professor presides over and directs the entire work. If the student does not understand the matters discussed in the lectures and worked over in the laboratory there would seem to be no good reason.

The same course is pursued in zoölogy and geology as in botany; all subjects are illustrated by laboratory practice. This method of teaching requires much time and great resources of specimens of all kinds. The demands upon the teacher's time out of the hours of actual instruction is no inconsiderable item of labor. The need of specimens to illustrate three great branches of study can be appreciated only when it is considered how many subjects require illustration in the course of a year's work. To carry out a plan of instruction of this kind brings into requisition every specimen in each department of study again and again, in the course of a year, and we eagerly seize on every opportunity to augment our collection in all departments.

## I. THE COLLECTIONS.

Four separate departments of study are represented in the cabinets and museum of the University, viz.: Botany, Zoölogy, Geology and Anthropology.,

1. *Botany*.—The botanical collection embraces numerous herbarium specimens of the Flora of the United States, of which there are over fifteen hundred mounted on fine white paper and arranged in systematic order in a large case enclosed with doors. Of the above number of herbarium specimens about seven hundred have been mounted by the present class in botany. Constituting a part of this collection is a nearly complete set of the gramineous plants of the State, also a nearly full set of sedges of the State, together with many of both orders obtained from elsewhere by exchanges. In vascular cryptogams, we have a nearly complete suite of the ferns of the United States. We have also many of the mosses and liverworts and many fungi in the collection. We have also collections of seeds, seed-vessels and various parts of plants, illustrating structural botany; a large collection of specimens of our native woods; sections of woods, seeds and other parts, illustrating the structure of plants and modes of growth, prepared for use with the microscope. We are also beginning a collection, illustrating economic botany, the uses of plants and the products of plants in the arts and sciences.

## II. THE ZOÖLOGICAL MUSEUM EMBRACES:

1. A collection of entomological specimens illustrating all the orders and classes of insects, consists of fourteen cases, collected chiefly in our own vicinity, and neatly mounted and correctly named. This collection we lose no opportunity to augment—a statement equally applicable, however, to all parts of our collection.

2. A collection in conchology, of which about one hundred specimens are marine shells, and were purchased with the Owen collection. Of the land shells, a few dozen species came with the same collection; and of land and fresh-water shells, a valuable contribution was made to the cabinet by Mr. Joseph Sampson, of New Harmony, Indiana. We have also obtained many shells from the ponds in the region about the University and from Wabash River, and of these many duplicates were secured to be used in exchanges.

3. In ornithology our collection embraces over one hundred birds of Indiana, several of them quite rare, and all well mounted, beautiful specimens, fairly representing the avi-fauna of our State. In addition to the fully mounted specimens above referred to, we have over fifty skins, mounted for study and correctly named; besides these we have bones, skeletons, crania, brains preserved in alcohol, and feet of birds, both rare and common, for illustration.

4. In mammalian zoölogy we have many excellent specimens, principally skeletons, the most of which were purchased in a collection of Dr. Weist, of Richmond. The following skeletons are articulated, viz.: Those of man, the horse, the cow, the deer, the dog, the lion, the sea-lion, and the frog. Crania and incomplete skeletons are also in the collection of the alligator, shark, saw-fish, dolphin, whale, hog, dog, cat, sheep, deer, monkey, raccoon, mole, skunk, mink, weasel, mouse, rat, muskrat, rabbit, gray fox, and ground squirrel, and of a snake.

5. We have also a miscellaneous collection preserved in alcohol, for the most part, consisting of fishes, serpents, and other reptiles, as salamanders, newts and lizards, frogs, lobsters, crawfish, larvæ, insects, eggs, tape-worms and other worms, myriapods, the young of animals, embryos, brains and various organs of animal bodies illustrating structure. We have also numerous sections of brain, nerves, bones, glands, injected tissues, animalculæ and many low organisms and parts of animals and plants, recent and fossil, prepared as permanent specimens for use with the microscope.

3. *Geology*.—The geological cabinet embraces a valuable collection of minerals, illustrating the various facts in the science of mineralogy. It includes a fine suite of the ores of gold, silver, and lead, with associated minerals, from California and Colorado, for many of the finest of which we are indebted to Hon. John A. Stein, of Lafayette.

The collection of fossils illustrates the silurian and carboniferous systems by a good working collection, though not large or full. Many of the fossils now in the collection were purchased with the Owen collection; the rest are mostly collections of our own, with some contributions from others. The collection in palaeontology has been greatly enriched by the purchase from Prof. D. A. Bassett, of Crawfordsville, of a large and valuable collection of crinoids, representing most of the species from that famous locality, embracing



many fine and unique specimens. In this class of fossils, our collection is very rich and valuable.

Of fossil vertebrates, we have very perfect teeth of mastodon and mammoth, a portion of a femur and a part of a pelvis, a vertebra of a whale; also a good collection of fossil ferns, from the coal measures of Indiana and Illinois.

To Col. John Levering, of Lafayette, the university is indebted for a large glass-front, walnut case, containing a collection of minerals, contributed by himself. This collection will be increased, and will be known as the "Levering Collection."

4. *Anthropology*.—In the Dr. Weist and Owen collections were numerous stone and flint implements, illustrating the art, workmanship, and customs of the pre-historic inhabitants of this country. Many others have been added from other sources, all constituting a very interesting nucleus for a collection in this department of knowledge to which so much attention is now given.

#### BIOLOGY AND THE MICROSCOPE.

Many specimens not embraced in the foregoing account, illustrating the study of biology, are permanently mounted for use with the microscope. We are making constant additions to this class of objects. We have a large monocular microscope, manufactured by Beck and Beck, of London, with a full line of accessories. For a more detailed description of this instrument, reference is made to the annual catalogue of the university for the years 1876-7 and 1877-8.

#### CONTRIBUTORS TO THE MUSEUM AND CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Prof. E. E. Smith, of the university, contributed a box of valuable fossils from Kentucky; Mr. Joseph Sampson, of New Harmony, Ind., contributed a box of fossils and fresh water and land shells—fine and much valued specimens; Mr. Job Nash, of Lafayette, contributed a box containing many fossils and minerals from the Western States and Territories. Contributions have also been made by Hon. John A. Stein, Hon. J. C. Ratliff, Dr. Ransdell, Dr.



Osborn, Dr. Pierson, and Messrs. B. Swearingen, A. C. Harvey, Chas. Terry, J. L. McClure, Mr. O'Neil, C. J. Bohrer, Jos. S. Vantatta, M. L. Pierce, Joseph Foster, Robt. Breckenridge, Mr. McNutt, Mr. E. M. Talbot, Mr. J. W. Sleeper, Mr. M. Downing, Mr. J. C. Shepherd, Miss Nettie Morey, and to many students in the University.

Respectfully,

JOHN HUSSEY,

Professor of Natural Science.

#### IV. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

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President E. E. WHITE:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report on the condition, appliances, and wants of the Chemical and Physical Laboratories for the year ending June 14, 1877.

##### I. CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

During the past year but little change was made in this department. Such apparatus as was necessary to supply the breakage of the preceding year, was purchased, but no additions to apparatus have been made.

For the next year the laboratory will need, approximately, apparatus valued as follows:

Glassware .....	\$ 75 00
Porcelain ware.....	75 00
New apparatus for illustration.....	500 00
Total.....	<u>\$650 00</u>

The laboratory has now been in use three years. The inside wood-finish greatly needs repainting. Painted at first with lead-paint of a white color, it is easily seen that it is not a color fitted to withstand laboratory usage. I recommend that the inside wood-work of the laboratory be painted with an oak finish.

We greatly need some new working-desks. So far only two have been constructed, each capable of accommodating eight students. The room will hold ten such desks, giving a total capacity for eighty students. I do not think it advisable to construct all of

these desks at the present time. Improvements in desks are constantly being made, and it would be unwise to construct, at the present time, working tables which would probably not be used for four or five years. This would prevent the introduction of such improvements as might be devised during that time. The increasing number of students, however, demands at once more desk room.

The course in chemistry extends over four years. Each year's work is essentially different from the others. It is evident, therefore, that the mechanism of the desk should be varied to suit the wants of the student. The desks already in use are best adapted to the third year's work. It is quite necessary that additional desks be erected especially to accommodate first-year students. I have designed a desk for this purpose which, as far as I know, has not been used in laboratories heretofore. It proposes to furnish each student with a hood. Thus furnished, he will not be compelled to resort constantly to the general hood with which each desk is furnished, but will, in all respects, be independent of any interference in his work by his co-laborers.

One of the greatest needs which the laboratory has experienced during its short career, has been a large sand-bath, easily accessible from all parts of the room. This should also be furnished with a copper heater and condenser, to supply distilled water for laboratory use. The small still which we have used heretofore, will hereafter prove totally inadequate to supply the necessary amount of distilled water. I suggest that a strictly first-class sand-bath furnace be erected in the center of the room, designed for hard coal fuel. The furnace will thus aid in the heating of the room, saving a large quantity of steam, while at the same time it will assist greatly in ventilation, for which absolutely no provision was made in the original design of the room. I regard the erection of this furnace as a necessity; estimated cost, \$150.

Allow me, Mr. President, to call your special attention to the improvements suggested above. I regard them as eminently necessary to the preservation of the favorable regard in which the Purdue Laboratory is held, both by the public and the profession.

We can not afford to stop our progress.

#### WORK.

Three classes have been instructed in the laboratory during the past year, one in each of the three years of the chemical course. During the first term a course of lectures was given to all three of

these classes, on "The First Principles of Chemical Theory." These lectures were illustrated, and largely attended by persons not connected with the University.

The character of the general instruction in the regular classes has not been changed. It consists of lectures describing methods of work and observation, laboratory work and recitations. Each student is taught methods of observation and experiment, and nothing is told him which, by due diligence and attention, he may find out himself. His powers of observation and reasoning are thus cultivated by means which seem best adapted to secure in them the maximum rate of development. In all cases the student is impressed with the truth that all prejudice is in direct antagonism to the acquisition of scientific truth, and he is urged to make each experiment with a mind ready to receive whatever truth it teaches. The chief characteristic of scientific study is reverence for the truth. The student is therefore taught to make each experiment with conscientious exactitude, and to report discordant as well as concordant results. Sources of error are thus detected, and the means of their removal discovered.

In order to help the student to habits of exact study, a system of blanks has been devised, upon which the student is required to report every work which he accomplishes. These reports have been required this year for the first time, and I can not speak too highly of their merits. While they impose additional burdens on the student, they secure, by compelling him to review his work and reduce it to the last degree of exactness, the most beneficial results. I think the first year's class has derived the greatest benefits from the reports. Their work has been made quantitative from the first, and, while they have not been able to study so many different substances, the knowledge gained of those studied is far more exact, and the mental culture secured far more excellent and enduring. Students are required to preserve specimens of all substances studied, that they may be able at any time to review their physical properties. These specimens, preserved in phials of the same size, make at the end of the year a handsome and interesting collection.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC WASTE.

As an exercise in technical chemistry, several students of the laboratory have undertaken to recover the silver from photographic waste paper. Working with small amounts of material, such work can not be made a source of pecuniary profit, but may be made

quite valuable as a means of illustrating some of the principles of chemical technology. In these processes the silver chloride obtained from the precipitation of the crude nitrate by common salt, was reduced by zinc or iron. It was found to be very difficult to wash out the last traces of the zinc or iron employed, and I found them to be very thoroughly removed by fusing the silver nitrate obtained and keeping it at a high temperature for some time. The iron and zinc were thus reduced to oxides, and were easily separated by filtration. I think it would be well to have one of the basement rooms fitted with furnaces and other appliances for technical work, but I do not think this need is by any means so pressing as those I have mentioned before.

#### PERCENTAGE OF SILVER IN PHOTOGRAPHIC WASTE PAPER.

Photographic waste paper means, as I use the phrase, only the clippings of the sensitized paper upon which the picture is made. It does not include blotters nor other paper which may become stained with a silver salt during the processes of the photographic art. Much less should it include pieces of glass, sensitized iron and stumps of cigars, all of which I have found in great abundance with the paper. Desiring to know the approximate value of this paper, I instituted a series of quantitative experiments leading to the fixing of the same.

#### SPECIMENS.

The pieces of paper employed were selected with reference to the average richness of material. In half the cases the test was previously treated with potassium nitrate and dried before ignition. The other half was ignited without any previous treatment whatever. The ignition was conducted slowly, and at first at a low temperature until the paper was thoroughly carbonized; afterwards the temperature was raised and the ignition continued until all the carbon was consumed. The ashes were treated with nitric acid, evaporated to dryness and the silver estimated volumetrically with standard sodium chloride solution and potassium chromate as indicator.

No. 1. Without previous treatment with potassium nitrate:

Weight paper taken, grams.....	12.6
Weight silver found, grams.....	0.259
Per cent. silver found.....	2.06



No. 2. With previous treatment by potassium nitrate :

Weight paper taken, grams.....	10.794
Weight silver found, grams .....	0.21
Per cent. silver found.....	1.94

No. 3. Without previous treatment with potassium nitrate :

Weight paper taken, grams.....	15.6812
Weight silver found, grams.....	.504
Per cent. silver found.....	3.22

No. 4. With previous treatment by potassium nitrate :

Weight paper taken, grams.....	13.4454
Weight silver found, grams.....	.257
Per cent. silver found.....	1.9

No. 5. Without previous treatment with potassium nitrate :

Weight paper taken, grams.....	6.27
Weight silver found, grams.....	.1995
Per cent. silver found.....	3.18

From the above experiments it appears that previous treatment with potassium nitrate does not increase, but seems rather to diminish the amount of silver obtained. But this may have been due to the fact that the test with potassium nitrate was less rich than those without it, or more likely, to the fact that the nitrate employed contained a trace of chloride, which, of course, prevented all the silver present from being obtained by the process employed.

Taking the best results from the above, the actual value of a kilogram (two pounds) of photographic waste paper is about ninety cents.

#### COMMERCIAL ALCOHOL.

The specific gravity of the alcohol used in the laboratory during the past year was .8192.

The percentage of alcohol corresponding to the specific gravity, .8199 (Watts dict.)=91 per cent. The specific gravity of absolute alcohol, =.7938. These numbers are all determined at 15.5° C. Commercial alcohol is usually represented to be ninety-six per cent. That which we purchased during the year, as stated above, was only ninety-one per cent.

## COMMERCIAL POTASSIUM HYDRATE.

The stick hydrate, having been fused, should contain no water. A specimen of nice looking stick hydrate lost on heating in a silver crucible to low redness, 21.25 per cent of water.

## ACTION OF MERCURY ON POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.

I have not been able to find any account of the reducing effect of mercury on potassic permanganate. If a solution of this salt be shaken with a globule of mercury, it is speedily decolorized and a precipitate of an oxide of manganese is produced. This suggests the possibility of silver, platinum, etc., being able to produce the same effect.

## NODULATED CHARCOAL.

An interesting question for botanical investigation, is the nodulated appearance of certain kinds of charcoal. Mr. Holburn prepared some charcoal in the gas retorts. A portion of the wood used was pine. The pieces of coal produced from the wood showed regular nodes. The distance between the nodes was about six centimetres.

## COMMERCIAL ACIDS.

The sulphuric acid purchased during the past year has been of excellent quality.

Its specific gravity was .....	1.825
Specific gravity of the pure acid.....	1.845

The nitric acid has contained a trace of hydrochloric, which has rendered it unfit for use in many cases. The actual amount of this impurity has not been determined.

The students in qualitative analysis, for the first time, have been supplied with chemically pure reagents, instead of the commercial articles, and the consequent improvement in the accuracy of their work has been very gratifying.

In the department of qualitative analysis, constant efforts have been made to have the students use as small a quantity of the test as possible. Every analyst knows that, to within certain limits, small quantities of material greatly favor the speed and accuracy of the work. The microscope has also been freely used in the examination of substances, whose constitution was to be determined.

## POST GRADUATE COURSE.

Students who have spent three years in chemical studies, thus completing our course, are well prepared to enter upon some line of original work or investigations.

One of the graduates of the chemical course has devoted a portion of the year to such studies. The theme of study chosen was toxicology. Every facility of the laboratory should be granted to such graduate students, and they will find that their capacity for original work will rapidly develop when they are thus left, in a large measure, to be their own teachers.

## PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, in June, 1876, the chairs of Chemistry and Physics were consolidated. No provision had been made, during the first two years of the university, for the erection of a physical laboratory. It was thought best, therefore, to appropriate the upper floor of the laboratory building to the department of physics.

Three rooms are available for this purpose; one of these has been fitted up for a lecture room, and is also used as a working laboratory for students. Table room has already been provided for fifteen students—as many as we are likely to have at once in advanced physics for two or three years.

A large attic, connected with the lecture room by a door, serves as a convenient locality for batteries and other instruments not suitable for the working room.

The lecture room is supplied with water and gas service, and an aspirator which produces a vacuum capable of supporting 65.70 centimetres of mercury.

## PHYSICAL APPARATUS.

The physical apparatus owned by the University is not sufficient for full laboratory work. The most important additions which have been made under the present management are the lantern for projection, with its accompanying gas condensers, from Edgerton, of Philadelphia; the phonograph for automatic sound registration, with chronometer and complete appliances, from Koenig, of Paris; and gramme magneto-electric machine with lantern, from the Gramme Company, Paris. This latter machine is

believed to be the only one of the kind in the West. This machine is connected with the engine in the pumping house, and when run at a speed of even five hundred revolutions per minute gives remarkable results. Its full speed, as at present attached, is fifteen hundred revolutions per minute.

Many smaller articles of physical apparatus have been purchased during the year, but they are not worthy of special mention.

#### WANTS.

The physical laboratory is now most in need of apparatus for quantitative work, with which to equip the students' desks. It is probable that next year we will have a few special students in higher physics. These, together with the senior class which is required to take this study, will make quite a demand on the laboratory. Steps should be taken at once to meet this demand when it is made. The expenditure of an additional thousand dollars, with what apparatus we already possess, would enable the laboratory to carry out the greater number of the experiments given in Pickering's Physical Manipulation.

I earnestly recommend, therefore, that at least that sum of money be set apart for the further equipment of the physical laboratory. My desire is to make the physical laboratory fully as practical and efficient as the chemical. It is only by laboratory methods that we can engender those habits of thought, observation, and original research, which should be the chief characteristics of the cultured mind.

#### ASSISTANCE.

Persons not acquainted with the actual workings of a laboratory, have little idea of the great amount of work required to conduct one successfully. The care of apparatus alone is the work of one man. A large part of this care naturally falls to the janitor.

I think some suitable person, not a student, should be appointed janitor, and hold the office from year to year. A janitor will scarcely learn in a year the proper care of apparatus. Such a functionary would render most valuable assistance in the laboratory at moderate rates.

Since I have assumed control of both laboratories, I recognize in a much greater degree the desirability of having a skilled assistant. The simple work of giving instruction is indeed not laborious; but the details of laboratory work, the preparation of experimental

lectures, and the care of apparatus that the absence of a competent janitor has caused, demand every moment of my time. This prevents the prosecution of original investigation which, it seems to me, should be one of the chief purposes of the institution to encourage and foster. A young man of competent ability and skill could easily be secured without great expense, who would prove of great service in the details and manipulations of laboratory work.

In conclusion, I think I may say, with perfect regard for the facts, that the Purdue laboratory stands first in our State, and compares favorably with the best laboratories of many of the Western States.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY,

Director of Laboratory.



## V. FARM REPORT FOR 1878.

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President E. E. WHITE:

SIR:—I have the honor to present my report of the operations on the University Farm for the year 1878, including an account of the stock owned by the University and maintained on the farm. The crops consist of grain and grass products.

### GRAINS.

*Wheat*—There were twenty acres sown to wheat in the fall of 1877. Eleven acres of this were meadow sod, which was broken in July and well rolled, then thoroughly pulverized with a harrow, without disturbing the sod, and re-harrowed before sowing, August 31. Five and one-half acres were drilled at the rate of five pecks per acre, Fultz wheat. This stood the winter well, and was harvested on the 27th of June, yielding, in the aggregate, one hundred and fifty-eight and four-tenths bushels of good mercantile wheat, which is within a small fraction of twenty-nine bushels per acre. The other five and one-half acres were sown at the same time with Clawson wheat, at the rate of one bushel per acre, and was harvested July 3, with an aggregate yield of one hundred and ninety-one bushels of good, plump wheat, or almost thirty-five bushels to the acre.

Two varieties of seed wheat, Silver Chaff and Golden Straw, were received from the Agricultural Department, at Washington, D. C., and sown with the following result: The quantity being sufficient to sow about one-half acre of each kind, which yielded in the aggregate twenty bushels of fair grain. We do not consider this one trial sufficient to decide the merits of this kind of wheat.

One thing we think is against the Silver Chaff: it is a late wheat, not ready for harvesting for ten or twelve days after other varieties are in the shock. We, however, have sown this season both of the above named varieties of wheat again—three acres of the former and four of the latter.

#### EXPERIMENTS WITH WHEAT.

Four plats of ground of two acres each were chosen in a field whose surface throughout was level and of the same character. The soil is a sandy loam, underlaid with gravel of great depth, being in the second bottom, or terrace of Wabash river. The field had yielded a crop of oats at the preceding harvest. It was broken August 1st and 2d, about six inches deep. The plats lay until the 9th and 10th of September, when the ground was rolled and harrowed. On the 13th and 14th of September it was cultivated with a two-horse cultivator, and harrowed again. On September 19th it was drilled to wheat as follows, Fultz wheat being the variety used:

Plat No. 1.—On this the wheat was sown at the rate of two pecks to the acre.

Plat No. 2.—On this plat three pecks were sown to the acre.

Plat No. 3.—Four pecks were sown in this to the acre.

Plat No. 4.—Five pecks were sown to the acre in this plat.

It was seasonable during the fall, and the wheat soon sprouted and grew well. The sowings all stood the winter well. It was all harvested the same day, June 24th, and stacked separately on the 10th day of July, and threshed on the 21st day of August, all being in the very best of order, and the grain being very fine and plump. The yields of these plats were as follows:

Plat No. 1 yielded fifty-one bushels, being twenty-five and one-half bushels to the acre.

Plat No. 2 yielded precisely the same.

Plat No. 3 yielded fifty-seven bushels, being at the rate of twenty-eight and one-half bushels per acre.

Plat No. 4 yielded forty-nine bushels, or twenty-four and one-half bushels per acre.

It will be seen that the average of the eight acres was just twenty-six bushels per acre.

## REMARKS.

Now, whatever may have been the result reached, it must be remembered that one experiment is not sufficient to prove anything. Whether all these plats, differently seeded as they were, would have done equally well, if the winter had been less mild, or otherwise less favorable, can not be inferred from this one experiment. Nor would experiments of this nature in our latitude be necessarily reliable in other latitudes. We shall, therefore, continue this kind of experiments in the future. We would recommend farmers in other parts of the State to try similar experiments, and report the same. Some experiments do not entail any additional expense, and so are within reach of all observing farmers who will expend enough thought and care to render them accurate.

Further remarks are unnecessary as the figures are now before the public.

*Oats.*—We sowed twenty acres to oats in the spring of 1878, following a crop of corn; the ground was broken and put in the best of order. The seed was drilled in April 10th, 11th, and 12th, one and one-half bushels per acre, and harvested and put up in good condition. When threshed it yielded seven hundred and ten bushels, being thirty-five and one-half bushels per acre.

*Corn.*—One piece of corn followed wheat—twelve acres. The ground was broken in the spring and put in good order, and crossed off both ways and hand-dropped with a large yellow corn, and covered with hoes. It came up well and made a good stand. It was cultivated with a two-horse cultivator four times, but at the time of being laid by was prostrated by a severe wind storm and could not be cultivated further, which was a serious damage to the crop. The yield was about forty-two bushels per acre.

Another piece containing fifteen acres followed corn. The ground was put in good order and furrowed out one way, followed with drill with large yellow corn. It was cultivated precisely as the above, with last plowing done with a bar plow. It yielded forty-seven bushels per acre.

A five-acre piece containing a young orchard, was also planted with a white corn, and drilled May 12th, and well cultivated. It yielded forty bushels per acre.

A three-acre lot was drilled to yellow corn and cultivated as above, with a yield of thirty-eight bushels per acre.

The wind storm, referred to in the account of the first piece, prostrated the corn on the farm, preventing in most cases further working of it, and this, with its prostration on the ground, hindered the filling out of the ear, and damaged all of it to the extent of several bushels per acre.

#### GRASS.

*Meadow.*—There were forty acres in meadow, timothy and clover mixed; of this twenty-eight acres were old meadow, being as much as twelve years standing. The most of the yield of this meadow is still unsold, in stack and in the barn, but the whole meadow land is estimated to have yielded a ton and a half per acre, making an aggregate of sixty tons of hay.

The pasture land, about thirty acres, has yielded abundantly, and consists of blue grass and clover, the blue grass portion having been in meadow and pasture a dozen years or more.

#### CATTLE.

*The Live Stock.*—In the fall of 1875 the board of trustees purchased five head of short horns, one cow and four yearlings, the latter having been matured on the farm. Of the four yearlings three were heifers and one a bull. We now have in the herd twelve head, after having sold three calves. In addition to the short horns we have eight head of Jerseys, all but two having been grown on the farm. We have bought and sold quite a number of Jerseys for family use; also some bull calves.

#### REMARKS.

It is well known that there has been a great falling off in the prices of short horns, no kind of fine stock having suffered so greatly. The eight short horn calves which have been added to the herd by birth, since the purchase, and raised on the farm, would have been worth, on an average, five hundred dollars a head, had prices been maintained. In this kind of stock owned by the University the increase would to-day be worth four thousand dollars, an amount far beyond what they would bring in these times. On the other hand, the Jersey stock has maintained its prominence, and there is now a good demand for Jerseys at fair prices, the increase in this stock being worth about four hundred dollars.



## HOGS.

The hogs now on the farm—Suffolk and Essex breeds—about thirty head, have been bred on the farm. We have been very successful with this class of hogs. With Poland-China and Berkshire we have not been so lucky, having lost our breeding stock by accident rather than any defect in these breeds. The depression in the prices of fine hogs sympathizes with the decline of pork, offering very little inducement for breeding hogs of this character.

## SOIL.

The soil of the University farm is very uniform in character, it being situated (all of it) on the second bottom of the Wabash river, about one hundred and twelve feet above low water mark. Although we are in sight of clay highlands on the one hand and of the river bottom on the other, not an acre of the University farm is modified by the one or the other. It is unfortunate that we have not one acre of any kind of soil except the perfectly uniform soil of this second river bottom—a sand loam, rather light, very little clay, all of it underlaid by a bed of clean gravel over one hundred feet deep, coming in many places within a foot of the surface. On soil of this character it is impracticable to perform satisfactorily many experiments with crops, which would be instructive to the vast majority of the farmers of the State, with the great diversity of soil which they own and till. Notwithstanding, we consider this soil very good and reliable for most agricultural purposes, and very reliable for most of the standard crops, and, under judicious management, by rotation of crops and other good treatment, it may be made to bring fine crops.

During the past five years our efforts have been put forth to bring the land into a fine condition. We have determined never to take one crop from the soil, however convenient it might be to do so, which would leave it in a worse condition than it was before the crop was put in. We consider that we have been successful in our plan of bringing up the soil and maintaining it in good condition, with abundant crops. The buildings and fences have been put and kept in good order.

The result has not been in all respects such as we could have desired, but our efforts have been in the direction of building up the condition of the farm as to the soil, improvement, and stock. We have not drained the farm of its richness to enhance the pro-



ceeds, but we have aimed to improve it in every respect. The stock we have bred, and which is still owned by the University, has consumed much of the products of the farm, which in ordinary cases would have been carried to market and brought a price there. And such stock as the University owns and has committed to our care, requires more attention and higher feeding than the more common stock of the country, when we take into consideration that it is expected to be ready at all times for the inspection of visitors from all parts of the State.

Respectfully,

L. A. BURKE,

Farm Superintendent.

December 8, 1878.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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The Treasurer reports to the Board of Trustees of Purdue University all warrants paid for the fiscal year November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878, inclusive, and also all receipts pertaining to the General Improvement Fund:

For steam fixtures, pipes, boilers, heaters, and plumbing.....	\$4,833 74	
For apparatus, library, and improvement of grounds.....	3,023 77	
For pay roll, students, and labor.....	2,327 91	
For work on buildings.....	2,387 89	
For pay roll for farm, seeds, tools, etc.....	1,269 92	
For desks, seats, furniture, etc.....	1,181 70	
For coal bills and freight.....	1,424 90	
For hardware, express charges, and freight bills.....	741 24	
For stationery, printing, and advertising.....	282 52	
For premium of insurance.....	187 50	
For gas coal, coke, and lime.....	428 17	
		<hr/> \$18,089 26
Amount received from State Treasurer.....	\$5,000 00	
Amount received of Wm. F. Reynolds for which same portion of the debt due by the estate of John Purdue is hypothecated.....	5,000 00	
Amount received of administrators of J. Purdue's estate.....	2,000 00	
Amount received of L. A. Burke, farm superintendent.....	1,433 25	
Amount received from scholars.....	1,644 36	
Amount received for rent, boarding house, and gas.....	586 61	
Amount received from sundry sources.....	82 60	
		<hr/> \$15,746 82
Cash in treasury October 31, 1878.....		<hr/> <u>\$1,151 11</u>

The Treasurer reports the receipts and disbursements of the United States Endowment Fund of Purdue University for the fiscal year November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878, inclusive, to-wit.:

Received for interest on bonds.....	\$14,256 55
Received for exchange of 150,000 5-20 call bonds, exchanged for 140,000 new 5 per cents. of 1881.....	12,412 50
Received for sale 130,000 United States registered fives of 1881, and for sale 55,000 United States currency six's.....	<u>200,312 50</u>
Paid warrants for salaries of president, professors, and farm superin- tendent .....	\$16,179 15
Paid for 10,000 United States five per cent. bonds of 1881.....	10,687 50
Loan to State of Indiana, April 1, 1878, for three years at five per cent. interest, payable quarterly .....	<u>200,000 00</u>
In Treasury October 31, 1878.	
One bond of State of Indiana April 1, 1878, 3 years.....	\$200,000 00
Twelve bonds of United States five per cents. of 1881.....	120,000 00
Cash in treasury.....	<u>1,712 46</u>

There is due and owing the above fund \$12,000, for which same amount of the debt owing by the estate of John Purdue is hypothecated.

The Treasurer also reports the condition of the Specific Appropriation Fund for the per diem and mileage of members of the Board and salaries of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, to-wit.:

January 7, 1878.

Amount received from Treasurer of State.....	\$1,740 33
Paid warrants for per diem and mileage of Trustees and salary of Secretary and Treasurer October 31, 1877, to November 1, 1878.....	<u>1,615 00</u>
Cash in Treasury November 1, 1878.....	<u>\$125 33</u>

There is also in the treasury, balance of money donated by a friend for a conservatory and plant-house, the sum of \$967 50.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

M. L. PEIRCE,

Treasurer of Purdue University.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE.

Upon comparison of the foregoing statements with the books of my office, I find that amounts appearing to have been drawn from the State Treasury are correctly given, and that the further sum of \$190.10 was drawn by the Treasurer of the Board as an allowance made for the per diem and mileage of the Trustees for a meeting held in November, 1877.

E. HENDERSON,  
Auditor of State.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1878.

---

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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[PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR.]

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INDIANAPOLIS:

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1879.



THE STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

Received December 7, 1878, and financial statements referred to the Auditor of State for verification.

Returned December 9, 1878, with his certificate (q. v.) appended to the list of vouchers.

Examined by the Governor, and (appearing to be addressed to the General Assembly, and not to the Governor,) transmitted to the Secretary of State, that, upon his organization of the House of Representatives, as required by law, he may deliver it to the Speaker thereof.

SAMUEL R. DOWNEY,

Secretary.

Received December 10, 1878.

JOHN E. NEFF,

Secretary of State.

# OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

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PRESIDENT OF THE BOARDS OF BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS,

P. H. JAMESON, M. D.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE HOSPITAL,

GEO. F. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,

JOHN T. RICHARDSON, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT,

ORPHEUS EVERTS, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS,

W. W. HESTER, M. D.,

W. J. ELSTUN, M. D.

STEWARD,

GEORGE PATTERSON.

MATRON,

MRS. MARY EVERTS.



## COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

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To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

We have the honor to present our Report for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1878.

There has been no change in the corps of resident officers; and the ward attendants, and various other employes, with few exceptions, have remained in service, so that, during the year, the internal affairs of the Hospital have moved on smoothly, and without interruption.

The resident officers have each faithfully performed their several duties with such a degree of success, as can result only from thorough training and long experience—both of which are essential to fill the measure of requirements demanded by a well conducted Hospital for the Insane.

The Superintendent's report, herewith transmitted, sets forth the condition of the Hospital in detail. We ask for each member of your honorable body a close consideration of his report, as it contains the views of an able and experienced officer, as to the present condition, past working and future needs of the Institution.

It has been our desire, and in co-operation with the Superintendent, we have labored to place this Hospital in the foremost rank of State Institutions, of its kind, in this country.

In this, we have measurably succeeded. Indiana, with nearly two million inhabitants, her great industrial interests, her colleges and schools, and her lower percentage of illiteracy than is found in some of the New England States, has not been behind her sisters in her public charities. She may well be proud of them.

While we have avoided spending money merely for display, we have deemed it a duty, in view of the liberal appropriations of the

last, and other preceding Legislatures, to do whatever might, in our judgment, contribute to the best and most satisfactory results.

Well furnished wards—grounds ornamented with trees and flowers, and harmless indoor and outdoor amusements are among the things which please the senses, and thereby tranquilizing the mind bring it more into harmony with its surroundings.

#### PROFESSIONAL.

The strictly professional work pertaining to the Hospital has, in our judgment, been intelligently and faithfully performed by Dr. Events and his assistant physicians. Their medical *regime* seems to have been in pursuance of the more advanced professional ideas—and their treatment, according to the more generally approved methods.

In our opinion, two more physicians should be added to the present corps at an early date, holding a subordinate rank to the assistant physicians. By this means the assistants would be enabled still more to individualize their cases, and better meet the distinctive indications of each—and, perhaps, contribute something original to the knowledge of the profession. During the year, each assistant has had, in immediate charge, more than three hundred patients, the majority of whom have been acutely insane; with only such advisory assistance as could be given by the Superintendent. It seems clear that there should be additional help in this Department.

#### VENTILATION, HEATING AND FUEL.

Next in importance to skillful medical treatment, we regard proper heating and ventilation.

God's most bountiful gift of things material is pure air—but man, always prone to sin against physical, as well as moral law, often would seem to be intent upon poisoning the air in which he would afterward attempt to live. Heat and ventilation in a building like this Hospital are necessarily associated, holding to each other the relation of cause and effect. Practically, when the temperature of the air is low, there can be no ventilation without the expenditure of heat. To move the foul air of the wards upward and outward through flues, constructed for that purpose, requires the constant ingress of warm air rising from the steam coils beneath through the registers.

Any one, whether a physician or not, in passing through apartments, occupied by the Insane, can not fail to observe the large



proportion of patients having cold and clammy hands, pallid faces and emaciated forms. Equally noticeable in many instances is the unhealthy and offensive character of the emanations from the bodies of these patients. To relieve these unfavorable conditions, the air of the wards must not only be kept warm, but must be frequently changed, which makes the burning of a large amount of fuel necessary.

The fact that the capacity or air space of the Hospital is nearly three million cubic feet ought to give an idea of the magnitude of this requirement, and the expenditure made necessary to meet it. The coal required for this purpose has been purchased from the lowest bidders, at such times and in such quantities as has been found necessary. The vouchers show that 30,770 bushels of Pittsburg coal at  $11\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel—39,917 bushels of Block coal at  $8\frac{1}{4}$  cents per bushel—5,801 bushels of Block coal at 7 15-100 cents per bushel, have been purchased within the year. The contractors have delivered it on the switch of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, near the Hospital. From here it has been carted, and weighed by the Steward on the scales of the Hospital. Forks are used in removing it from the cars, so that all slack is excluded before weighing. About thirty thousand bushels of Pittsburg coal remain “on hand”—but nearly the same quantity brought over from the year before has been consumed, so that the amount purchased during the year is about equal to the quantity which has been used. For several years past we have thought it better to keep three or four months supply in store, as, occasionally, “strikes” of operatives in the Western mines, have made supplies from that source uncertain, while our demands might be urgent.

#### SUBSISTENCE.

We believe that the so-called “luxuries of the table” are almost always unhealthy, and as a general thing unfit for the Insane. At the same time we are firmly impressed with the idea that such articles of food as are necessary, should be of the very best quality. As investments, inferior meats, poor flour, strong butter, etc., are but one degree better than bad eggs. As food, they are alike unprofitable for either sick or well. During the year, the beef furnished the house has been the product of the best “shipping stock,” purchased by the Steward, and butchered at the Hospital.

The flour used has been of the best grade offered by the manufacturers of this city. It has been bought at wholesale, always.

Our butter supply has been from the best in the market, and of a quality used at our best hotels. Teas, coffees and sugars have been of fine grades, and fruits and vegetables have been as good as the market afforded. Purchases have generally been made at wholesale prices from the largest houses in the city.

We believe that the resident officers, whose duty it is to purchase these supplies, have exercised due care and prudence in so doing. We have found that light and poorly fattened meats shrink so much in cooking that they are quite as costly as a better article. By consulting the vouchers it will be seen that the total cost of beef cattle, for the year, has been \$10,743.71. The books of the Steward show a reimbursement of \$1,742.29 on account of hides and tallow, which, deducted from the cost of the cattle, leaves \$9,001.42 as the net cost of beef during the year; in addition to which 25,393 pounds of other meats, mostly pork and dried meats, have been supplied at a cost of \$1,817.57, which, together with meats "on hand" at the beginning of the year, to the value of \$307.25, make an aggregate of 11,126.03 as the cost of meats of all kinds for the year.

There having been an average of 754 persons, patients and employes, subsisted, it follows that the cost of meats for each person per year has been a fraction over \$14.75—not quite twenty-nine cents a week—or four cents a day.

Considering the excellent quality of the meats furnished, and the great importance of fresh beef as an element of nutrition in building up the variously impaired organizations of the Insane, surely they have not been expensive.

At the beginning of the year, November 1, 1877, there were "on hand" 82 barrels of flour; 1,272 barrels were purchased during the year; 1,093 barrels were consumed, leaving 261 barrels on hand at the close of the year.

The cost of flour for each person subsisted has been \$8.49 per year, or about two cents and three mills per day.

The amount of butter consumed has been 32,311 pounds; the average cost having been  $19\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound. The cost for butter for each person has been \$8.64 per year.

Further details as to each of the many articles supplied to the Hospital would make this report unnecessarily voluminous.

Full and minute information on all points relating to the subsistence, can be had by consulting the vouchers on file at the office of the Auditor of State, and the books and reports of the store-keeper at the Hospital. An annual report of the store-keeper, made up

from his monthly reports to our Board, all of which are verified by his oath, will be found in the Appendix.

These reports show the entire cost of articles of food to have been only thirteen cents and eight mills per day for each person subsisted. This price does not seem exorbitant.

There has been considerable comment, and some unjust criticism as to the price paid for a lot of cattle bought by the Steward, at \$4.75, on the 6th of July, this year, and subsequently delivered in two lots, about the 1st of August, and the 1st of September. On inquiry, we find that the stock belonged to a grade known as "shipping cattle," for which grade no quotations were at the time made for the Indianapolis market. The quotations for "shipping cattle," at Chicago and St. Louis, were as follows:

July 6, 1878—the date of purchase—Chicago, \$4.70 to \$5.50; St. Louis, \$4.50 to \$5.

August 1—the date of first delivery—Chicago, \$4.30 to \$5.25; St. Louis, \$4.75 to \$5.

September 2—date of second delivery—Chicago, \$4 to \$4.80; St. Louis not given.

From this statement of prices it appears that the average market quotations on the date of purchase, July 6, 1878, was \$4.92½—or 17½ cents above the price paid—and that the average of all the quotations for July 6, August 1 and September 2, the dates of purchase and delivery, was \$4.78, or three cents above the price paid.

It is, also, well known to producers and stock-men that the higher quotations of the Indianapolis stock market refer to a lower grade of cattle, called "butchers' cattle," and the prices of "shipping cattle" are not governed by these quotations, but by the quotations of Chicago and St. Louis. At the time of making this purchase, the Steward took bids, as he always does before purchasing cattle, of several other stock raisers, none of which were below the price then paid.

#### ATTENDANTS AND OTHER EMPLOYES.

One of the more important and expensive requirements of a good Hospital for the Insane, is its corps of ward attendants.

Especially is this true of this Institution, filled with cases mostly acute. Such cases are often complicated with other acute diseases.

Many are noisy and excitable, and need a great deal of watching and other attention of a personal character. While one good, active attendant might easily care for twenty well classified chronic

patients, it would require at least three to take care of as many suffering from acute disease. Not only the comfort and physical well being of the patients largely depend on these attendants, but their speedy restoration to health and home, which is of paramount importance, is materially influenced by the treatment which they receive at the hands of those with whom they are most intimately associated.

The attendant should have a sound mind in a healthy body—should be firm, patient, gentle, cheerful, polite, neat in person and dress, industrious, and, withal, intelligent—in brief, possessed of the so-called graces, and much besides. Commonly, between employers and operatives, there is mutual indifference respecting moral character. Ability to do good work, or to pay for the same, being mainly considered. With the employes of an Insane Hospital, of whom not only manual labor is required, but the frequent exercise of the nobler qualities of mind and heart, it should be different. In all cases the employes have been selected by the Superintendent, who, also, has the power to dismiss summarily such as fail in their duties. We have found this course necessary to the maintenance of discipline.

As a condition of service in the Institution, we have required of the employes, fitness and faithful performance of duty—nothing more. It has been quite hard enough to get these, without adding another requisite to our standard of qualifications. Consequently, during our official control, no one has been employed or dismissed because of his or her political or religious convictions. The utmost freedom of opinion has been accorded to all. Under this policy the several political parties have had, at all times, their proportionate representation among the voters of the Institution. Any other course in this respect would have been wrong, hurtful to the Institution, and unfair toward the tax-payers of the State, who, regardless of politics, have supported it with their money, and consigned their afflicted ones to its care and treatment. Neither have we given a place to any one as a reward for that kind of service, known among politicians as “working for the party.”

Such a one receiving a place usually considers his work already done, and is satisfied with nothing short of a sinecure.

We have no such places. With a few honorable exceptions, the so-called “party worker” is of low habits and bad morals; lazy and unprincipled—a mere mercenary, who extorts all that he can from hapless candidates and others before elections, after which, he



claims the right to be supported at public expense. Generally, he is an indifferent laborer, an unskillful mechanic, or an unsuccessful business man. He is mistrusted by all good citizens, and is of no benefit to society—a half brother to the tramp. If this class must be provided for at public expense, let work houses be built or penitentiaries be enlarged. Certainly none such are in any way fitted to assist in the management of the Hospital for the Insane.

In referring to the pay-roll for October, filed with the Auditor of State, you will find the aggregate amount of wages paid, \$2,776.69. This month may be taken as an average for the year. The largest item is the monthly salary of the Superintendent, \$166.66. Next, the two assistant physicians, receive \$100 each, and the Steward receives \$83.33. As to the other employes, it will be seen, the engineers gets \$60 per month; the four next highest get \$40; one gets \$36; one \$35; one \$30; one \$28; seven, \$25; twenty-two, \$20; sixteen, \$18; three, \$17; ten, \$16; thirty-five, \$14; ten, \$12; sixteen, \$11; seven, \$10; one, \$8, and two, \$22, the number being one hundred and forty-four, some of whom were paid only for a fraction of a month, the number constantly employed being a little less.

Each employe swears to his or her account before being paid. The pay rolls are filed in the office of the Auditor of State as public property, and can be referred to at any time by any one interested.

#### CLOTHING.

It is the theory of the law that clothing for Hospital patients be supplied at the expense of patients or their legal representatives. See Act of March 6, 1865, Davis, volume one, page 181. Under this law the method of payment is somewhat circuitous. An account is opened with each patient, having charged therein the several articles furnished. These accounts, certified by the Superintendent, are filed with the State Treasurer, who collects them from the counties to which such patients, so charged, belong. The bills are then forwarded to the respective County Treasurers, whose duty it is to collect the same from the proper representatives of the patients—nothing being lost to the counties, except in cases of legal inability to pay on the part of such representatives. This plan saves the management of the Hospital, and those interested in the patients, as will be readily understood, a great deal of inconve-



nience, as the demand for clothing for the Insane is often immediate, unexpected and urgent.

The total amount of the clothing account, collected by the Treasurer of State, is placed upon his books to the credit of the Institution, and is drawn upon by our Board precisely in the same manner as if appropriated by the Legislature. No part of the fund, however, is levied for or appropriated by the State. It comes wholly from the patients or the counties, nor has the Superintendent or the Board, at any time, custody thereof. The amount credited this year has been \$15,715.30, at an average cost of \$25.47 per patient. Sometimes, but not frequently, the accounts show high priced articles have been purchased for the use of patients of the more wealthy classes, such being the desire of their friends, who cheerfully pay the bills. These facts ought to satisfy the inquiring minds of some persons who are anxious to know why a few pairs of ladies' slippers have been bought at \$2.50 per pair, but paid for by such patients as wanted them.

#### REPAIRS.

The year's appropriation for repairs was ten thousand dollars, of which, \$9,878.62 have been expended, the balance lapsing to the treasury as undrawn. It requires considerable expenditure to keep up the repairs of the buildings, as they have a great capacity—an immense exposure—and are cut up into more than five hundred apartments, having the modern convenience of steam heating, water, baths, closets, and much else easily impaired. The occupants crowding every part of the house at all times, and often destructive, are always indifferent as to its preservation. We estimate the original cost of the building at \$500,000, and believe that it will never require less than from one to two per cent. on this amount to keep every thing in good order—that is, from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year. By permitting the house to run down from its present good condition, for the next year or two, the Institution might get along at a small cost for repairs, when an expensive overhauling would become necessary, at a much greater outlay and loss to the State than if repairs had been continuously kept up. A considerable part of the repairs for the year has been somewhat in the nature of betterments.

#### MAINTENANCE.

This includes all the expenditures of the institution actually met by the State, except for repairs—clothing being paid for by the

counties, or the patients through their legal representatives, as set forth.

The appropriation for the year was \$120,000—of which \$107,227.12 has been expended, and \$12,772.88 returned to the State.

The daily average number of patients for the year having been 617, it follows that the cost for maintenance, of each patient, per annum, has been \$173.77, and that the cost of each patient per week has been \$3.34, which, we believe, is as cheap as a good hospital can be maintained.

It will be seen by referring to the annual report of the hospital for the year ending October 31, 1855, during the Superintendency of the late Dr. Athol, that the average number of patients for the year was 178. The cost for maintenance that year, exclusive of clothing and repairs, was \$32,632.41. The cost per patient, \$183.32 per year, or \$3.52 a week, being 18 cents above the cost of maintenance for the past year.

As we have said, no part of the expenditure of 1855, as reported, was for clothing. The law at that time required the clothing to be supplied directly by the patients, their legal representatives, or the counties from which they were admitted; consequently, the cost of clothing did not appear in the reports to the State of moneys drawn from the State Treasury. Likewise, the repairs for that year were made from a building fund provided by the State, of which it appears \$30,570 were expended for new buildings or repairs.

A comparison of the years 1855 and 1878, as to expenditures, may be made from the following statement:

#### 1855.

Average number of patients.....	178
Whole cost of maintenance.....	\$32,632 41
Cost of each patient per year.....	\$183 32
Cost of each patient per week.....	\$3 52

#### 1878.

Average number of patients.....	617
Whole cost of maintenance.....	\$107,227 12
Cost of each patient per year.....	\$173 77
Cost of each patient per week.....	\$3 34

By an analysis and comparison of the vouchers of these years, it will be found that the average of prices of material and labor,

everything considered, was lower in 1855 than in 1878. We have not mentioned these facts to show that the management of the hospital under Dr. Athon was wrong or extravagant—doubtless he did the best that he could—but rather to show that a well conducted hospital in 1855 cost more per patient than it has cost this year.

From the foregoing statements you will see that the entire cost per week, for each patient in this hospital, for the past year, has been :

On account of maintenance.....	\$3 34
On account of repairs of buildings .....	31
On account of clothing .....	49
Total.....	<hr/> \$4 14

The clothing, as before mentioned, not having been paid for by the State, but by the patients, or their counties, and much of the expense for repairs having been absorbed in making better parts, which had to be renewed.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

Good drinking water has long been a want of this Institution. The main supply from Eagle Creek, a small stream near by, while answering very well for other purposes, has too much surface water for drinking. Drinking water for the use of patients has to be carried by the attendants in buckets from wells on the premises into the several wards. It would be a great addition to the general convenience of the house, as well as an assurance of a constant supply at hand, were water in tanks and distribution pipes all over the house suitable for drinking. To meet this want we are now sinking a well to a deep water stratum, from which we have reason to think a supply will be derived which will be not only of a quality suitable for all purposes, but practically inexhaustible. The contractor, R. R. Rouse, of this city, guarantees this well to furnish water continuously at the rate of 500,000 gallons for each twenty-four hours, which quantity will be ample for the use of both this and the new Hospital.

#### RELIGIOUS EXERCISES AND CHAPEL.

Religious services are had from time to time in the Chapel and Amusement Hall of the Hospital, which seats about three hundred

persons. This room answers very well for the present, as about one-half of the patients of the Hospital, as a rule, are not in a condition to attend upon public worship.

When the new Hospital for women is occupied, as it soon will be, the number of insane persons in charge of the State will be more than doubled, and there will be no room in either building large enough for religious exercises. A large Chapel, exclusively for religious services will then be required, where the men and women from both houses can attend together. This building need be nothing more than a plain audience room, built of wood, with sittings for about six hundred persons. It should be situated in the grove near by, and somewhere between the Hospital buildings. The whole cost need not exceed three thousand dollars.

Religious exercises, unless contra-indicated by some peculiar form of mania, are important in the proper treatment of the insane. They tend to call the mind away from its delusions, and give tone and activity to the higher sensibilities. Religion would seem to be a natural outgrowth of the healthy mind or the deeper instinct which impels the weak toward the Omnipotent, the finite toward the Infinite, the mortal toward the immortal. The awakening of sentiments so pure and elevated, so true to the higher life, must needs "minister to a mind diseased," by dispelling its vagaries and calming its fears, its hates and its jealousies.

#### ACCOUNTS, VOUCHERS, AND MODES OF PAYMENT.

Having been required by a law enacted by the last Legislature to file the original accounts on which payments are made with the Auditor of State, we have thought best to have all such accounts rendered in duplicate, so that there should be a full list of vouchers for both the Auditor and the Hospital. We require all accounts, before presentation, to be verified by the oath of the maker in the following form:

"The State of Indiana, Marion County :

"I hereby swear that the foregoing bill of account is correct and just, and wholly unpaid; that the exact consideration therein charged for was received by said Hospital; that the same, or any part thereof, has not been commuted; and that neither bonus, commission, or any other consideration, has been given, or stipulated

within my knowledge or belief, because of the proposed exchange of values therein set forth, or for any other reason.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me." etc.

They are then certified "correct" by the Superintendent in the following words:

"I hereby certify that the foregoing bill of account is correct and just," whereupon, in the language of the law, the accounts are "passed upon" by the Board, and ordered to be paid. They are then endorsed by the President of the Board; one of the duplicate bills filed in the hospital, and the other delivered to the maker, who takes it to the Auditor of State, which officer files it in his office, and issues a warrant to the Treasurer of State, who pays the money on presentation.

From the foregoing, as well as from the vouchers on file, it appears that all accounts before being directed to the Auditor are sworn to by the maker; are certified "correct" by the Superintendent; approved by the Board, and endorsed by its President, which is in excess of the requirements of the law by the addition of the maker's affidavit.

#### FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

We wish to call the attention of your honorable body to the insecurity of the moneys of the Institution under what seems to be the financial system of the State. The Treasurer of State is *ex officio*, the treasurer of the Hospital, the custodian of all moneys appropriated for its uses by the State, and thus far rightfully subject to our supervision. The penalty of the bond of this officer is only one hundred thousand dollars, while the funds in his hands, as shown by his monthly statements, often amount to from five hundred thousand to one million dollars. The annual appropriations for this Institution alone exceed his bonded liabilities. He could, therefore, if so disposed, default at any time in any sum ranging from four hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand dollars, for which the State would have no security whatever, and thus leave this Institution wholly without support. Nor is this all. There is no sufficient check upon the State Auditor. The penalty of his bond is only ten thousand dollars, while he virtually controls all of the funds of the Institution.

This officer, or any deputy of his, could draw with impunity a fraudulent warrant on the Treasurer against the funds of the Hospi-



tal, for any sum, in favor of whom he might choose, and the Treasurer be compelled to pay it, without knowing if it were genuine or not. In this way the bulk of an appropriation might with ease be squandered by the malfeasance of a single person; without the knowledge of the Treasurer or ourselves. In relation to drawing warrants there is no legal check whatever upon the Auditor. He may do right or wrong, as he may choose to do, and can not be detected until the close of the year, when the annual reports are made up.

Whatever the intentions or character of these officers may have been, or may in future be, the business methods required by law are unsafe, and should be improved.

But we can not pursue the subject further. Let these matters be fully investigated by your honorable body, and the much needed legislation be had which shall obviate some of the faults of this system. As a temporary measure of security, we would suggest that all warrants drawn by the Auditor on account of Hospital appropriations be attested by our Secretary, after comparison with the original bills for which they were given in payment, before the Treasurer be allowed to pay them.

#### CONCLUSION.

Without extending further this already lengthy report, conscious of having left many interesting points connected with the history and management of this Hospital unrepresented, we beg to refer you for further information to the accompanying documents; to the books and records of the institution, and to the vouchers on file in the office of the Auditor of State.

Having done as well as we could do in all things connected with the management of the Hospital, and the discharge of a trust which has brought to us labor, responsibility, and often painful anxiety, with but small emoluments, we invite the closest scrutiny of our official conduct, which we ask may be without favor to ourselves or others. We ask neither white-washing nor black-washing, but only justice. And for the sake of the unfortunate insane now in the hospital, and to become its inmates, and the aching hearts of many at their saddened homes in every neighborhood throughout

the State, we ask that your provision for the future maintenance of the Hospital be as generous and as wise as has ever been that of your predecessors in relation to this great charity.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. JAMESON.

GEO. F. CHITTENDEN.

JOHN T. RICHARDSON.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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To the Board of Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:—The following report concerning the management and conduct of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, for the year ending October 31, 1878, is respectfully submitted:

### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

In Hospital, November 1, 1877.....	614
Admitted within the year.....	470
Whole number treated.....	1,084
Daily average.....	617
Discharged—recovered.....	273
Discharged—improved.....	62
Discharged—not improved.....	72
Discharged—not insane.....	4
Died .....	59
Total .....	470
Remaining in Hospital.....	614

The daily average for the year has exceeded that of any former year, the house having been crowded every day. The ratio of recoveries is lower than has been reported for some years, there having been fewer acute cases of disease admitted, and more chronic cases retained, as a consequence. The death rate, however, has been lower than usual.

Fewer applicants for the admission of patients, recently attacked, than has been customary and expected, have been received within the past year, which is a noticeable fact, indicating a slight decrease

in the development of insanity among the population of our State—attributable, undoubtedly, to the general immunity of our territory from serious diseases, and an abundant supply of food for all classes of citizens, as disease and deprivation are important factors in the causation of insanity.

#### MAINTENANCE.

The maintenance of the Hospital for the year has been upon an intelligently economical basis, without waste or extravagance in any direction. A gradual decline in the cost of materials of subsistence has enabled us to conduct the Hospital upon a plan of living nearly up to the requirements of professional judgment, on a level with that of former years, and yet leave undrawn from the State Treasury a considerable margin of appropriation, which might have been expended. This has been done not because our entire resources, and much more than ever has been, or is ever likely to be appropriated by the State for the support of State Hospitals, could not have been beneficially expended in the interest of the Insane, but in obedience to our understanding of the will of the people, whose servants we are, as expressed by their representatives in General Assembly—recognizing their right to limit the expenditures of public monies for whatever purpose designated.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Appropriations on account of maintenance for the year	
ending October 31, 1878.....	\$120,000 00
Credit on account of clothing for 1877.....	15,715 30
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$135,715 30
Expended within the year.....	\$122,176 66
Refunded Treasury for advance, 1877.....	765 76
	<hr/>
	122,942 42
	<hr/>
Lapsed to Treasury, undrawn balance.....	\$12,772 88

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The amount advanced for clothing out of the year's expenditures may be estimated as equal to the amount of credit received from the account of last year—so that our maintenance proper, including every expense except clothing, repairs and general improvements, should be set down at \$107,227.12, which indicates the rate of

expenditure for each patient to have been \$173.77 for the year, or \$3.34 a week, there having been a daily average of 617 patients maintained.

When the character of our population, and the uses for which the Hospital was founded, are taken into consideration—that it is not, and was not designed to be a cheap boarding house for paupers, but a refuge and hope for citizens of the State afflicted by disease requiring special treatment and expensive care, the rate above indicated is not, and does not seem exorbitant.

The cost of maintenance for the year previous, ending October 31, 1877, was at the rate of \$3.97.

In estimating the actual cost of maintenance of patients in the Hospital, from printed reports, by persons not familiar with the facts, an error is often made by adding the amount of “credit on account of clothing,” which is advanced from year to year, and does not really add anything to our resources; and the amount received by the Steward, from sales of hides and tallow, mostly, originally drawn from the appropriation, and paid out and accounted for in the purchase of cattle for beef, to the amount of the regularly appropriated resources.

As the Hospital has no other original resource than the State Treasury, and can not draw from that more than is appropriated by law for our expenditures, it follows that our expenses can not exceed the amount appropriated; although by converting one class of materials into another—as that of hides and tallow into cash to be expended for other goods, and charging up the value of each class so received in exchange as an original resource, the figures might be multiplied indefinitely, to the great alarm of the misinformed tax-payers.

#### REPAIRS.

The appropriation for repairs for the year ending Octo- ber 31, 1878, was.....	\$10,000 00
Expended within the year.....	9,878 62
Lapsed to Treasury, undrawn.....	\$121 38

The repairs of the year have been important and expensive. A full detail would add too much to the volume of this report. It is proper to say, however, that the object held in view for the last ten years of remodeling, renewing and completing this Hospital, has, by the results of the last year's labor, been very nearly accom-



plished. There has been much painting done this year; the outside exposures of wood-work and iron cornicing receiving this attention for the first time within that period.

But perhaps the most important work has been the plastering and paving the entire basement and communicating passages—and a reconstruction, stone paving, and re-furnishing of the kitchens and bakery—and the changing of our steam heating system from high to low pressure, which is in progress now, to be completed in a few days. The saving in fuel, and the addition of comfort to result from this change, can only be estimated by those who have suffered and endured the old system, and its imperfect apparatus for a decade.

All intelligently directed repairs should be regarded as a saving, instead of a waste or loss.

#### REQUIREMENTS.

In my report for the year ending October 31, 1876, (maintenance having been for that year at the rate of \$4.49 a week), I estimated the requirements of the Hospital, for the next two years, to be at the rate of \$4.50 a week each for 600 patients. The estimate at that time was just—such as His Excellency, Governor Hendricks, was not prepared to criticise as being too high—but seen in the light of to-day, after a steady shrinkage in value of everything merchantable, it was more than has been found practically needful. But, while the present should not be criticised by the past without the facts of the past being present, so the wants of the future can not be accurately determined by conditions which may now obtain.

An appropriation, already made, provides for the maintenance of the Hospital, for the year ending October 31, 1879—but you will have to ask the General Assembly to provide for the two years to follow, viz:—1880 and 1881.

An appropriation, less than that already made for 1879, would be unadvisable—in view of the fact that the law provides for retaining in the Treasury all unexpended balances at the end of each year, so that no injury need be done by an excessive appropriation, while great embarrassment might result from an insufficient provision, should there be even a small advance in the prices of articles of subsistence—for which there would be no remedy but to reduce the number of patients subsisted to meet the deficiency.

## VOUCHERS.

A catalogue of vouchers covering the entire expenditures of the year, to each one of which is appended an affidavit of the maker verifying the correctness of the account rendered in all particulars, approved by myself and endorsed by your president after careful examination and approval of yourselves, may be found in the Appendix. The vouchers are on file in the office of the Auditor of State, where they are open to inspection.

## HISTORICAL AND PERSONAL.

Recent criticism adverse to the financial management of the Hospital, charging great extravagance, illustrated by figures either tortured or erroneous, justifies a review of the last ten years, which must necessarily be somewhat historical and personal.

It is needless to say to you—or to your honorable President, at least, who was a member of the Board from whom I received the office of Superintendent, that a “crisis” has been reached in the affairs of the Hospital in 1868, although the entire management was, in a political sense, harmonious, which demanded a reconstruction of forces.

Without solicitation on my part, or knowledge of the fact that any change in the administration of Hospital affairs was contemplated, I was asked to accept the Superintendency.

Before determining to accept, or to refuse the office, I visited a model Hospital for the Insane in a neighboring State to satisfy myself of the qualifications needed to meet the requirements of such a position.

After spending a day with the justly distinguished Superintendent of that Hospital, he was informed of my purpose and his advice confidently solicited.

To my surprise and humiliation as a citizen and native of the State, he said to me—“the Indiana Hospital is in disgrace at home and abroad, and you never can redeem it. I would advise you not to accept.”

That remark, gentlemen, accounts for my being here to-day; and for the patient, unremitted, ambitious labor of ten years in the interest of the Hospital and the reputation of the State—the best of my life.

This Hospital, at that time accommodating less than three hundred patients, from foundation stone to roof-tree, was unworthy of

the name "Hospital"—to say nothing of the State whose superscription it bore, or the intelligence and generosity of the people, which, as a pretended public benevolence, it belied.

Originally defective in almost every particular; badly devised and shabbily constructed; without adequate or intelligent provision for light, heat, or ventilation; its water supply limited and untrustworthy; its beds all of straw upon forbidding skeletons of iron, rudely constructed, and without a change of apparel of any kind for even such; tables bare and uninviting, furnished, many of them, with nothing but tin; walls everywhere dingy and broken; woodwork begrimed and unpainted for years: ceilings falling; floors rotten and water-soaked, with abundant leakages from one story to another; bath-rooms and furniture dilapidated; closets odorous and offensive; pantries loathsome with cockroaches; basement dungeons dark, humid and foul, unfit for life of any kind, filled with maniacs who raved and howled like tortured beasts, for want of light, and air, and food, and ordinary human associations and habiliments; large ground rooms unoccupied, save by the accumulated rubbish of years, fit harborage of vermin of all kinds—in short, a *great State Pauperage*, which had been running on a down grade, each succeeding administration endeavoring to exhibit a 'cheaper,' if not a more economical management, than its predecessor had reported—thus catering to ignorance at the expense of misery. Such at least were my impressions at the time.

It required but a glance to see that the work of redemption—placing the Hospital upon a footing of equality with establishments of its kind, by so reconstructing, furnishing and equipping it, as to bear the inspection of persons familiar with the public provisions of other States, and qualified to criticise its wants, without the need to blush for ourselves, and for our commonwealth—would require time, labor, and money.

Such perceptions and suggestions were not new or unfelt by such of you as were then members of the Board, whose practical wisdom and cordial co-operation with colleagues since appointed have done so much toward the accomplishment of purposes then formed and contemplated.

In my report October 31st, 1870, my second Hospital year, the following passages may be found, which corroborate the statements above made—repeated now as explanatory of such purposes as have cost the State a goodly sum for their execution, and in justification of them.

“——Estimates for current expenses and repairs were made just previous to my accession to the Superintendency by the old Board of Commissioners, and seem to have been based upon close calculations for a bare maintenance of the Hospital as it then was, and not upon necessities involved by an effort to place the Hospital for the Insane upon a footing of equality with our other State institutions—to say nothing of similar institutions provided for by our neighboring States. \* \* \* \* There are two methods of conducting an Institution like this. One method embraces no other consideration than that of maintaining the unfortunate men and women consigned to its walls as *public paupers* at the lowest possible rate of expenditure. The other takes into consideration the greatest possible good to be accomplished by such a benevolence exercised toward unfortunate and worthy citizens of the State, embracing ideas of common comfort, and the amelioration of such suffering as is unknown to any other class of persons, and their final restoration to society, \* \* \* \* together with all of the improvements incident to the progress of science and the application of art, which contribute to these ends, keeping the Institution in the front rank of sanitariums of its dignity and importance. \* \* \* \* As a citizen of the State of Indiana, \* \* believing that such is not only the desire of the people of the State, but that they would not knowingly be satisfied with anything short of this, I have adopted the latter method, and have acted upon it to the extent of the means furnished, and shall continue to do so until convinced that such is not their purpose, nor their wish. \* \* \* \* The Insane should not be treated as public paupers because cared for at public expense. \* \* \* No class of citizens—no individual can claim complete immunity from the disease. \* \* \* No man knows when he may have to consign some one of his own family or kindred to the generous wards of an Insane Hospital—or that himself may not be the next for whom admission may be asked. \* \* \* \* It should be, then, and I believe that it is the wish of every intelligent citizen of the State that their Hospital for the Insane should be conducted in such a manner, and with such liberality of expenditure, intelligently and economically directed, as would meet their approbation and desire were their own nearest and dearest friends participants of its beneficence. \* \* \* \* In this light, and in no other should the whole matter be considered. \* \* \* \* On assuming the duties of Superintendent, two years ago, and inspecting the Hospital for the first time, I was seriously



impressed by the conviction that such had not always been the paramount consideration in its past management; or if it had been, then, that the means must have been entirely inadequate to the end; which latter consideration my own experience has taught me to regard as sufficient, if not the only explanation of the manifold deficiencies of materials and appointments, which, from observation of other public Hospitals for the Insane, I had come to regard as indispensable. \* \* \* \* To lift the Indiana Hospital for the Insane out of this readily recognized and well-worn groove, with its downward tendency, and place it where every public institution of the State should be found at all times, in a position worthy of an intelligent, progressive and prosperous people has been my constant and almost single purpose."

In closing my fourth report, October 31, 1872, the following expression was given to the public:

"The office, which I have occupied for four years, was tendered to me without solicitation. \* \* \* I accepted the responsibility after a careful inspection of the Hospital and its affairs, comprehending the magnitude of the work before me, should my ambition to redeem the Hospital from its low estate be more than partially realized, but ignorant of the difficulties and obstructions in the way of accomplishing so desirable an end. \* \* \* That much has been done, and well done, notwithstanding, I know must be the verdict of an observing people. \* \* \* Compared with previous administrations of the Hospital, the expenditure of the past four years have been in excess. \* \* \* Meantime the Hospital has increased to nearly double its former dimensions. \* \* \* The work of renovating and furnishing has gone steadily forward, slowly, but perceptibly transforming the whole house. \* \* \* The administrative force has been increased in number and intelligence, (than for which no demand was greater), calling for an advance in wages. \* \* \* All upward motion is at the expense of force. All downward motion increases in velocity by multiples of time and distance. \* \* \* Gloomy walls, unfurnished rooms, meager diet, a burdened atmosphere, ignorant, and brutal because ignorant, attendants, may do for criminals whom vengeance, if not justice, might pursue with penalties, but they are unworthy the holy name of charity, and are a fraud upon all pretense of sanitary science. Such an establishment, although dignified with the name of "Hospital," without a hope and prospect of great improvement, I could



have no desire to preside over as an officer, or minister to as a physician."

Six more years of labor in the direction thus publicly indicated, and endorsed by liberal appropriations, has accomplished the end at which we aimed in the beginning. We now invite inspection of the work performed, and point with satisfaction to an Institution worthy of the name it bears, accommodating daily over six hundred patients; thoroughly renovated; remodeled in its most prominent and essential features; lighted; ventilated; warmed by the best methods and most approved apparatus; supplied abundantly with water; well furnished throughout; thoroughly equipped; its ancient dungeons all abolished; decay arrested; every foot of space utilized; the grounds improved and ornamented; communication with the City Fire Department, and with the whole outside world by electricity established; a well trained force of intelligent employes—in short, a house in order, a Hospital for the Insane!

That such a transformation has cost the State some money, is a fact not to be denied; a fact which needs to be known, but does not need to be defended.

The following exhibit shows the rate of expenditure *per capita* for maintaining the inmates of this Hospital, including subsistence, salaries and wages, and a large addition to the furniture and equipments of the house not otherwise provided for, to-wit:

For the year ending October 31st, 1869.....	\$3 79
For the year ending October 31st, 1870.....	4 42
For the year ending October 31st, 1871.....	4 68
For the year ending October 31st, 1872.....	4 88
For the year ending October 31st, 1873.....	4 96
For the year ending October 31st, 1874.....	5 83
For the year ending October 31st, 1875.....	4 91
For the year ending October 31st, 1876.....	4 49
For the year ending October 31st, 1877.....	3 97
For the year ending October 31st, 1878.....	3 34

The average cost of maintenance per week for each patient in ten American Hospitals, compiled from official reports, upon which I based my estimate of necessities in 1869, was \$5.62. These were all neighboring State hospitals except one, the Government Hospital at Washington—affording a much more reasonable contrast than can be made by reference to France, Belgium or Scotland. The weekly cost of maintenance for the same year in the Pennsylvania

Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia—Dr. Kirkbride's—was at the rate of \$8.83. The cost at Kalamazoo, Mich., was at the rate of \$6.04; at Cleveland, Ohio, \$7.17; and it is a memorable circumstance that the public reputation of these hospitals at that time bore a direct relation to these rates of expenditures, but could not have been based upon a knowledge of them.

The following table, based upon monthly exhibits of subsistence made to your Board, exhibits the quantity of leading articles consumed within the year, and their cost; also, the daily ration for each patient, and its cost:

	Pounds.	Cost.	Daily Ration.	Cost of Daily Ration.	
			Ounces.	Cents.	Mills.
Flour .....	214,228	\$6,327 85	12 5-10	2	3 2-10
Fresh meats.....	123,547	9,308 66	7 3-10	3	4 2-10
Other meat.....	25,373	1,817 37	1 4-10	.....	6 6-10
Sugars.....	24,139	2,448 71	1 4-10	.....	9
Coffee .....	8,238	1,732 91	9-10	.....	6 3-10
Tea .....	2,610	1,276 61	1-10	.....	4 9-10
Butter .....	32,311	6,436 38	1 9-10	2	3
All other food.....	.....	8,573 45	.....	3	1 6-10
Total food subsistence for the year .....	.....	.....	.....	13	8 8-10
All other materials except fuel and light.....	.....	8,143 74	.....	2	9 9-10
Total subsistence per day .....	.....	.....	.....	16	8 7-10

Should our expenditures be still further reduced? It is practicable! Is it best to do so?

Human life can be maintained on a much thinner and less expensive diet than has been furnished to our household. A cheap soup can be concocted from refuse meats and inferior or damaged vegetables, which would eke out for a time a flickering existence, much better than nothing, and desirable if no better can be afforded. Salted meats, corn bread, and beans, could be substituted for our

better nutrition, with some slight saving to the State; but they are not so well adapted to building up impaired organization, and restoring impoverished blood and brains! New York City has tried the experiment for her public charities. A distinguished Professor of Physiology furnished the formula for the cheapest possible subsistence compatible with continuance of human life; but an outraged sense of humanity has compelled the authorities to recede from the practice inaugurated upon such a basis. The experiment can be repeated in Indiana, if desirable; and for a time the Hospital might be run quite smoothly, or, rather, "let go" on a down grade with some economy of force, but with inevitable disaster awaiting it at the foot of the slope. Do the people of Indiana demand this? If so, they have but to express their wish, and limit their appropriations accordingly. For myself—and I know that I express your judgment at the same time—I can but enter protest against a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy, so long as it remains the purpose of the State to restore to health, by the uses of the Hospital, as well as to keep in custody and protect its helpless and irresponsible citizens. A policy which, whenever it may be ordained, I can only pray to be spared the pain of witnessing.

I wish, also, to record here, whether this shall be my last report, or not, my warning against the invasion of such an Institution as this by partisan politicians of whatever persuasion, begetting the necessity of so managing and maintaining a great State beneficence, in which all citizens are interested equally, as to contribute to party necessities, fancied or real, at the expense of usefulness and true economy.

I recognize the fact with pride, and hope, for the future of our free governments, that politicians, of whatever party, however insincere themselves, yet find the surest road to success by following the ancient maxims of the just and upright in statesmanship, and are still compelled to appeal to sentiments of manliness, integrity, and justice, (which may therefore be regarded as alive and active in human nature) in their pursuit of place and power.

I recognize, also, the fact that the periodical promise of "retrenchment and reform" made by politicians and parties should be fulfilled whenever practicable. But there is a limit. An institution of this kind can be retrenched out of existence, and soon would be, should each successive Legislature feel called upon to appropriate something less than did its predecessor; and nothing but failure and disgrace can be anticipated as a result of

bandying great and permanent institutions of a strictly professional character like footballs between contending and alternately successful parties. I wish it also to be distinctly understood that I do not make this record with any selfish desire for personal retention in an office which I have already occupied for more than double the average term of five predecessors, and which I would only consent to remain in because "wanted."

It is not a place of ease, nor of luxury, nor refined associations. Its moneyed compensation is but moderate, while its responsibilities and anxieties are great. But most of all, it is a position subjecting its occupants to those ungenerous exactions on the one hand and unjust imputations on the other, which forever attend life in public positions of importance, where parties rule, and not individuals or people, and public offices are regarded as party spoils.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Steward's report of farm products—and monies received and disbursed by him for the year is hereto appended.

The farm has been less productive than it has been sometimes reported to have been. The net profit derived from the farm can never be very large.

The garden vegetables produced are a great comfort and benefit to our population—and the milk, into which all pasturage, hay and fodder raised is converted, is an important item. Yet, I think an estimate of one thousand dollars a year as net gain from the farm would be a liberal calculation. The labor of the Insane, such as we find it, is more beneficial to themselves than profitable to the Hospital.

It has been suggested that the money received by the Steward from sales of hides, etc., should be paid into the State Treasury. As there is no law by which the Treasurer could receive such a fund and place it to the credit of the Hospital, to do so would be equivalent to returning just so much of our appropriation to the Treasury. I can see no necessity for so doing, unless it is to be inferred that the money would be safer in the hands of the Treasurer of State, than in the safe keeping of the Steward, who is at the same time a bonded officer. It is a great convenience to the Hospital to have a fund from which small bills can be paid, without waiting for the monthly meetings of the Board, in some instances. A list of vouchers covering the disbursements of the Steward, will be found in the appendix.

More pasturage, affording a more abundant supply of milk would be desirable for this Hospital alone; and when the new Hospital, or "department for women" is opened and populated, as it soon will be, the demand will become urgent.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Hospital returns grateful acknowledgements for periodicals furnished by generous publishers—more of which would be very acceptable.

Cash donations to the amount of \$950 have been received since my last report, subject to your disposal.

I would suggest renewal of library books. Fortunate as the Hospital has been for the last ten years in the selection of members of the Board of Control, I feel that my personal acknowledgements are due to the present Board, as more has been accomplished under its management in the right direction, than was found practicable under any previous administration.

It is, also, a matter of congratulation, that notwithstanding the fact that members of the Board and Hospital staff, have for years been divided in their relation to political parties, no possible taint of partisan feeling has ever disturbed the harmony of their action in Hospital affairs.

Respectfully submitted,

ORPHEUS EVERTS,

Superintendent.



## STEWARD'S REPORT.

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Hospital for the Insane in account with Farm, 1878:

### DEBIT.

To farm products, vegetables, hay, grain, etc., as per schedule.....	\$1,792 00
To 14,600 gallons milk at 15 cents per gallon.....	2,190 00
To 18 calves at \$5.00 each .....	90 00
Total proceeds .....	<u>\$4,072 20</u>

### CREDIT.

By cost of production, labor, teams and tools, ground-feed and products fed to cows, pasturage not included.....	\$2,801 35
Estimated profit.....	<u>\$1,270 95</u>

For details see Appendix.

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Hospital for the Insane in account with George Patterson, Steward:

### CREDIT.

By cash received from sales of hides, tallow, etc., from November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878.....	\$3,539 21
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### DEBIT.

To cash paid out as per vouchers on file.....	\$2,815 25
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For itemized accounts of receipts, and list of vouchers, see Appendix.

GEORGE PATTERSON,

Steward.

# APPENDIX.



**EXHIBIT of the Quantity and Cost of Subsistence During the  
Year from November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878, Inclusive.**

ARTICLES.	CONSUMED			COST					
	Per Day by Each Person.	By 745 Persons per Year.		Cost per Day for Each Person.	For 745 Persons per Year.		For Each Person per Year.		
	Oz.	Lbs.	Oz.	Cts. Mills.	Dols. Cts.	Dols. Cts. Mills.			
Flour .....	12½	214, 228	...	2 3 2-10	6, 327 85	8 49 3			
Beef .....	7 3-10	123, 547	...	3 4 2-10	9, 308 66	12 52 1 6-10			
Sugar .....	1 4-10	24, 139	...	... 9	2, 448 71	3 23 9			
Coffee.....	9-10	8, 238	8	... 6 3-10	1, 732 91	2 32 6			
Tea .....	1-10	2, 610	...	... 4 8-10	1, 276 61	1 71 3			
Butter .....	1 9-10	32, 311	12	2 3	6, 436 38	8 63 9			
Other provisions, fruit, vegetables, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	3 1 6-10	8, 573 45	11 50 9			
All other meats .....	1 4-10	25, 373	...	... 6 6-10	1, 817 37	2 43 9			
Brooms.....	.....	.....	.....	... 7-10	201 30	... 27 1-5			
Soap .....	.....	.....	.....	... 9 5-10	2, 038 53	2 73 7			
Sundries .....	.....	.....	.....	2 1 7-10	5, 903 91	7 92 4			
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	16 8 7-10	.....	.....			

Total average per day, 16 cents 8 7-10 mills.

# LIST OF VOUCHERS

On file in the office of the Auditor of State, on account of Indiana  
Hospital for the Insane, for the year ending October 31, 1878.

No.	BY WHOM MADE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
1	Walworth Manufacturing Company .....	Stove kettles.....	\$1,223 63
2	George H. Heitkam .....	Clothing .....	514 75
3	Cobb & Brandtman .....	Cook .....	428 31
4	Indiana Hospital Insane.....	Wages .....	2,714 11
5	Bowen, Stewart & Co.....	Saltatory .....	31 43
6	Albert Gall.....	Carpets .....	880 56
7	Dickson, Kuhn & Co.....	Coal .....	181 77
8	J. George Stutz.....	Shoes .....	34 15
9	J. Heiler.....	Paints .....	479 71
10	W. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	140 75
11	Joseph D. Pattison .....	Match box .....	55 00
12	Niblock, Merritt & Co.....	Coal and coke .....	282 37
13	Christian Busch .....	Repairing shoes.....	12 35
14	Speidel, Thomas & Co.....	Furniture .....	795 30
15	H. W. Carpenter.....	Pasture .....	40 60
16	W. A. Wheeler.....	Produce .....	11 30
17	Johnston Bros.....	Tinware.....	29 85
18	Roll & Morris.....	Wall paper and hanging.....	345 37
19	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas .....	372 00
20	Hibben, Pattison & Co.....	Dry goods.....	259 98
21	Henry Sanders.....	Butter .....	18 30
22	J. A. McKenzie.....	Clothing.....	52 60
23	C. Freidgen.....	Shoes .....	328 60
24	W. P. Ripley.....	Groceries.....	301 90
25	Hogshire & Reiser.....	Shirts .....	252 00
26	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers.....	70 93
27	L. S. Ayres & Co.....	Dry goods.....	190 50
28	Omer Toumey & Co.....	Salt .....	171 40
29	W. P. Ripley.....	Butter.....	852 00
30	John Scheld & Co.....	Fish.....	62 84
31	H. H. Lee.....	Coffee .....	214 50
32	George Robinson.....	Butter.....	42 93
33	Layton Hawkins.....	Brooms.....	16 00
34	D. A. Richardson.....	Flour.....	644 66
35	Harlin Hadley.....	Cattle.....	774 18
36	G. G. Holman.....	Groceries.....	252 04
37	J. W. Julian.....	Flour and meal.....	115 30
38	Stewart & Barry.....	Medicine.....	204 51
39	Indiana Hospital Insane.....	Wages .....	280 45
40	P. M. Pursell & Loring.....	Shoe and tin .....	282 18
41	A. Keifer.....	Paint .....	135 00
42	McDonough & Townsend .....	N. A. Plaster.....	24 00
43	Vajen, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	166 98
44	Coburn & Jones.....	Lumber.....	213 92
45	Griffith & Williams.....	Plastering.....	240 61
46	Robert Tomlinson.....	Wood .....	114 00
47	E. J. Swan.....	Telegraph work and wire.....	650 00
48	Indiana Hospital Insane.....	Wages .....	2,714 77
49	Stewart & Barry.....	Medicine.....	292 79
50	G. G. Holman.....	Groceries.....	347 25
51	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas .....	329 80
52	Albert Gall.....	Repairing.....	211 30
53	John J. Gates.....	Smithing.....	28 00
54	A. A. Heifer.....	Smithing.....	16 05
55	Indianapolis News Co.....	Advertising.....	40 75



## LIST OF VOUCHERS—Continued.

No.	BY WHOM MADE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
56	Dickson, Kuhn & Co.....	Coal .....	\$288 09
57	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coke .....	103 68
58	Albert Isensee.....	Keys and locks.....	23 80
59	Hide, Leather & Belt Co.....	Belling .....	35 44
60	W. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	125 80
61	Gardner & Co.....	Settees .....	154 80
62	Woven Wire Mattress Co.....	Mattresses.....	26 25
63	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	736 96
64	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	267 00
65	George H Heitkam.....	Clothing.....	669 50
66	W. P. Ripley.....	Groceries .....	265 21
67	F. M. Herron.....	Spectacles .....	36 80
68	Omer Tousey & Co.....	Soap.....	171 40
69	John Scheid & Co.....	Fish.....	82 40
70	Enos Hadley.....	Cattle .....	997 87
71	H. H. Lee.....	Coffee .....	85 30
72	Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw.....	Lard.....	58 77
73	J. W. Julian.....	Meal and flour.....	80 00
74	W. P. Ripley.....	Butter.....	643 00
75	George Robinson.....	Eggs and butter.....	24 81
76	Harlen Hadley.....	Beef cattle.....	285 00
77	Henry Sanders.....	Butter.....	18 00
78	George Ohlyer.....	Baskets .....	19 50
79	Layton Hawkins.....	Brooms .....	16 00
80	D. A. Richardson.....	Flour.....	1,015 60
81	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers .....	26 94
82	Indiana Hospital for Insane.....	Wages.....	217 50
83	Coburn & Jones.....	Lumber.....	87 50
84	Vajen, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	39 91
85	P. M. Pursell & Laing.....	Lining .....	76 66
86	A. Keifer.....	Turpentine.....	4 50
87	G. C. Barnes, agent.....	Furnace grates.....	131 00
88	Conrad Neab.....	Radiators .....	304 60
89	Dean Brothers.....	Repair pump.....	50 25
90	R. R. Rouse.....	Packing pump.....	5 00
91	Sinker, Davis & Co.....	Machine repairing.....	17 80
92	Griffith & Williams.....	Plastering .....	71 20
93	W. W. Weaver.....	Coffins .....	114 00
94	Johnston Brothers.....	Repairs roof.....	43 80
95	E. J. Swan.....	Telegraph work and wire.....	600 00
96	Indiana Hospital for Insane.....	Wages.....	2,749 19
97	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	736 46
98	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	136 67
99	John Scheid & Co.....	Fish.....	133 20
100	Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw.....	Pork.....	230 85
101	H. H. Lee.....	Coffee and tea.....	134 40
102	Dickson, Kuhn & Co.....	Coal.....	1,209 26
103	Morris, Gorrell & Jones.....	Queenware.....	175 93
104	J. W. Julian.....	Water privilege.....	150 00
105	Christian Busch.....	Repairing shoes.....	19 65
106	Marshall Rawlings.....	Butter and eggs.....	21 17
107	J. W. Julian.....	Meal and flour.....	75 30
108	W. P. Ripley.....	Groceries .....	135 76
109	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	383 60
110	J. A. McKenzie.....	Clothing .....	378 40
111	W. P. Ripley.....	Butter.....	672 75
112	W. B. Burford.....	Stationery .....	89 08
113	John Neilson.....	Eggs.....	4 57
114	Hogshire & Reisner.....	Shoes.....	279 00
115	W. W. Webb.....	Smithing .....	21 89
116	G. G. Holman.....	Groceries .....	37 50
117	J. Jones, assignee for Omer Tousey.....	Soap.....	156 70
118	Indianapolis Sentinel.....	Sentinel .....	50 00
119	H. C. Schultz.....	Harness repairs.....	18 10
120	Layton Hawkins.....	Brooms .....	14 40
121	D. J. Robinson.....	Sausage.....	12 32
122	Charles Robinson.....	Sausage.....	8 08
123	S. W. Johnson.....	Sausage.....	7 64
124	George Robinson.....	Butter and eggs.....	37 50
125	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers .....	34 78
126	Robertson & Perry.....	Groceries .....	92 25
127	R. L. McQuat.....	Tinware .....	62 50
128	Henry Sanders.....	Butter.....	17 94
129	Jacob Voegle.....	Tinware .....	78 60
130	Indiana Hospital for Insane.....	Wages.....	159 74
131	Coburn & Jones.....	Lumber .....	134 84

## LIST OF VOUCHERS—Continued.

No.	BY WHOM MADE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
132	Vajen, New & Co.	Hardware	\$90 31
133	P. M. Pursell & Laing	Tinning	28 00
134	J. Giles Smith, agent	Gas burners	31 25
135	A. Keifer	Oil	26 23
136	W. Dell & Son	Stove pipe	27 70
137	Dean Bros.	Repairs	10 65
138	E. J. Swan	Electric wire	300 00
139	Stewart & Barry	Medicine	169 16
140	George Patterson	Cutting and hauling ice	124 25
141	Griffith & Williams	Plastering	30 02
142	Indiana Hospital for the Insane	Wages	2,745 36
143	Kingan & Co.	Pork and Hams	397 33
144	W. P. Ripley	Butter	512 50
145	W. H. Young	Horse	140 00
146	J. M. Monical	Cattle	1,257 79
147	Hibben, Pattison & Co.	Dry goods	435 60
148	W. P. Ripley	Groceries	378 24
149	Hogshire & Belsner	Shoes	125 00
150	J. A. McKenzie	Clothing	241 50
151	George H. Heitkam	Clothing	239 25
152	Close & Wasson	Dry goods	44 61
153	Henry Saunders	Butter and eggs	13 97
154	Parrott, Nickum & Co.	Crackers	30 33
155	Morris, Gorrell & Jones	Queensware	35 75
156	Layton Hawkins	Brooms	19 20
157	H. H. Lee	Coffee	105 10
158	Conduitt, McKnight & Co.	Groceries	229 62
159	F. Goepfer & Co.	Clothing	112 25
160	Bowen, Stewart & Co.	Printing blanks	27 50
161	George Robinson	Butter and eggs	25 27
162	Val. Meir	Ale	40 50
163	John F. Johnson	Medicine	35 75
164	Stewart & Barry	Medicine	124 75
165	J. W. Julian	Flour and meal	82 00
166	N. B. Groff	Garden seed	8 85
167	Jay G. Voss	Flour	673 65
168	Indianapolis Gas Co.	Gas	273 60
169	Harding & Bannister	Advertising	4 00
170	Eli Heiney	Horse	130 00
171	R. L. McQuat	Tinware	8 40
172	Dickson, Kuhn & Co.	Coal	858 99
173	John Scheid & Co.	Fish	114 80
174	E. N. Briley	Work on electric	86 00
175	J. H. Schockley	Work on electric	36 00
176	Indiana Hospital for the Insane	Wages	189 49
177	Conrad Neab	Iron pipe	122 00
178	A. Keifer	Paint and oil	45 51
179	P. M. Pursell & Laing	Tinning	73 87
180	Vajen, New & Co.	Hardware	91 62
181	Coburn & Jones	Lumber	148 47
182	J. Giles Smith, agent	Gas burners	22 50
183	Conrad Neab	Iron pipe	114 85
184	Indiana Hospital for the Insane	Wages	2,753 58
185	Conduitt, McKnight & Co.	Groceries	203 11
186	H. H. Lee	Coffee and tea	200 66
187	Close & Wasson	Dry goods	30 58
188	Murphy, Johnston & Co.	Dry goods	292 50
189	Goepfer & Mansfield	Clothing	314 25
190	J. T. McConn	Cattle	740 27
191	Morris, Gorrell & Jones	Queensware	106 88
192	George Robinson	Butter and eggs	31 44
193	George H. Heitkam	Suspenders	8 00
194	Jay G. Voss	Flour	220 65
195	George Parks & Bro.	Granite and ironware	68 75
196	Parrott, Nickum & Co.	Crackers	40 25
197	Everson & Deitz	Butter and eggs	179 40
198	S. H. Gold & Co.	Groceries	489 64
199	G. G. Holman	Apples	10 00
200	Coffin, Wheat, Fletcher & Co.	Pork	290 25
201	John Neilson	Eggs	4 04
202	Layton Hawkins	Brooms	19 20
203	John J. Gates	Smithing	32 35
204	Cobb & Branham	Coke	45 50
205	E. B. Martindale	Journal	66 00
206	Samuel R. Lippincott	Blueing	1 50
207	H. C. Schultz	Harness	37 75

## LIST OF VOUCHERS—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM MADE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
208	H. W. Carpenter.....	Corn.....	\$81 80
209	E. W. Gleason, agent.....	Bell telephone.....	330 00
210	Christian Busch.....	Repairing shoes.....	11 65
211	W. H. Fulton, agent.....	Refrigerator.....	85 04
212	Henry Sanders.....	Butter and eggs.....	17 50
213	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	220 60
214	Dickson, Kuhn & Co.....	Coal.....	649 00
215	Harding & Bannister.....	Herald.....	35 00
216	N. B. Groff.....	Garden seed.....	6 40
217	J. W. Julian.....	Meal and flour.....	102 95
218	Stewart & Barry.....	Medicine.....	120 88
219	W. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	132 50
220	W. P. Ripley.....	Groceries and soap.....	662 73
221	John Scheid & Co.....	Fish.....	30 00
222	A. A. Helfer.....	Smithing.....	26 85
223	Indiana Hospital Insane.....	Wages.....	168 86
224	Conrad Neab.....	Fittings.....	124 94
225	Vajen, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	56 09
226	Indiana Hospital Insane.....	Wages.....	2,752 44
227	Hogshire & Reisner.....	Shoes.....	185 90
228	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	92 48
229	George H. Heitkam.....	Clothing.....	1,603 07
230	J. W. Julian.....	Flour and meal.....	78 30
231	E. G. Bagley.....	Soap.....	428 40
232	Coffin, Wheat & Fletcher.....	Pork and hams.....	277 98
233	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers.....	21 38
234	Alfred Clark.....	Butter and eggs.....	73 94
235	S. N. Gold.....	Groceries.....	237 77
236	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	200 71
237	C. Freidgen.....	Slippers.....	125 25
238	M. O'Conner.....	Groceries.....	432 24
239	Layton Hawkins.....	Brooms.....	19 20
240	Charles Robinson.....	Potatoes.....	11 62
241	Morris, Gorrell & Jones.....	Queensware.....	44 48
242	John Trost.....	Potatoes.....	26 00
243	James O'Brien.....	Potatoes.....	43 60
244	Jay G. Voss.....	Flour.....	606 90
245	Pleasant Almond.....	Cattle.....	526 08
246	H. W. Carpenter.....	Corn.....	40 80
247	H. H. Lee.....	Coffee and tea.....	200 87
248	Everson & Deitz.....	Butter and eggs.....	342 60
249	J. T. McConn.....	Cattle.....	565 05
250	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	185 80
251	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coke.....	65 12
252	Stewart & Barry.....	Medicine.....	321 48
253	W. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	28 25
254	R. L. McQuat.....	Tinware.....	28 25
255	N. B. Groff.....	Garden seed.....	5 85
256	John Neilson.....	Eggs.....	6 60
257	Indiana Hospital Insane.....	Wages.....	204 72
258	P. M. Pursell & Laing.....	Tinning.....	37 05
259	A. Keifer.....	Paint and oil.....	36 45
260	Conrad Neab.....	Plumbing.....	49 78
261	Vajen, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	81 51
262	Johnston Bro.....	Lumber.....	20 50
263	Coburn & Jones.....	Packing pump.....	101 74
264	R. R. Rouse.....	Flue pipe.....	7 00
265	Indiana Cement Pipe Co.....	Shoes.....	4 30
266	John C. Burton.....	Wages.....	127 80
267	Indiana Hospital for Insane.....	Furniture.....	2,760 65
268	Speigel, Thoms & Co.....	Cattle.....	1,127 70
269	Pleasant Almond.....	Flour.....	973 00
270	D. A. Richardson.....	Groceries.....	588 50
271	Wiles, Coffin & Smith.....	Coffee and tea.....	514 82
272	H. H. Lee.....	Pork.....	349 69
273	Kingan & Co.....	Dry goods.....	294 12
274	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	280 22
275	Close & Wasson.....	Butter and eggs.....	269 92
276	L. S. Ayers & Co.....	Gas.....	165 65
277	Everson & Deitz.....	Butter and eggs.....	163 20
278	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	151 00
279	S. N. Gold & Co.....	Butter and eggs.....	143 28
280	A. A. Helfer.....	Smithing.....	124 00
281	Morris, Gorrell & Jones.....	Queensware.....	96 18
282	Ewald Over.....	Washing machine.....	90 00

## LIST OF VOUCHERS—Continued.

No.	BY WHOM MADE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
283	Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw.....	Pork and lard.....	91 14
284	Albert Isensee.....	Keys, etc.....	68 10
285	D. Hardin.....	Butter.....	51 43
286	J. W. Julian.....	Meal and flour.....	51 30
287	Henry Sanders.....	Butter.....	51 00
288	Alfred Clark.....	Butter.....	29 71
289	William Boatright.....	Potatoes.....	33 55
290	E. G. Bailey.....	Groceries.....	23 62
291	Elizabeth Schmidth.....	Berries.....	17 75
292	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers.....	16 81
293	W. W. Webb.....	Smithing.....	14 50
294	Christian Busch.....	Repairing shoes.....	11 90
295	Albert Gahl.....	Carpenter, etc.....	176 84
296	G. F. Adams & Co.....	Range, etc.....	844 51
297	Indiana Hospital for Insane.....	Wages.....	269 89
298	Vajen, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	70 38
299	A. Keiser.....	Oil and lard.....	56 40
300	Haugb & Co.....	Iron work.....	12 95
301	Samuel Davis & Co.....	Iron work.....	45 13
302	W. A. R. Green.....	Washers.....	315 48
303	Arthur Jordan.....	Butter.....	54 00
304	H. B. Girdell.....	Garbage.....	4 10
305	Indiana Hospital for Insane.....	Wages.....	2,761 12
306	Schmitt H & Co.....	Groceries.....	529 82
307	J. T. McMan.....	Cattle.....	468 00
308	S. H. Gold & Co.....	Groceries.....	162 67
309	Gibson & Co.....	Flour.....	576 15
310	R. L. M. Oratt.....	Tinware.....	34 90
311	Alfred Clark.....	Butter.....	21 46
312	J. George S. Silz.....	Seeds.....	25 00
313	Christian Busch.....	Repairing shoes.....	5 65
314	John J. Gates.....	Horse shoeing.....	31 40
315	William B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	135 75
316	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	136 80
317	J. W. Julian.....	Meal and flour.....	74 40
318	Elizabeth Schmidth.....	Potatoes, etc.....	101 35
319	William Traub.....	Potatoes.....	15 00
320	Kanehan & Co.....	Pork and Hams.....	130 50
321	Edward B. Kerton.....	Clothing.....	264 50
322	J. A. M. Kenzie.....	Clothing.....	186 50
323	D. A. Richardson.....	Flour.....	113 75
324	John Neilson.....	Eggs.....	6 16
325	D. Hardin.....	Butter.....	49 12
326	James T. Crans.....	Hats.....	37 51
327	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	44 65
328	Hibben, Pattison & Co.....	Dry goods.....	97 78
329	Everson & Deitz.....	Butter.....	116 09
330	Morris, Gorrell & Jones.....	Queenware.....	86 77
331	George Ohlyer.....	Baskets.....	19 50
332	Layton Hawkins.....	Brooms.....	19 20
333	Arthur Jordan.....	Butter.....	83 90
334	Cobb & Branham.....	Coal.....	209 45
335	H. H. Lee.....	Coffee and tea.....	231 65
336	Hogshire & Reisner.....	Shoes, etc.....	111 65
337	Indiana Hospital for Insane.....	Wages.....	139 70
338	Griffith & Williams.....	Plastering.....	37 50
339	P. M. Pursell & Laing.....	Tinuing.....	35 29
340	Vajen, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	42 56
341	Conrad Neab.....	Gas pipe, etc.....	20 75
342	Coburn & Jones.....	Lumber.....	51 77
343	Louis Kolb.....	Table legs.....	7 50
344	Hide, Leather & Belt Co.....	Leather, etc.....	16 56
345	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers.....	23 14
346	Stewart & Barry.....	Medicine.....	170 92
347	Stewart & Barry.....	Medicine.....	149 25
348	R. Fraer & Co.....	Harness.....	24 80
349	B. T. Goodrich.....	Hose.....	594 00
350	Indiana Hospital for Insane.....	Wages.....	2,769 59
351	J. T. McCann.....	Cattle.....	1,540 06
352	Cobb & Branham.....	Coal.....	1,140 87
353	J. M. Wallace.....	Groceries.....	619 10
354	G. F. Adams & Co.....	Stoves, etc.....	438 03
355	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	286 30
356	S. N. Gold & Co.....	Groceries.....	227 47
357	H. H. Lee.....	Coffee.....	209 79



## LIST OF VOUCHERS—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM MADE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
358	Stewart & Barry.....	Medicine.....	\$352 38
359	Cobb & Branham.....	Coal.....	250 32
360	Albert Gall.....	Carpet and wall paper.....	363 19
361	Berryman & Heitkam.....	Clothing.....	116 00
362	Everson & Dietz.....	Butter.....	184 57
363	C. Freidgen.....	Shoes.....	127 75
364	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	163 42
365	W. S. Johnson.....	Straw.....	40 70
366	Morris, Gorrell & Jones.....	Queensware.....	185 75
367	Thomas Gill.....	Soap.....	111 14
368	I. L. Frankem.....	Laundry stove.....	153 50
369	K. Mureter.....	Horse.....	125 00
370	W. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	161 66
371	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	123 60
372	A. A. Helfer.....	Smithing.....	132 55
373	J. W. Julian.....	Meal and flour.....	73 00
374	Elizabeth Schmidt.....	Groceries.....	50 70
375	D. Hardin.....	Butter.....	39 62
376	John J. Gates.....	Smithing.....	4 10
377	Kingan & Co.....	Pork.....	96 72
378	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers.....	23 22
379	Layton Hawkins.....	Brooms.....	21 60
380	George Robinson.....	Butter, etc.....	70 57
381	Henry Sanders.....	Potatoes.....	16 50
382	Arthur Jordan.....	Butter.....	75 16
383	H. W. Carpenter.....	Straw.....	40 84
384	E. B. Martindale.....	Journal.....	30 00
385	W. W. Webb.....	Smithing.....	27 40
386	Indiana Hospital for the Insane.....	Wages.....	235 49
387	Vajen, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	70 75
388	Neab & Co.....	Iron laths.....	25 20
389	D. B. McDonough.....	Cement, etc.....	47 85
390	Henkley, Pursell & Co.....	Tinning.....	28 20
391	Conrad Neab.....	Pipe, etc.....	100 85
392	A. Keifer.....	Paint and oil.....	79 63
393	Indiana Hospital for the Insane.....	Wages.....	2,788 23
394	A. A. Helfer.....	Carriage, etc.....	651 75
395	D. A. Richardson.....	Flour.....	515 50
396	J. M. Wallace.....	Soap.....	499 00
397	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	253 12
398	Morris, Gorrell & Jones.....	Queensware.....	154 03
399	Ottaman, Calvey & Co.....	Coffee.....	103 54
400	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	156 80
401	L. M. Fitzhugh & Co.....	Tea.....	116 13
402	George Robinson.....	Corn and butter.....	100 92
403	S. H. Gold & Co.....	Groceries.....	133 50
404	G. A. Reisner, agent.....	Shoes and slippers.....	166 30
405	Everson & Deitz.....	Butter.....	223 41
406	H. H. Lee.....	Coffee and tea.....	219 33
407	Arthur Jordan.....	Butter.....	118 08
408	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers.....	26 47
409	D. J. Robinson.....	Melons.....	16 20
410	Val Meier.....	Ale.....	12 50
411	J. W. Julian.....	Meal and flour.....	57 75
412	Layton Hawkins.....	Brooms.....	16 80
413	Christian Busch.....	Repairing shoes.....	6 25
414	Harry Davis.....	Repairing bake oven.....	12 03
415	F. M. Herron.....	Spectacles.....	35 00
416	W. S. Johnson.....	Straw.....	89 12
417	Singer Manufacturing Co.....	Machines.....	40 00
418	D. Hardin.....	Butter.....	22 43
419	Wiles, Coffin & Smith.....	Groceries.....	496 25
420	Cobb & Branham.....	Coal.....	1,070 11
421	Albert Isensee.....	Repairing locks.....	11 35
422	Elizabeth Schmidh.....	Chickens.....	3 00
423	W. W. Webb.....	Smithing.....	63 75
424	John Neilson.....	Eggs.....	4 25
425	Stewart & Barry.....	Medicine.....	176 35
426	Williams & McCoy.....	Cattle.....	1,104 18
427	Indiana Hospital for the Insane.....	Wages.....	343 69
428	Dodd & McKinney.....	Cement and flour.....	189 00
429	A. Keifer.....	Paint and oil.....	112 23
430	Coburn & Jones.....	Lumber.....	82 49
431	Vajen, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	45 46
432	Conrad Neab.....	Pipe and fitting.....	43 00



## LIST OF VOUCHERS—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM MADE.	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUNT.
433	Haugh & Co.....	Ventilators, etc.....	\$38 14
434	Dean Bro.....	Eccentric block.....	13 62
435	Steller & Sims.....	Roofing.....	12 00
436	Griffith & Williams.....	Plastering.....	600 20
437	W. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	49 15
438	Indiana Hospital for Insane.....	Wages.....	2,803 83
439	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	1,037 46
440	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	789 30
441	Cobb & Branham.....	Coal.....	782 47
442	J. A. McKenzie.....	Clothing.....	576 03
443	Severin, Ostermeyer & Co.....	Groceries.....	348 20
444	W. L. Berryman.....	Clothing.....	682 00
445	D. A. Richardson & Co.....	Flour.....	472 75
446	S. N. Gold & Co.....	Groceries.....	403 98
447	E. G. Bagley.....	Soap.....	360 00
448	Stewart & Barry.....	Medicine.....	281 41
449	Arthur Jordan.....	Butter.....	227 00
450	H. H. Lee.....	Coffee and tea.....	223 55
451	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	219 00
452	W. W. Weaver.....	Coffins.....	186 00
453	J. W. Julian.....	Meal and flour.....	101 85
454	G. F. Adams.....	Tinware.....	142 57
455	Kingan & Co.....	Bacon and ham.....	104 50
456	George Parks & Bro.....	Tinware.....	140 25
457	A. A. Helfer.....	Repairing carriages.....	155 35
458	S. Lyon White.....	Tea.....	198 00
459	Kingan & Co.....	Pork.....	155 74
460	Charles L. Deitz.....	Butter.....	133 09
461	D. J. Robinson.....	Melons.....	16 20
462	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers.....	24 05
463	Morris, Gorrell & Jones.....	Queensware.....	80 13
464	D. Hardin.....	Butter.....	25 68
465	R. Tomlinson.....	Potatoes.....	7 75
466	Layton Hawkins.....	Brooms.....	7 20
467	George Weghorn.....	Grapes.....	6 80
468	Bowen, Stewart & Co.....	Books, etc.....	128 80
469	Speigel, Thoms & Co.....	Furniture.....	763 75
470	H. C. Schultz.....	Repairing harness.....	14 05
471	Dodd & McKinney.....	Cement flour.....	328 05
472	Griffith & Williams.....	Plastering.....	216 68
473	G. H. Carter.....	Lumber.....	90 43
474	J. L. Fulton.....	Asphalt paving.....	1,114 35
475	Indiana Hospital for Insane.....	Wages.....	517 61
476	Vajeu, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	25 74
477	Sinker, Davis & Co.....	Repairing pump.....	9 30
478	Hide, Leather & Belt Co.....	Findings.....	20 00
479	Conrad Neab.....	Fittings.....	53 70
480	A. Kiefer.....	Oil and paint.....	122 45
481	Coburn & Jones.....	Lumber.....	142 46
482	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	1,658 66
483	Robertson & Perry.....	Groceries.....	894 11
484	Goepper & Mannfeld.....	Clothing.....	774 00
485	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries.....	757 72
486	J. M. Wallace.....	Groceries.....	748 04
487	Speigel, Thoms & Co.....	Furniture.....	708 82
488	Schnull & Co.....	Groceries.....	701 93
489	D. A. Richardson.....	Flour.....	649 00
490	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	549 14
491	Conduitt, McKnight & Co.....	Groceries.....	526 69
492	Jay G. Voss.....	Flour.....	475 00
493	C. Freidgeu.....	Shoes and slippers.....	335 70
494	Charles L. Deitz.....	Butter.....	107 95
495	L. M. Fitzhugh & Co.....	Tea.....	65 70
496	Peter F. Bryce.....	Crackers.....	46 87
497	L. S. Ayers & Co.....	Dry goods.....	45 64
498	Morris, Gorrell & Jones.....	Queensware.....	124 95
499	Gibson & Co.....	Flour.....	465 10
500	J. A. McKenzie.....	Clothing.....	192 35
501	Stewart & Barry.....	Medicine.....	195 17
502	Arthur Jordan.....	Butter.....	126 89
503	Cobb & Branham.....	Coal.....	81 08
504	Mansfeld & Jenkins.....	Smithing.....	24 85
505	H. B. McCune & Co.....	Tea.....	108 96
Total.....			

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,  
INDIANAPOLIS, December 9, 1878.

The foregoing statement of Vouchers are now on file in this office.

E. HENDERSON,

Auditor of State.

## SCHEDULE

## Of Farm Products, and Estimated Values of the Same.

20 cords of wood at \$3 .....	\$60 00
752 bushels of corn at 30 cents .....	225 60
424 shocks of fodder at 15 cents.....	63 60
30 tons of hay at \$7 .....	210 00
8 tons of blue grass at \$5.....	40 00
347 bushels of potatoes at 50 cents.....	173 50
112 bushels of sweet potatoes at \$1.....	112 00
172 bushels of lettuce at 50 cents.....	86 00
159 bushels of beets at 50 cents.....	79 50
24 bushels of onions at 50 cents .....	12 00
94 bushels of spinach at 30 cents.....	28 20
26 bushels of green peas at \$1.....	26 00
36 bushels of string beans at 75 cents .....	27 00
30 bushels of navy beans at \$1.50 .....	45 00
80 bushels of turnips at 25 cents.....	20 00
50 bushels of cucumbers at 75 cents .....	37 50
97 bushels of tomatoes at 50 cents .....	48 50
19 bushels of salsify at 50 cents.....	9 50
548 dozens of green corn at 10 cents .....	54 80
12,200 heads of cabbage at 2½ cents .....	305 00
820 bunches of pie plant at 5 cents.....	41 00
1596 bunches of radishes at 5 cents .....	79 80
77 bunches of asparagus at 10 cents .....	7 70
14,600 gallons of milk at 15 cents .....	2,190 00
18 calves at \$5.....	90 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$4,072 20 <hr/>

## Deduct cost of production:

Three farm laborers (one garden).....	\$720 00
Expenses of team.....	300 00
Seeds, tools, etc.....	180 00
Hay, grass and fodder consumed by cows.....	313 00
Herd and milkmen .....	420 00
Dairy-maid.....	120 00
Ground feed for cows.....	748 35
Total.....	<hr/> \$2,801 95 <hr/>

## Hospital, in Account with George Patterson, Steward.

## CREDIT.

November 6, 1877:

To cash from sales of 76 bushels of coal at 15 cents .....	\$11 40	
To cash from sales of 680 pounds of bull at 2 cents.....	15 30	
To cash from sales of 1,111 pounds of hides at $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents...	101 75	
To cash from sales of 1,160 pounds of hides at 9 cents....	104 40	
To cash from sales of 13 pounds of calf at 12 cents.....	1 56	
To cash from sales of 1,864 pounds of tallow at $7\frac{1}{8}$ cents.	132 81	
	<hr/>	\$367 22

December, 25:

To cash from sales of 5,360 pounds of old iron at 60 cents per cwt.....	\$32 16	
To cash from sales of 1,760 pounds of old iron at 59 cents.....	10 12	
To cash from sales of 115 pounds of copper at 12 cents...	13 80	
To cash from sales of 185 pounds of lead at 3 cents .....	5 55	
To cash from sales of 510 pounds of rope at $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents.....	6 37	
	<hr/>	\$68 00

January, 1878:

To cash from sales of 551 pounds of hides at 8 cents.....	\$46 83	
To cash from sales of 878 pounds of hides at $2\frac{3}{8}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents...	49 32	
To cash from sales of 450 pounds of hides at 8 cents.....	36 08	
To cash from sales of 210 pounds of hides at $2\frac{3}{8}$ 8 cents...	11 63	
To cash from sales of 22 pounds of calf at 11 cents.....	2 42	
To cash from sales of 1,327 pounds of tallow at $6\frac{3}{4}$ cents.....	89 50	
	<hr/>	\$235 78

February 27:

To cash from sales of iron bedsteads, county order.....	\$185 00	
To cash from interest on order .....	2 80	
To cash from sale of one bull to Baker & Sons.....	38 75	
To cash from sales of 14,500 pounds of hogs, slop fed, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	507 50	
To cash from sale of one hog, crippled .....	2 00	
	<hr/>	\$736 00

April 26:

To cash from sales of 2,710 pounds of old iron at 50 cents per cwt.....	\$13 55	
To cash from sales of 1,350 pounds of old iron at 40 cents per cwt.....	5 40	
To cash from sales of 144 pounds of hides at 8 cents.....	11 52	
To cash from sales of 2,798 pounds of hides at $2\frac{3}{8}$ 8 cents...	149 23	
To cash from sales of 19 pounds of calf at $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	2 00	
To cash from sales of 19 pounds of beef at 8 cents.....	1 52	
To cash from sale of 1 calf-skin .....	30	
To cash from sales 2,634 pounds of tallow at $6\frac{7}{8}$ cents, less discount on No. 2.....	177 23	
	<hr/>	\$360 75

## CREDIT.

June 10:

To cash from sales of 3,320 pounds of old iron at $\frac{1}{4}$ cent.....	\$8 30	
To cash from sales of 7,950 pounds of hogs at \$3.05.....	242 47	
To cash from sales of 1,223 pounds of hides at 8 cents....	97 84	
To cash from sales of 322 pounds of hides at $\frac{2}{3}$ 8 cents....	17 18	
To cash from sales of 33 pounds of calf at 9 cents.....	2 97	
To cash from sales of 10 pounds of calf at 6 cents.....	60	
To cash from sales of 21 sheep pelts at 15 cents.....	3 15	
To cash from sales of 2,492 pounds of tallow at 6 cents....	164 47	
To cash from sales of 353 pounds of tallow at 5 cents....	17 90	
	<hr/>	\$554 88

August 17:

To cash from sales of old rags.....	\$8 75	
To cash from sales of 2,291 pounds of hides at $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents...	194 85	
To cash from sales of 74 pounds of hides at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	4 07	
To cash from sales of 30 pounds of hides at 7 cents.....	2 10	
To cash from sales of 26 pounds of calf at $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	2 47	
To cash from sales of 2,437 pounds of tallow at $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents .....	158 40	
To cash from sales of 542 pounds of tallow at 5 cents....	27 10	
To cash from sales of 8,831 pounds of hogs at \$1.05.....	321 29	
To cash from sales of 425 pounds of rags at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	1 10	
	<hr/>	\$735 33

September 7 :

To cash from sale of 1 load of rubbish.....	50	
	<hr/>	50

October 30:

To cash from sales of 70 bushels of coal at 12 cents.....	\$8 75	
To cash from sales of 2,715 pounds of hides at $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents...	234 16	
To cash from sales of 11 pounds of calf at 10 cents.....	1 10	
To cash from sales of 2,413 pounds of tallow at $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents .....	156 84	
To cash from sales of 315 pounds of tallow at 5 cents....	15 75	
To cash from sales of 330 pounds of cracklens at 1 cent...	4 12	
To cash from sales of 1,100 pounds of rags at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents....	16 50	
To cash from sales of 960 pounds of burnt scrap iron....	2 88	
To cash from sales of 2,030 pounds of bull at 2 cents.....	40 60	
	<hr/>	\$480 70
Total.....		\$3,539 21

## DEBIT.

October 31:

To paid out as per vouchers on file.....	\$2,815 25	
To paid out on account of 1877.....	130 97	
	<hr/>	\$2,946 22
By to balance .....		\$592 99



## LIST OF VOUCHERS

Covering Disbursements by the Steward for the Year Ending  
October 31, 1878, Allowed by the Board and on  
File in the Steward's Office.

NAME.	AMOUNT.
W. R. Holloway.....	\$3 00
Robert A. Dyer.....	3 00
W. H. Baker & Sons .....	10 00
Oran Perry.....	11 78
Michael Henley .....	4 00
H. C. Odell .....	11 85
George Patterson.....	2 90
Enos B. Reed.....	2 00
H. P. Witsel .....	40
Nicholas Bommersback.....	10 00
Nicholas Bommersback.....	28 00
Singer Sewing Machine Company.....	1 55
C. Maus.....	4 70
M. D. Butler.....	5 40
Ella Devine.....	2 10
G. W. Cheely.....	25 00
George Patterson .....	3 00
W. R. Holloway .....	4 00
P. H. Jameson.....	75 00
George F. Chittenden .....	94 20
John T. Richardson .....	105 60
W. W. Hibben.....	10 80
Oran Perry .....	2 85
D. Lelewer.....	8 00
H. C. Odell.....	14 13
Orpheus Evarts.....	11 50
John Scudder .....	22 00
Mollie Reser.....	6 00
Charles Schlee.....	2 00
W. R. Holloway .....	3 00
John Quinn .....	1 50
H. C. Odell .....	3 00
George Patterson .....	1 90
Joseph Becker.....	24 00
Charles Soehner.....	50 00
R. E. Stevens.....	6 50

## LIST OF VOUCHERS—Continued.

NAME.	AMOUNT.
A. L. Polk & Co.....	\$5 00
J. F. George.....	232 75
H. W. Carpenter.....	43 92
Joseph Becker.....	23 20
H. C. Odell.....	12 53
George F. Chittenden.....	89 40
W. D. Butler.....	12 93
George Patterson.....	125 25
William Townsend.....	13 20
H. M. Talbott.....	25 00
Catheart & Clelland.....	21 00
W. R. Holloway.....	4 00
H. C. Odell.....	17 86
John T. Richardson.....	105 60
P. H. Jameson.....	75 00
H. C. Odell.....	12 41
John Walker, Agent.....	4 45
T. B. Boyd.....	5 65
W. R. Holloway.....	3 00
Samuel Mitchell.....	5 00
Enos B. Reed.....	2 00
Arthur Treisback.....	5 00
J. T. McCoun.....	132 60
George Patterson.....	2 92
H. D. Barton.....	7 50
M. D. Butler.....	9 52
Joseph Becker.....	4 00
Joseph Becker.....	12 75
W. R. Holloway.....	3 00
Sells & McGee.....	82 25
P. H. Jameson.....	75 00
John T. Richardson.....	105 60
George F. Chittenden.....	89 40
L. N. Blackledge.....	3 96
Alice Fritter.....	15 00
Anna Dunn.....	2 06
Enos B. Reed.....	40 00
Irwin Peters.....	2 50
C. Maus.....	3 00
Kasemir Seiter.....	9 00
W. D. Sapp.....	3 00

## LIST OF VOUCHERS—Continued.

NAME.	AMOUNT.
John E. Haliday.....	\$5 00
H. C. Odell.....	23 63
William Wilson.....	3 50
Jesse Well.....	33 92
W. H. Baker and Sons.....	75 95
J. G. Pendergast, Chief Fire Department.....	50 00
Aaron McCray.....	117 85
C. A. Ferguson & Co.....	27 00
H. M. Talbott.....	25 00
N. B. Groff.....	2 00
George F. Chittenden.....	89 40
J. T. Richardson.....	105 60
P. H. Jameson.....	75 00
Joseph Lofton.....	5 00
John W. Boase.....	13 46
J. T. McCoun.....	50 63
H. M. Talbott.....	25 00
W. C. Hobbs.....	2 55
Oran Perry.....	2 64
Robert Clark & Co.....	10 00
R. S. Foster.....	2 55
M. D. Butler.....	13 36
W. R. Holloway.....	3 00
R. E. Stevens.....	4 00
H. C. Odell.....	27 40

## STORE-KEEPER'S REPORT,

For the year commencing November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878.

ARTICLES.	On Hand at Beginning of the Year.	Received During the Year.	Issued During the Year.	Remaining on Hand at the Close of the Year.
Barrels flour.....	82	1,272	1,093	261
Pounds fresh meat.....		123,547	123,547	
Pounds ham.....	971	5,961	6,105 $\frac{1}{2}$	826 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pounds sugar, A.....	9,529	24,901	20,674	13,756
Pounds sugar, G. and P.....	962	4,869	3,465	2,366
Pounds coffee, ground.....	763	7,830 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,238 $\frac{1}{2}$	355
Pounds tea, Imperial.....	1,200	1,961	2,514	647
Pounds tea, Oolong.....	13	93	96	10
Pounds butter.....	650	32,344 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,311 $\frac{3}{4}$	682 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gallons syrup.....	388 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,513 $\frac{1}{2}$	915 $\frac{1}{2}$	986 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barrels vinegar.....	14	40	28	26
Gallons coal oil.....	71	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pounds rice.....	857	5,822	4,190	2,489
Pounds hominy.....	1,017	5,000	4,367	1,650
Pounds dried peaches.....	1,020	1,760	2,478	302
Pounds dried apples.....		980	980	
Pounds sal soda.....	1,411	5,226	4,769	1,868
Pounds baking powder.....	178	290	341	127
Pounds pepper.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	257	118
Pounds mustard.....	58	72	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pounds cinnamon.....		6	6	
Pounds candles.....	200		200	
Boxes matches.....	352	1,172	384	1,140
Boxes blacking.....	72	396	91	377
Pounds corn starch.....	58	80	90	48
Pounds German soap.....	3,000	42,080	32,660	12,420
Dozen toilet soap.....		37	20 $\frac{5}{6}$	16 5-6
Pounds crackers.....	70	6,335	6,097	308
Pounds cheese.....		921	737	184
Boxes raisins.....		13	7	6
Pounds nutmegs.....		8	3	5
Pounds starch.....	574	2,475	1,802	1,247
Pounds ginger.....		24		24
Dozen buckets.....	21 $\frac{5}{6}$	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{3}{6}$
Dozen basins.....	1 $\frac{5}{6}$		1 $\frac{3}{6}$	1 $\frac{3}{6}$
Dozen washboards.....	1-12	2	1 $\frac{3}{6}$	7-12
Dozen tin cups.....	3	6	9	
Dozen dust pans.....	2 7-12	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dozen brooms.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dozen whisks.....	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Dozen mirrors.....	7-12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dozen dippers.....	4 1-12		3 5-12	$\frac{2}{3}$
Pounds white soap.....	514		514	
Yards 10-4 sheeting.....		965 $\frac{1}{2}$	965 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Yards 58-inch sheeting.....		2,561	2,561	
Yards brown muslin.....		3,684	3,684	
Yards bleached muslin.....		2,687	2,687	
Yards cottonade.....	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	123 $\frac{3}{4}$	220	
Yards pillow cases, cotton.....		1,666 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,666 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Yards ticking.....		1,114 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,114 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Yards prints.....		6,041 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,041 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Yards crash.....		1,983 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,983 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Yards Canton flannel.....		1,757 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,757 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Dozen hose.....	8	131 11-12	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 5-12
Dozen half hose.....	6	183	166	23
Dozen spool cotton.....	47 $\frac{5}{6}$	332 $\frac{1}{4}$	354 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{6}$
Yards shirting.....		194 $\frac{3}{4}$	194 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Yards gray flannel.....		1,028 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,028 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Pairs blankets.....	100	341	441	
Number spreads.....	100	306	119	287
Yards suiting.....		2,338 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,338 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Yards cambric.....		268 $\frac{1}{2}$	268 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Yards reps.....		207 $\frac{3}{4}$	207 $\frac{3}{4}$	

## STORE-KEEPER'S REPORT—Continued.

ARTICLES.	On Hand at Beginning of the Year.	Received During the Year.	Issued During the Year.	Remaining on Hand at the Close of the Year.
Dozen extract lemon .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dozen extract vanilla .....	6 $\frac{1}{3}$	.....	1 1-12	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dozen blueing .....	14	19	22	11
Dozen table spoons .....	20	15	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dozen tea spoons .....	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	51	48 5-12	17 $\frac{1}{3}$
Gross shoe laces .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dozen knives .....	8	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dozen forks .....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dozen dressing combs .....	4	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dozen fine combs .....	4	20	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dozen tuck combs .....	2	.....	2	.....
Dozen long combs .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pounds hair pins .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Dozen ink .....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	12	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Papers pins .....	65	864	157	772
Pairs scissors .....	.....	19	19	.....
Boxes bath brick .....	2	9	10	1
Pairs boots .....	.....	13	13	.....
Number balneorals .....	15	.....	.....	15
Number shirts .....	201	920	703	418
Number under shirts .....	106	543	546	108
Pairs drawers .....	83	579	442	220
Number handkerchiefs .....	25	463	282	211
Number hats .....	40	55	82	13
Number coats .....	5	323	271	57
Pairs pants .....	6	428	373	56
Number vests .....	5	300	247	58
Pairs suspenders .....	.....	96	60	36
Pairs men's shoes .....	20	236	191	65
Pairs women's shoes .....	43	388	292	144
Pairs men's slippers .....	20	685	631	74
Pairs women's slippers .....	35	4	31	8
Number brushes, shoe .....	93	48	31	104
Number brushes, scrub .....	86	309	281	114
Number brushes, web .....	6	.....	1	5
Dozen chambers .....	13 5-12	24	37 5-12	.....
Dozen spittoons .....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 5-6	.....
Dozen plates .....	17 5-12	36	43 7-12	9 5-6
Dozen tea cups .....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	64 $\frac{2}{3}$	5 5-6
Dozen glass tumblers .....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	72	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dozen pitchers .....	3 $\frac{1}{6}$	5 7-12	7 5-12	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Dozen sugar bowls .....	1 11-12	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
Dozen mop heads .....	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Barrels salt .....	7	114	59	62
Dozen eggs .....	33	4,576 $\frac{1}{8}$	4,551 $\frac{2}{3}$	57 $\frac{2}{3}$
Pounds prunes .....	503	1,435	1,938	.....
Number collars .....	7	32	29	10
Dozen extra towels .....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Barrels and kegs mackerel .....	117	*12 †54 $\frac{1}{2}$	*12 †51	†20 $\frac{1}{3}$
Pounds tapioca .....	29	40	43	26
Pounds sago .....	30	50	52	28
Pounds dried beef .....	22	377	341	58
Pounds lard .....	676	4,114 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,075 $\frac{1}{2}$	705
Barrels pork .....	19	88	104	3
Pounds bacon .....	1,549	4,774	6,029	294
Number rubber scrubbers .....	52	.....	52	.....

\* Kegs.

† Barrels.



INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

I hereby certify that the foregoing report is correct and true in all of its parts; that I have ascertained the quantities of all supplies reported as on hand, or as received during the month, by having actually weighed, counted or measured the same, as the nature thereof may have required, and that all bills of parties furnishing the said supplies as certified by me are true and correct; and that the quality of all said supplies corresponds with the specifications of any and all bills or contracts having relation thereto.

JOHN HANCOCK,  
Store-keeper.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of December,  
1878.

A. W. APPLEGATE,  
Notary Public.

[SEAL]

TABLE No. I.

## Movement of the Population.

GENERAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR 1877-8.	Men.	Women.	TOTAL.
Number remaining at the beginning of the year.....	312	302	614
Admitted in the year.....	221	249	470
Whole number treated.....	533	551	1,084
Discharged—Recovered.....	142	131	273
Improved.....	12	50	62
Not improved.....	41	31	72
Not insane.....	2	2	4
Died.....	32	27	59
Total discharged and died during the year.....	229	241	470
Average present during the year.....	312.4	304.99	617
Remaining at the end of the year.....	304	310	614
Per cent. recovered of whole number treated.....	26.64	23.77	25.18
Per cent. recovered of average population.....	45.77	42.98	43.92
Per cent. died of whole number treated.....	6.37	4.88	5.72
Per cent. died of average population.....	10.24	8.84	9.56

TABLE No. II.

Admissions and Discharges from the beginning of the Hospital in  
November, 1848, to October 31, 1878.

GENERAL RESULTS FOR THIRTY YEARS.	Men.	Women.	TOTAL.
Admitted.....	3,951	3,696	7,647
Discharged—Recovered.....	2,008	1,827	3,835
Improved.....	369	507	876
Not improved.....	737	691	1,428
Not insane.....	8	4	12
Eloped.....	10	.....	10
Died.....	487	378	865
Total discharged.....	3,647	3,386	7,033
Number remaining October 31, 1878.....	304	310	614
Per cent. of cases recovered.....	50.82	49.37	50.16
Per cent. of cases improved.....	9.34	13.71	11.45
Per cent. of cases not improved.....	18.65	18.69	18.67
Per cent. of cases died.....	12	10.25	11.31

TABLE No. III.

Age and Condition as to Marriage of those Admitted from November 1, 1870, to October 31, 1878.

AGE ON ADMISSION.	Marital Condition.	ADMITTED.		
		Men.	Women.	TOTAL.
Under 10 years.....			7	7
From 10 to 15 .....		5	11	16
	( Single .....	93	112	205
From 15 to 20 .....	( Married .....	1	11	12
	( Widowed.....			
	( Single .....	237	99	336
From 20 to 25 .....	( Married .....	37	102	139
	( Widowed.....		6	6
	( Single .....	135	70	205
From 25 to 30 .....	( Married .....	51	163	214
	( Widowed.....	7	13	20
	( Single .....	153	72	225
From 30 to 40 .....	( Married .....	241	310	551
	( Widowed.....	30	50	80
	( Single .....	26	26	52
From 40 to 50 .....	( Married .....	249	190	439
	( Widowed.....	24	47	71
	( Single .....	32	13	45
From 50 to 60 .....	( Married .....	186	84	270
	( Widowed.....	23	48	71
	( Single .....	4	4	8
From 60 to 70 .....	( Married .....	87	24	111
	( Widowed.....	24	24	48
	( Single .....		1	1
From 70 to 80 .....	( Married .....	15	4	19
	( Widowed.....	7	11	18
Over 80 .....		2	1	3
Not ascertained.....		2	27	29
Total .....		1,683	1,534	3,217

TABLE No. IV.

Nativity of those Admitted from November 1, 1870, to October  
31, 1878.

NATIVITY.	ADMITTED.		
	Men.	Women.	TOTAL.
America, United States of .....	1,338	1,251	2,589
Bohemia .....	1	.....	1
Belgium .....	2	.....	2
Canada .....	8	5	13
Denmark .....	3	2	5
England .....	17	20	37
France .....	7	3	10
Germany .....	188	143	331
Holland .....	3	2	5
Ireland .....	85	84	169
Norway .....	1	.....	1
Nova Scotia .....	1	.....	1
Prussia .....	.....	9	9
Russia .....	.....	2	2
Sweden .....	12	13	25
Scotland .....	3	3	6
Switzerland .....	7	6	13
Wales .....	.....	1	1
Unknown (foreign) .....	8	.....	8
Total .....	1,683	1,534	3,217

TABLE No. V.

Occupation of those Admitted from November 1, 1870, to October 31, 1878.

OCCUPATION.	ADMITTED.		
	Men.	Women.	TOTAL.
Artists .....	2	.....	2
Actor .....	1	.....	1
Author .....	1	.....	1
Actress .....	.....	1	1
Bakers and wives .....	4	4	8
Bankers and wives .....	2	2	4
Brick makers and wives .....	4	1	5
Broom makers .....	1	.....	1
Brewers .....	5	.....	5
Blacksmiths and wives .....	24	11	35
Butchers and wives .....	5	1	6
Clerks and bookkeepers .....	38	2	40
Carpenters and wives .....	59	27	86
Coopers and wives .....	12	3	15
Clergymen and wives .....	6	5	11
Cabinetmakers and wives .....	19	3	22
Cigarmakers and wives .....	4	1	5
Confectioner .....	1	.....	1
Chairmakers .....	6	.....	6
Colliers and wives .....	4	1	5
County officers .....	2	.....	2
Dairymen .....	2	.....	2
Daguerrean artists .....	2	.....	2
Dentists and wives .....	.....	2	2
Druggists .....	8	.....	8
Editors and wives .....	1	2	3
Engineers and wives .....	7	4	11
Farmers and wives .....	815	446	1,261
Farmers' sons and daughters .....	93	131	224
Full-ers .....	2	.....	2
Foundrymen and wives .....	1	1	2
Gambler .....	1	.....	1
Gardener .....	7	.....	7
Gunsmiths .....	5	.....	5
Housewifery .....	.....	201	201
House work .....	.....	221	221
House servants .....	.....	48	48
Hatters .....	1	.....	1
Hotel keepers and wives .....	2	1	3
Hackmen and wives .....	3	1	4
Harness makers and wives .....	4	1	5
Insurance agents .....	3	.....	3
Laborers and wives .....	197	85	282
Lawyers and wives .....	15	3	18
Livery keepers .....	1	.....	1
Locksmith's wife .....	.....	1	1
Mechanics and wives .....	2	1	3
Merchants and wives .....	56	15	71
Miners and wives .....	1	1	2
Musicians .....	1	.....	1
Machinists and wives .....	13	2	15
Manufacturers .....	4	.....	4
Millers and wives .....	10	3	13
Mantau makers .....	.....	34	34
No occupation .....	26	40	66
Nurserymen .....	1	.....	1
Physicians and wives .....	11	2	13
Plasterers and wives .....	6	3	9
Printers and wives .....	15	1	16
Painters and wives .....	22	6	28
Peddlers .....	.....	1	1
Potters .....	2	.....	2
Railroad laborers and wives .....	10	1	11



TABLE No. V—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	ADMITTED.		
	Men.	Women.	TOTAL.
Soap makers.....	1	.....	1
Shoe makers and wives.....	26	12	38
Stone masons and wives.....	6	4	10
Saloon keepers.....	12	.....	12
Saddlers.....	6	.....	6
Soldiers and wives.....	1	1	2
Students.....	7	12	19
Tanners.....	6	.....	6
Telegraphers.....	3	.....	3
Teachers.....	20	26	46
Tailors and wives.....	5	7	12
Tinners.....	3	.....	3
Unknown.....	9	107	116
Upholsterers and wives.....	.....	2	2
Wagon and carriage makers and wives.....	14	4	18
Weavers.....	1	4	5
Watchmakers.....	1	.....	1
Washerwomen.....	.....	3	3
Prostitutes.....	.....	3	3
Barbers and wives.....	4	4	8
Bookbinders and wives.....	1	1	2
Boiler makers.....	2	.....	2
Marble cutters.....	2	.....	2
Railroad officials.....	2	.....	2
Sewing machine agents.....	1	.....	1
Glass makers and wives.....	.....	1	1
Policemen.....	1	.....	1
Teacher's wife.....	.....	2	2
Total.....	1,683	1,534	3,217

TABLE No. VI.

Educational Condition of those Admitted from November 1, 1870,  
to October 31, 1878.

	Men.	Women.	TOTAL.
Professional—Legal .....	14	.....	14
Professional—Medical .....	11	.....	11
Collegiate .....	23	12	35
Academic .....	47	23	70
Of good common school .....	582	248	830
Can read and write only .....	786	834	1,620
Can read only .....	73	103	176
No education .....	111	119	230
Education not ascertained .....	36	195	231
Total .....	1,683	1,534	3,217

TABLE No. VII.

Profession or Religious Belief of those Admitted from November  
1, 1870, to October 31, 1878.

RELIGIOUS SECTS.	Men.	Women.	TOTAL.
Adventists .....	4	1	5
Albrights .....	2	2	4
African Methodists .....	.....	3	3
Baptists .....	70	118	188
Catholics .....	164	163	327
Congregationalists .....	2	8	10
Dunkers .....	10	11	21
Disciples of Christ .....	.....	6	6
Episcopalians .....	11	16	27
Evangelical Association .....	4	7	11
German Reformed .....	6	3	9
Jewish Church .....	3	4	7
Lutherans .....	16	79	95
Methodists .....	193	301	494
Mormons .....	1	.....	1
Mennonites .....	4	4	8
Moravians .....	.....	1	1
Not ascertained .....	136	297	433
New Lights .....	4	8	12
New Jerusalem .....	.....	1	1
Oldish .....	1	1	2
Presbyterians .....	50	77	127
Protestant .....	9	1	10
Quakers—Friends .....	32	24	56
Reformed Christian Church .....	95	107	202
Spiritualists .....	1	3	4
United Brethren .....	33	34	67
Universalists .....	3	4	7
Unitarian .....	2	2	4
Weinbergerian .....	7	1	8
Pagan .....	1	.....	1
Soul Sleepers .....	2	.....	2
None .....	755	551	1,306
Total .....	1,683	1,534	3,217

TABLE No. VIII.

Form of Insanity in those Admitted, Recovered and Died, from November 1, 1870, to October 31, 1878.

FORM OF INSANITY.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Paresis—General.....	8	3	11	3	.....	3	5	3
Mania—Acute.....	726	605	1,331	430	371	801	111	55
Mania—Chronic.....	96	133	289	14	35	49	23	27
Mania—Epileptic.....	26	28	54	3	.....	3	10	6
Mania—Puerperal.....	.....	111	111	.....	100	100	.....	9
Mania—Periodical.....	250	216	466	167	96	263	30	17
Nymphomania.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Satyriasis.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melancholia—Acute.....	329	187	516	169	132	301	48	22
Melancholia—Chronic.....	16	40	56	7	15	22	5	7
Melancholia—Periodical.....	36	28	64	22	10	32	3	2
Methomania—(Inebriates).....	76	2	78	57	1	58	13	.....
Dementia—Acute.....	75	65	140	28	33	61	13	19
Dementia—Chronic.....	28	34	62	1	.....	1	4	5
Hypochondria.....	5	.....	5	2	.....	2	2	.....
Not Insane.....	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Imbecility.....	4	7	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Senility.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Monomania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,683	1,534	3,217	903	785	1,688	269	179
								443

TABLE No. IX.

Causes of Insanity in Those Admitted, Recovered and Died, from November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878.

SUSPECTED CAUSES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.	
	Men.	Women.	TOTAL.	Men.	Women.	TOTAL.	Men.	Women.
Abuse from parents and relatives.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Affectional—benevolents, etc.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anxieties—over mental work, loss of sleep, etc.....	4	2	6	6	1	7	1	.....
Alcoholism—intemperance.....	15	1	16	6	1	7	4	.....
Business—excessive application to.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	.....
Bereavements—deaths in family, etc.....	3	4	7	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Cerebral concussion.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cerebral hyperemia.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Cerebral injuries.....	1	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Cerebral organic diseases.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Chlorosis.....	.....	14	14	.....	5	5	.....	2
Climacteric period.....	3	4	7	2	2	4	.....	.....
Concussions—general—blows and falls.....	5	.....	5	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Constitutional.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Coup de soleil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Desertion by husband.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Destitution and want.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discussions—domestic.....	7	10	17	6	3	9	.....	.....
Epilepsy.....	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Exposure—physical over-work, heat, etc.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....
Excitement—political, war, etc.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Excitement—religious.....	7	1	8	3	1	4	.....	.....
Fevers—malarial, typhoid, etc.....	3	3	6	3	.....	3	6	.....
Financial embarrassment.....	15	.....	15	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Fright.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Health—ill.....	8	12	20	5	13	18	3	5
Heat—fatigue, etc.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemiplegia.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hereditary—class not known.....	9	8	17	7	3	10	1	1
Hereditary—paternal.....	12	5	17	15	2	17	2	.....
Hereditary—maternal.....	13	7	20	6	3	9	.....	.....





TABLE No. IX—Continued.

SUSPOSED CAUSES.	ADMITTED.		RECOVERED.		DIED.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Senility—old age.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1
Spermatorrhœa.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Spinal irritation.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Spiritualism.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scrumious cachexia.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suppressed issues.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco excessive use of.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Veneral excess.....	1	.....	22	28	5	.....
Not ascertained.....	45	69	114	50	10	.....
Total.....	221	249	470	131	32	27
			273			59

TABLE No. X.

Duration of Insanity Before Admission in those Admitted, Recovered and Died, from November 1, 1870, to October 31, 1878.

DURATION OF INSANITY ON ADMISSION.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Men.	Women.	TOTAL.	Men.	Women.	TOTAL.	Men.	Women.	TOTAL.
Under one month.....	391	281	672	247	192	439	46	29	75
From one to three months.....	449	357	806	284	253	537	69	31	100
From three to six months.....	263	230	493	131	119	250	53	27	80
From six to nine months.....	172	98	270	72	52	124	25	13	38
From nine to twelve months.....	53	121	174	21	41	62	20	15	35
From twelve to eighteen months.....	90	70	160	38	27	65	15	11	26
From eighteen to twenty-four months.....	23	35	58	7	9	16	6	6	12
From two to three years.....	31	43	74	11	7	18	7	6	13
From three to four years.....	24	19	43	6	3	9	9	3	12
From four to five years.....	10	14	24	4	2	6	5	2	7
From five to ten years.....	29	25	54	5	.....	5	5	6	11
From ten to twenty-five years.....	5	14	19	1	.....	1	2	6	8
Periodical.....	81	148	229	52	77	129	9	10	19
Not ascertained.....	56	81	137	24	20	44	11	14	25
Not insane.....	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	1,683	1,534	3,217	903	785	1,688	269	179	448

TABLE No. XI.

Causes of Death from November 1, 1870, to October 31, 1878.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Men.	Women.	TOTAL.
Acute Mania—exhaustion from.....	57	28	85
Chronic Mania—exhaustion from.....	43	18	61
Acute Melancholia—exhaustion from.....	32	7	39
Chronic Melancholia—exhaustion from.....	10	3	13
Puerperal Mania—exhaustion from.....	.....	5	5
Epileptic Mania.....	9	6	15
Mania with Chronic Diarrhea.....	5	5	10
Mania with Acute Dysentery.....	6	2	8
Convulsions (sudden deaths).....	10	5	15
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	29	32	61
Pyæmia, with Acute Mania.....	2	.....	2
Paresis—general.....	33	20	33
Asphyxia.....	5	3	8
Apoplexy.....	12	3	15
Dry Gangrene.....	1	1	2
Variola.....	2	12	14
Erysipelas.....	1	3	4
Gangrene.....	1	.....	1
Dementia Senile—exhaustion from.....	.....	3	3
Cancer of Stomach.....	.....	1	1
Cancer of Breast.....	.....	1	1
Fungus Hæmatoides.....	.....	1	1
Heart—valvular disease of.....	.....	2	2
Strangulation—suicide.....	1	2	3
Pneumonia.....	3	.....	3
Tabes Mesenterica.....	2	1	3
Dementia Acute—exhaustion from.....	.....	4	4
Dementia Chronic—exhaustion from.....	.....	3	3
Hæmorrhage from Bowels.....	.....	1	1
Methomania—exhaustion from.....	1	.....	1
Fall from window—in attempting to escape.....	1	.....	1
Mania Periodical—exhaustion from.....	.....	3	3
Syncope.....	.....	1	1
Uterine hæmorrhage.....	.....	1	1
Self-inflicted injury with scissors.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	259	179	448

REPORT

OF THE

PROVISIONAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

(DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN,)

MARCH 20, 1875, TO OCTOBER 31, 1878.

---

TO THE GOVERNOR.

---

INDIANAPOLIS:

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1879.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Received January 7, 1879, and referred to the Auditor of State for a verification of the financial statements.

Returned with his certificate (q. v.) appended.

Examined by the Governor, and transmitted to the Secretary of State to be filed and preserved in his office, and published as may be ordered by the Commissioners of the Public Printing.

SAMUEL R. DOWNEY,

Secretary.

Filed in my office January 7, 1879.

JOHN E. NEFF,

Secretary of State.



## PROVISIONAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

---

JAMES D. WILLIAMS, Governor and *ex officio*,  
President of the Board.

P. H. JAMESON, M. D., *ex officio*, Treasurer.

GEORGE F. CHITTENDEN, M. D., *ex officio*.

JOHN T. RICHARDSON, M. D., *ex officio*.

ORPHEUS EVERTS, M. D., *ex officio*,  
Superintendent of Construction.

ROBERT N. TODD, M. D., Appointed by the Governor  
November 1, 1875.

---

ORGANIZED MARCH 20, 1875.



# REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION

OF THE

# INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

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DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

---

INDIANAPOLIS, October 31, 1878.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

The Governor of the State of Indiana:

In obedience to instructions from the Provisional Board of Commissioners of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, I have the honor of submitting the following report, and accompanying documents, viz: the report of the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Samuel R. Downey, and the Architect, Mr. Edwin May.

The report of the Secretary covers the entire financial history of the business transactions of the Board from its organization, March 20, 1875, to the close of the present fiscal year, October 31, 1878; a full list of vouchers inclusive.

The report of the Architect exhibits a full view of original estimates, and amount expended on work accomplished, and estimates for completion of the buildings as originally contemplated.

As Superintendent of Construction, I can only add to these reports the facts that in their discharge of the duty confided to them by the General Assembly, requiring them to build a Hospital for the Insane of durable materials, dignified architecturally, and having a capacity for the accommodation of not less than six

hundred patients, together with all necessary officers and employees, the Board of Commissioners have so far accomplished the task as to present to the State a building complying with the letter and the spirit of the law, capable of accommodating, if filled, as all American Hospitals are, and perhaps ever will be, to its utmost limits, from eight to nine hundred patients; furnishing even then ample air space for all; now so nearly completed that four-sevenths of its ward provision, and the entire administration buildings and mechanical department will be ready for furniture by the time an appropriation for furnishing the house can be made available.

The remaining two-sevenths of the ward department requires only the internal woodwork and plastering, plumbing and heating apparatus to complete them; work which can be accomplished by the time the already completed portion can be furnished and occupied; much of the material for the purpose being "on hand."

The character of the work as far as done, has been strictly "first class," and challenges inspection of the observing and skilled in such matters. Of all the public Hospitals [for the Insane with which I have made myself familiar in the interest of our building, which was designed to avoid the errors, and embody the better features of all, some of which cost more than double the relative cost of this, I know of no one which will compare favorably with this in the character of the mechanical work performed, or in the economy of its construction.

In an architectural point of view the building shows for itself. It is simply dignified, and imposing, as a State building should be, without elaborate or costly ornamentation of any kind. It is just what it was designed to be, a "first class" Hospital for the Insane.

It will be seen by the Architect's report, that his original estimate for construction was \$650,000. Six hundred thousand of which have been appropriated. It will be seen also that the Architect estimates that it will require \$90,204 56 more to complete the building, or \$40,204 56, more than his original estimate, which in round numbers, will make the cost of the Hospital when complete, \$690,000, just \$10,000 less than my own often published estimates based upon a careful study of construction of American Hospitals for the Insane. It is fair, and due to the Architect to say, however, that provision has been made for a larger number of patients than either he or I estimated for, originally.

An appropriation should then be asked for, to complete the Hospital, to be made available at as early a day as practicable, of not less than \$100,000.

The matter of furnishing, also, claims immediate attention. The demand for room for Insane persons from every portion of the State is importunate, and becomes more so as the long wished for and promised provision draws nearer to accomplishment.

Much experience in the business, and knowledge of the requirements of such an Institution enables me to state with accuracy what such furnishing should cost, and having computed the same for the administration building, and ward rooms for six hundred patients, and necessary attendants and employees, I would respectfully represent that an appropriation will be required amounting in the aggregate to \$35,00 for furnishing.

In addition to this, an appropriation for elevators for food and for the transfer of patients, to be moved by machinery—nine in all, costing \$12,000. Machinery, engine and machines for steam laundry, costing \$5,000. Ranges, boilers, ovens, copper and iron kettles, coffee and tea tanks, and all other kitchen appointments, food cars, etc., costing \$5,000 more, in all \$22,000, will be required, and indispensable, for a good and economical administration of affairs. To which should be added for necessary labor, \$1,500.

#### RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

For completing building.....	\$100,000
For furnishing (600 patients).....	35,800
For food and passenger elevators.....	12,000
For machines and machinery (laundry).....	5,000
For ranges, kettles and kitchen apparatus.....	5,000
For labor constructing same.....	1,500
	<hr/>
	\$159,300

It should be remembered that much of the furniture needed in an Insane Hospital, is not such as is kept on sale at ordinary furniture ware-houses, however large, but has to be made to order, from materials and according to patterns specified. Every thing needs to be stronger, and of more durable materials and construction than are usual, and sufficient for ordinary house furniture, in order to be either useful or economical.

It will be observed that, in the foregoing estimates, provision has only been made for six hundred patients—while there may be nine hundred admitted to the Hospital. Provision should be made for further furnishing, which would require but little in addition to a



bed and chair for each additional patient, if it should be thought probable that more than six hundred patients would be admitted before the next General Assembly could be called upon to meet the demand.

Respectfully submitted,

ORPHEUS EVERTS,

Superintendent of Construction.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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To the Superintendent of Construction :

The Secretary of the Provisional Board of Commissioners for the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, (charged by law with the construction of the Department for Women, and organized March 20, 1875,) respectfully reports the financial transactions had during the period beginning that day and ending October 31, 1878, as follows :

By " Rules and Regulations " adopted April 6, 1875, a Treasurer was provided for and on that day Patrick H. Jameson was appointed to the office. His bond in the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, with five sureties was approved and accepted by the Board April 20, 1875. Upon the approval and allowance of each bill of account thereafter a warrant for its payment was issued by the President, Secretary and Superintendent, and the same was paid by the Treasurer out of moneys of the State, (in all \$390,000) drawn by him by orders of the Board, and formal requisitions.

## STATEMENT

Of Appropriations and Disbursements from the State Treasury.

## APPROPRIATIONS.

By act of March 11, 1875 .....	\$350,000 00	
By act of March 10, 1877 .....	250,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$600,000 00

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to Treasurer of Board.....	\$300,000 00	
Paid bills April 1 to October 31, 1877...	86,873 70	
Paid bills year ending October 31, 1878..	180,801 62	
	<hr/>	\$567,675 32
Unexpended October 31, 1878.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$32,324 68

## STATEMENT OF ALLOWANCES.

*June 1, 1875.*

1	Orpheus Everts, expenses of Board to Ohio.....	\$100 30	
2	The Indianapolis Sentinel Co., one Record Book .....	18 00	
3	Orpheus Everts, expenses of Board to New York.....	491 25	
4	The Indianapolis Insurance Company, check book for Treasurer,.....	10 00	
5	Irwin, Hanna & Co., excavation.....	763 20	
		<hr/>	\$1,382 76

*July 6, 1875.*

6	Enos B. Reed, advertising.....	\$18 00	
7	McDonough & Townsend, molding...	180 00	
8	Braden & Burford, stationery.....	27 25	
9	Indianapolis Sentinel Co., advertising	88 00	
10	Indianapolis Journal Co., advertising	88 00	
11	Irwin, Hanna & Co., excavation.....	614 72	
12	Byrket Brothers, cellar frames.....	978 15	
13	Flack & Miller, brick.....	3,041 40	
14	Flack & Miller, hauling sand.....	40 00	
15	Edwin May, services as Architect....	500 00	
16	Richter & Brother, stone work.....	4,727 50	
17	James S. Athon, salary as Commis- sioner.....	230 08	
18	Geo. F. Chittenden, expenses as Com- missioner .....	32 00	
19	John T. Richardson, expenses as Com- missioner .....	49 00	
		<hr/>	\$10,614 10

*August 3, 1875.*

20	Irwin, Hanna & Co., excavation.....	\$364 48	
21	McDonough & Townsend, molding sand.....	90 00	
22	Harding & Bannister, advertising....	11 00	
23	Conrad Neab, water pipe and laying main.....	1,530 98	
24	Foster, Blackman & Foster, lumber..	2,332 39	
25	Flack & Miller, brick.....	1,358 38	
26	Richter & Brother, stone work.....	5,025 00	
		<hr/>	10,712 73

*September 7, 1875.*

27	Conrad Neab, water pipe and laying main .....	\$544 17	
28	Flack & Miller, brick.....	3,503 53	
29	Foster, Blackman & Foster, lumber...	985 98	
30	Gutenberg Company, advertising.....	90 00	
31	Flack & Miller, hauling sand.....	40 00	
32	Irwin, Hanna & Co., excavation.....	331 20	

33	Richter & Brother, stone work.....	\$9,563 50	
34	John Martin, brick work.....	856 99	
35	D. B. Hosbrook & Son, services as Civil Engineers.....	332 50	
		<hr/>	\$16,247 87

*October 5, 1875.*

36	McDonough & Townsend, moulding sand .....	\$90 00	
37	Flack & Miller, brick.....	4,225 40	
38	Irwin, Hanna & Co., excavating.....	316 51	
39	Richter & Brother, stone work.....	5,344 12	
40	John Martin, brick work.....	2,086 08	
		<hr/>	12,062 11

*November 2, 1875.*

41	J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor.....	\$92 20	
42	McDonough & Townsend, moulding sand .....	90 00	
43	Flack & Miller, hauling sand.....	20 00	
44	Flack & Miller, brick.....	3,436 93	
45	George F. Chittenden, expenses as Commissioner.....	14 00	
45	John T. Richardson, expenses as Com- missioner.....	21 57	
47	Irwin, Hanna & Co., excavation.....	94 80	
48	Richter & Brother, stone work.....	5,288 04	
49	John Martin brick work.....	3,666 52	
50	Edwin May, services as Engineer, etc.	422 75	
		<hr/>	13,147 09

*December 7, 1875.*

51	J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor.....	\$76 87	
52	Conrad Neab, plumbing.....	4 50	
53	Flack & Miller, brick.....	2,300 00	
54	Foster, Blackman & Foster, lumber...	580 68	
55	Indianapolis Cement Pipe Co., cement pipe for sewer.....	1,937 50	
56	Richter & Brother, stone work.....	5,181 88	
57	John Martin, brick work.....	2,513 16	
58	Irwin, Hanna & Co., excavation.....	239 03	
		<hr/>	12,834 19



*January 4, 1876.*

59	Connelly & Hatch, nails.....	\$10 00	
60	Flack & Miller, brick.....	1,604 32	
61	D. B. Hosbrook, services as civil en- gineer .....	116 25	
62	Richter & Brother, stone work.....	256 27	
63	Edwin May, services as architect.....	500 00	
<hr/>			\$2,486 84

*February 1, 1876.*

64	Flack & Miller, brick.....	\$914 64	
65	Indianapolis Cement Pipe Co., cement sewer pipe and laying same.....	3,695 75	
<hr/>			4,610 39

*March 7, 1876.*

66	Freeman Brothers, flue linings.....	\$379 12	
----	-------------------------------------	----------	--

*April 4, 1876.*

67	Joseph T. Hanna, labor.....	\$106 15	
68	J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor.....	34 62	
69	Coburn & Jones, window frames.....	2,000 00	
70	Orpheus Everts, salary as supervisor..	300 00	
71	George F. Chittenden, expenses as commissioner.....	17 50	
72	John T. Richardson, expenses as com- missioner.....	35 00	
73	Byrkit Brothers, box frames.....	14 30	
74	Samuel R. Downey, salary as secre- tary.....	600 00	
<hr/>			3,107 57

*May 2, 1876.*

75	Harding & Bannister, advertising.....	\$3 00	
77	Storey, New & Company, nails.....	59 75	
78	A. Scherrer, services as engineer of construction .....	144 00	
79	John Martin, brick work.....	2,407 56	
80	Charles Dollman, carpenter work.....	600 00	

81	Coburn & Jones, window frames.....	\$992 00	
82	Richter & Brother, stone work.....	500 00	
83	Richter & Brother, stone work.....	99 50	
			<hr/> \$4,805 81

*June 1, 1876.*

76	Neal & Company, iron work.....	\$2,800 00	
84	J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor.....	56 12	
85	Foster, Blackman & Foster, lumber	50 00	
86	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	1,000 00	
87	John Martin, brick work.....	10,975 15	
87	Adolph Sherrer, services as engineer of construction .....	78 00	
89	Wilson & Company, cut stone work..	1,161 60	
90	Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	271 60	
91	Flack & Miller, brick.....	1,480 00	
			<hr/> 17,872 47

*July 7, 1876.*

92	Richter & Brother, cement.....	\$6 75	
93	Storey, New & Company, hardware, nails, etc.....	157 20	
94	Conrad Neab, plumbing.....	31 74	
95	Flack & Miller, brick.....	344 87	
96	John Martin, brick work.....	11,592 47	
97	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	1,000 00	
98	Wilson & Company, cut stone work	2,025 32	
99	McConnell Brothers, window frames	820 20	
100	A. Scherrer, services as engineer un- der superintendent.....	93 00	
101	John T. Richardson, extra expenses as commissioner.....	13 50	
102	Geo. F. Chittenden, extra expenses as commissioner.....	10 50	
103	Richter & Brother, stone work, in full.....	900 00	
104	John H. Warder, services overseeing work.....	84 00	
			<hr/> 17,079 55

*August 1, 1876.*

105	Ross & Lynn, lumber.....	\$3,683 06	
106	Storey, New & Company, nails.....	33 50	
107	J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor.....	104 87	
108	Coburn and Jones, lumber.....	27 00	
109	John H. Warder, services supervising work.....	75 00	
110	Neal & Company, iron work.....	601 90	
111	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	400 00	
112	McConnell & Brother, frames.....	1,470 00	
113	John Martin, brick work.....	19,292 37	
114	Wilson & Company, cut stone work..	1,975 73	
115	J. S. Neal, services in aid of Superintendent.....	936 00	
116	A. Scherrer, services under Superintendent.....	78 00	
		<hr/>	\$28,677 43

*September 1, 1876.*

117	J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor.....	\$87 74	
118	John H. Warder, services in aid of Superintendent.....	81 00	
119	Storey, New & Company, nails.....	107 95	
120	Enos B. Reed, advertising.....	4 50	
121	Ross & Lynn, lumber.....	2,265 56	
122	Neal & Company, iron work.....	864 50	
123	John Martin, brick work.....	22,938 08	
124	A. Scherrer, services under Superintendent.....	81 00	
125	Edwin May, services as architect....	500 00	
126	Wilson & Company, cut stone work..	2,280 74	
127	McConnell Brothers, frames.....	2,173 90	
128	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	1,180 00	
129	Wilson & Company, stone work.....	68 12	
		<hr/>	32,633 09

*October 3, 1876.*

130	Storey, New & Company, nails.....	\$79 90
131	C. H. Henrici, advertising.....	8 00
132	John H. Warder, services under Superintendent.....	75 00

133	J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor.....	\$51 75	
134	Orpheus Everts, expenses incurred...	28 00	
135	Indianapolis Sun Company, advertising.....	6 00	
136	Carlo Dxss, painting.....	187 69	
137	Neal & Company, iron work.....	980 54	
138	Ross & Lynn, lumber.....	3,306 08	
139	George F. Chittenden, expenses incurred.....	10 50	
140	John T. Richardson, expenses incurred.....	11 00	
141	Charles Dollman, sawing strips.....	76 80	
142	A. Scherrer, services under Superintendent.....	84 00	
143	Charles Dollman, carpenter work.....	1,060 00	
144	McConnell & Brother, frames.....	1,188 00	
145	Wilson & Company, cut stone work..	3,029 50	
146	Charles Dollman, carpenter work, extra.....	201 00	
147	John Martin, brick work.....	28,217 10	
148	Robert N. Todd, salary as commissioner.....	300 00	
			<hr/> \$38,900 86

*November 3, 1876.*

149	Harding & Bannister, advertising...	\$5 00
150	Enos B. Reed, advertising.....	5 00
151	C. H. Henrici, advertising.....	4 00
152	John H. Warder, services under Superintendent.....	57 00
153	Storey, New & Company, nails.....	121 20
154	Ross & Lynn, lumber.....	459 03
155	Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	337 27
156	A. Kiefer, paints.....	177 40
157	Carlo Dxss, painting.....	127 53
158	Neal & Company, iron work.....	899 17
159	A. Scherrer, services under Superintendent.....	81 00
160	Charles Dollman, carpenter work...	898 00
161	John Martin, brick work.....	20,453 68
162	Charles Dollman, sawing strips.....	56 14

163	Wilson & Company, cut stone work..	\$2,473	44
164	Wilson & Company, cut stone work, extra .....	48	73
165	McConnell & Bros., window frames..	1,083	20
166	McConnell & Bro., frames, extra.....	171	70
			<hr/> \$27,449 49

*December 8, 1876.*

167	Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	\$144	52
168	Ross & Lynn, lumber.....	116	66
169	A. D. Streight, ash flooring.....	3,861	05
170	Storey, New & Company, nails.....	79	15
171	Neal & Company, iron work.....	1,100	10
172	Carlo Dxss, painting.....	91	00
173	J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor.....	90	00
174	John H. Warder, services under Su- perintendent.....	75	00
175	James M. Eads, for night watching..	118	00
176	McConnell & Bro., window frames..	914	40
177	John Martin, brick work.....	23,149	95
178	Wilson & Company, cut stone work..	2,277	82
179	A. Scherrer, services under Superin- tendent.....	90	00
180	Charles Dollman, carpenter work.....	1,092	00
181	Wilson & Company, cut stone work, extra .....	677	91
182	Charles Dollman, carpenter work, extra.....	89	26
183	Edwin May, services as architect.....	500	00
184	Edwin May, plans and specifications..	5,000	00
185	P. H. Jameson, salary as Treasurer 18 months.....	600	00
			<hr/> 40,066 82

*January 2, 1877.*

186	A. D. Streight, ash flooring.....	\$1,635	40
187	Indianapolis Sentinel Co., advertising	21	80
188	A. Kiefer, oil.....	24	90
189	James M. Eads, night watching.....	62	00
190	Carlo Dxss, painting .....	57	80
191	John H. Warder, supervising work..	60	00

2 INS. HOS.—WOMEN.



192	Charles Dollman, carpenter work.....	\$510 00	
193	A. Scherrer, surpervising work.....	63 00	
194	Charles Dollman, carpenter work.....	280 40	
195	George F. Chittenden, expenses as Commissioner.....	10 50	
196	John T. Richardson, expenses as Commissioner.....	16 50	
197	Neal & Co., iron work.....	153 46	
			<hr/>
			\$2,795 76

*February 6, 1877.*

198	J. H. Vajen & Co., nails.....	\$35 25	
199	James M. Eads, night watching.....	62 00	
200	Carlo Dxss, painting.....	27 40	
201	William B. Burford, stationery.....	9 50	
202	John H. Warder, supervising work..	57 00	
203	J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor .....	177 90	
204	A. Scherrer, supervising work.....	90 00	
205	Charles Dollman, sawing strips.....	111 63	
206	McConnell & Bro., frames.....	495 90	
207	Neal & Co., iron work.....	799 32	
			<hr/>
			1,865 90

*March 6, 1877.*

208	Carlo Dxss, painting .....	\$76 80	
209	James M. Eads, night watching.....	56 00	
210	John H. Warder, supervising work..	66 00	
211	Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	54 60	
212	Robert N. Todd, salary as Commis- sioner .....	75 00	
			<hr/>
			328 40

MEM.—Up to April 1, 1877, the Treasurer of the Board had drawn from the treasury the amount of available appropriations, namely, \$300,000. His salary (No. 185 *ante*) was, by resolution of the Board, made payable out of interest earned by funds in his hands, and not otherwise. The warrant for the payment of No. 94 was not presented to him. Deducting \$631.74, the sum of the foregoing, allowances appears \$299,528.60—leaving in his hands, at that date, \$471.40 of the moneys of the State. His last report, submitted April 3, 1877, shows “amount on hand, April 1, \$1,643.23,” the excess being interest earned, less salary allowed and paid as stated. The act making further appropriations, approved March 10, 1877, (Acts of 1877, special session, page 16,) provided that “no part of this money shall be drawn in advance of its necessary use, nor loaned or deposited with or without interest.” Subsequently, bills of account in duplicate, in a form adopted by the Board, have been

"approved and allowed, and respectfully referred to the Auditor of State, with a recommendation that" they "be paid." One copy has been sent to the Auditor of State, and one copy retained as an exhibit to the record of the Board. A duplicate of each of the two hundred and twelve, above recited, was filed in the office of the Auditor of State as a further voucher for the sums drawn by the Treasurer of the Board, upon requisitions of the Board.

*April 3, 1877.*

213	George F. Chittenden, expenses as Commissioner .....	\$14 00	
214	John T. Richardson, expenses as Commissioner.....	16 50	
215	Orpheus Everts, salary as Commissioner.....	300 00	
216	James M. Eads, night watching.....	62 00	
217	Carlo Dxss, painting.....	36 00	
218	A. D. Streight, ash flooring.....	5,524 36	
219	John H. Warder, supervising work..	60 00	
220	A. D. Streight, ash flooring.....	1,429 16	
221	Neal & Co., iron work.....	5,000 00	
222	A. Kiefer, oil and lead.....	59 58	
223	Johnston & Purcell, slate roofing....	935 03	
224	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	175 73	
225	A. Scherrer, supervising work.....	144 00	
226	Samuel R. Downey, salary as Secretary.....	600 00	
			<hr/>
			\$14,356 36

*May 2, 1877.*

227	R. M. Boone, night watching .....	\$60 00
228	Carlo Dxss, painting .....	21 20
229	Neal & Co., iron work.....	2,479 55
230	The Western Citizen, advertising....	3 00
231	Central Catholic, advertising.....	3 00
232	Enos B. Reed, ("The People") advertising.....	3 00
233	The Workingman's Map, advertising	5 00
234	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	653 19
235	Wilson & Co., cut stone work .....	634 80
236	John Martin, brick work.....	7,992 27
237	Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	181 99
238	Conrad Neab, water pipe.....	24 07

239	Edwin May, services as architect.....	\$500 00	
240	J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor .....	103 80	
241	John H. Warder, supervising work..	78 00	
242	A. Scherrer, supervising work .....	75 00	
<hr/>			\$12,817 80

*June 5, 1877.*

243	R. M. Boone, night watching .....	\$62 00	
244	Carlo Dxss, painting .....	71 25	
245	Orpheus Everts, expenses of com- mittee.....	429 68	
246	Peters & Colburn, sheathing.....	640 00	
247	Peck & Son, pine boards.....	1,450 60	
248	A. Kiefer, paints.....	74 50	
249	Neal & Co., iron work.....	246 75	
250	E. B. Martindale, advertising.....	20 25	
251	John H. Warder, supervising work..	75 00	
252	P. M. Pursell & Laing, cornice.....	250 84	
253	J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor .....	45 74	
254	Gutenberg Company, advertising.....	5 00	
255	Conrad Neab, repairs on fire-plug ...	3 00	
256	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	770 00	
257	John Martin, brick work .....	9,062 67	
258	Coburn & Jones, lumber .....	215 90	
259	Vajen, New & Co., hardware.....	107 10	
260	Wilson & Co., stone work.....	105 45	
261	A. Scherrer, supervising work.....	87 00	
262	Harding & Bannister, advertising....	3 00	
<hr/>			13,725 73

*July 3, 1877.*

263	Carlo Dxss, painting.....	\$135 37	
264	R. M. Boone, night watching.....	60 00	
265	W. S. Johnson, hauling lumber.....	120 53	
266	E. M. Byrkit, carpenters' wages.....	161 25	
267	John H. Warder, supervising work..	78 00	
268	J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor.....	67 49	
269	I. P. and C. R'y, freight on lumber..	501 00	
270	I. P. and C. R'y, freight on lumber..	107 40	
271	Vajen, New & Co., hardware.....	107 99	
272	Neal & Co., iron work.....	383 34	

273	Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	\$378 30	
274	G. W. Griffith, lath.....	120 00	
275	Edwin May, drawings.....	300 00	
276	Wilson & Co., stone work.....	1,107 30	
277	Johnston Bros., slating.....	605 74	
278	A. Scherrer, supervising work.....	72 00	
279	P. M. Pursell & Laing, cornice.....	778 88	
280	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	1,002 00	
281	John T. Richardson, expenses as commissioner.....	22 00	
282	George F. Chittenden, expenses as Commissioner.....	10 50	
283	John Martin, brick work.....	1,833 31	
			<hr/>
			\$7,952 40

*August 7, 1877.*

284	J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor.....	\$44 73	
285	John H. Warder, supervising work..	78 00	
286	Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	428 50	
287	Vajen, New & Co., hardware.....	63 98	
288	Conrad Neab, repairing fire plug.....	4 50	
289	Neal & Co., iron work.....	103 81	
290	Steller & Sims, gravel roofing.....	45 14	
291	E. M. Byrkit, carpenter work.....	203 26	
292	R. M. Boone, night watching.....	62 00	
293	Carlo Dxss, painting.....	176 52	
294	Sinker, Davis & Co., machinery and tools.....	113 50	
295	A. Kiefer, paints and oils.....	107 05	
296	Robert N. Todd, salary as Commis- sioner.....	150 00	
297	McConnell Bros., window frames....	20 00	
298	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	944 00	
299	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	343 00	
300	R. B. Emerson, beads for circular windows.....	8 00	
301	A. Scherrer, supervising work.....	90 00	
302	Pursell & Laing, cornice.....	1,011 35	
303	John Martin, brick work.....	3,238 08	
304	Wilson & Co., cut stone work.....	721 76	
305	Peters, Colburn & Co., lumber.....	1,850 30	
			<hr/>
			9,907 98

*September 4, 1877.*

306	John H. Warder, supervising work..	\$78 00	
307	Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	2,749 20	
308	Vajen, New & Co., hardware.....	122 30	
309	Sinker, Davis & Co., machine fittings.....	21 25	
310	E. M. Byrkit, carpenter work.....	406 62	
311	Neal & Co., iron work.....	1,851 22	
312	R. M. Boone, night watching.....	62 00	
313	A. Kiefer, paints and oil.....	72 05	
314	Carlo Dxss, painting.....	88 32	
315	John Martin, brick work.....	2,354 90	
316	Chas. Dollman, carpenter work.....	808 00	
317	A. Scherrer, supervising work.....	72 00	
318	Pursell & Laing, cornice.....	1,182 44	
319	Pursell & Laing, cornice, extra.....	475 25	
320	Wilson & Co., cut stone work.....	713 25	
321	Johnston Bros., slate and tin work...	1,299 46	
322	James Hopkins, supervising work...	60 00	
323	Edwin May, services of architect.....	500 00	
324	James Coulter, gas fitting.....	240 00	
			<hr/> \$13,156 26

*October 2, 1877.*

325	Vajen, New & Co, hardware.....	\$193 27
326	I. P. and C. R'y, transportation.....	176 00
327	Kerrick & Winegardner, machinery..	237 81
328	E. M. Byrkit, carpenters' pay roll...	536 32
329	John H. Warder, supervising work..	69 00
330	J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor.....	33 75
331	A. Kieger, paints and oils.....	25 65
332	Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	782 25
333	Hiram H. Malone, measuring brick work .....	90 00
334	W. S. Johnson, hauling lumber.....	32 73
335	R. M. Boone, night watching.....	60 00
336	Carlo Dxss, painting.....	209 77
337	Neal & Co., iron work.....	2,337 95
338	John Martin, brick work.....	3,421 23
339	Wilson & Co., stone work.....	408 00
340	Charles Dollman, carpenter work.....	599 60



341	Johnston Bros., slate and tin work...	\$2,311 10	
342	Griffith & Williams, plastering.....	800 00	
343	James Hopkins, supervising work...	72 00	
344	A. Scherrer, supervising work.....	72 00	
345	James Coulter, gas fitting.....	290 80	
346	John T. Richardson, expenses of Commissioner .....	16 50	
347	George F. Chittenden, expenses of Commissioner .....	14 00	
348	Purcell & Laing, cornice.....	2,009 00	
349	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	158 37	
			<hr/> \$14,957 10

MEM.—Total allowances from April 1 to October 31, 1877, \$86,873.70.

*November 6, 1877.*

350	J. A. Fay & Co., one scroll saw.....	\$121 50	
351	E. C. Atkins & Co., two circular saws .....	7 01	
352	Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	507 33	
353	Vajen, New & Co., hardware.....	99 36	
354	Edwin M. Byrket, carpenters' pay roll.....	565 25	
355	Carlo Dxss, painting.....	293 70	
356	R. M. Boone, watching building.....	68 00	
357	John H. Warder, supervising work and cash.....	93 25	
358	James Coulter, gas fitting.....	355 06	
359	James Hopkins, supervising work...	90 00	
360	A. Scherrer, supervising work.....	90 00	
361	John Martin, brick work.....	1,751 40	
362	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	1,247 96	
363	Johnston Bros, slate and tin work...	3,762 00	
364	Neal & Co., iron work.....	3,922 57	
365	Griffith & Williams, plastering.....	1,800 00	
366	Purcell & Laing, for cornice.....	1,123 29	
367	Wilson & Co., stone work.....	1,342 00	
368	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	506 80	
369	Ind. Cement Pipe Co., cement pipe..	74 63	
370	Edwin May, services as architect....	500 00	
			<hr/> 18,321 11

*December 4, 1877.*

371	Vajen, New & Co., hardware .....	\$158 53	
372	Sinker, Davis & Co., machine fittings	12 50	
373	Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	2,024 34	
374	Stewart & Barry, glass and putty....	3,611 56	
375	J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor.....	31 55	
376	Neal & Co., iron work.....	1,775 72	
377	Carlo Dxss, painting .....	223 77	
378	Edwin M. Byrkit, labor making sash	517 07	
379	R. M. Boone, watching building.....	68 00	
380	Peters, Colburn & Co., lumber.....	1,073 09	
381	Robert N. Todd, salary as Commis- sioner .....	100 00	
382	John H. Warder, supervising work, etc .....	407 55	
383	C. F. Carpenter, glazing.....	115 12	
384	John Martin, labor cutting walls, etc	893 27	
385	Johnston Bros., slate roofing.....	1,158 04	
386	John Martin, brick work.....	4,815 86	
387	Wilson & Co., stone work.....	1,161 45	
388	Pursell & Laing, chimney tops.....	237 80	
389	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	218 60	
390	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	600 00	
391	Pursell & Laing, cornice.....	1,309 40	
392	Griffith & Williams, plastering.....	2,061 60	
393	A. Scherrer, supervising work.....	72 00	
394	James Hopkins, supervising plas- tering.....	69 00	
395	James Coulter, gas-fitting.....	248 46	
396	Johnston Bros., stoves and pipes ....	61 62	
397	A. Kiefer, paints and oils .....	269 24	
398	Dickson, Kuhn & Co., coal.....	31 52	
			<hr/> \$23,426 66

*January 4, 1878.*

399	Carlo Dxss, painting .....	\$305 85
400	R. M. Boone, watching building.....	74 00
401	John H. Warder, supervising work, etc .....	405 05
402	I. P. & C. R'y, transportation of lumber .....	110 00

403	E. M. Byrkit, pay-roll of carpenters..	\$541 06	
404	Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	1,327 20	
405	Frank Carpenter, glazing.....	107 79	
406	J. S. Neal, services under Superin- tendent.....	1,551 00	
407	W. S. Johnson, handling lumber....	20 00	
408	Indiana Cement Pipe Co., two cement flues .....	6 70	
409	Neal & Co., iron work.....	1,248 61	
410	George F. Chittenden, expenses of Commissioner .....	10 50	
411	John T. Richardson, expenses of Commissioner.....	16 50	
412	Hiram W. Malone, measuring brick work .....	50 00	
413	Pursell & Laing, galvanized iron cornice .....	1,345 54	
414	Griffith & Williams, plastering.....	2,511 64	
415	John Martin, brick work.....	1,251 40	
416	Edwin May, services of architect....	500 00	
417	C. A. McClure, measuring brick work.....	234 35	
418	A. Scherrer, supervising work .....	81 00	
419	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	126 00	
420	John Martin, labor on trenches and cisterns .....	726 55	
421	James Coulter, gas-fitting .....	286 91	
422	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	457 50	
423	A. Kiefer, lead and oil.....	81 73	
424	Vajen, New & Co., hardware.....	97 61	
			<hr/>
			\$13,475 49

*February 5, 1878.*

425	Sinker, Davis & Co., machine fitting	\$4 60
426	Stetler & Sims, roofing carpenter shop	8 00
427	Edwin M. Byrkit, carpenters' pay- roll .....	514 46
428	John H. Warder, services and wages to hands.....	470 38
429	Carlo Dxss, painting .....	171 43
430	R. M. Boone, watching building.....	70 00

431	Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	\$36 03	
432	Vajen, New & Co., hardware .....	37 15	
433	Frank Carpenter, glazing .....	92 62	
434	Neal & Co., iron work.....	1,332 48	
435	Capital City Planing Mill Co., white walnut lumber.....	398 45	
436	William B. Dickson & Co., walnut lumber.....	818 61	
437	Kerrick & Winegardner, machine fittings.....	32 27	
438	Stewart & Barry, glass.....	220 61	
439	Levi R. Green, plumbing .....	3,763 49	
440	Baker, Smith & Co., steam heating..	19,871 56	
441	Johnston Bros., slate and tin work...	1,967 70	
442	Pursell & Laing, cornice.....	771 36	
443	John Martin, brick work.....	877 33	
444	Griffith & Williams, plastering.....	524 06	
445	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	153 83	
446	A. Scherrer, supervising work ....	81 00	
447	A. Kiefer, paints.....	8 75	
448	Dickson, Kuhn & Co., coal.....	30 86	
			<hr/> \$32,256 93

*March 5, 1878.*

449	Vajen, New & Co., hardware .....	\$869 54	
450	Sinker, Davis & Co., machine fittings	28 25	
451	Edwin M. Byrkit, carpenters' pay- roll.....	451 05	
452	Indiana Cement Pipe Co., cement pipe .....	41 43	
453	Neal & Co., iron work.....	3,321 98	
454	Johnston Bros., tin work.....	563 56	
455	A. Scherrer, supervising work .....	72 00	
456	Griffith & Williams, plastering.....	504 00	
457	Pursell & Laing, cornice .....	350 50	
458	Robert N. Todd, salary as Commis- sioner.....	75 00	
459	John Martin, brick work.....	805 27	
460	C. F. Carpenter, glazing .....	97 01	
461	John H. Warder, services and wages paid .....	223 31	

462	Levi R. Greene, plumbing .....	\$3,171 84	
463	Carlo Dxss, painting .....	79 09	
464	R. M. Boone, watching building.....	64 00	
465	A. Kiefer, paints.....	39 18	
			<hr/>
			\$10,757 01

*April 2, 1878.*

466	Stetler & Sims, roofing.....	\$15 80	
467	Edwin M. Byrkit, carpenters' wages	555 49	
468	Edwin M. Byrkit, three cords wood..	10 00	
469	Stewart & Barry, glass and putty....	66 26	
470	John T. Richardson, expenses of Commissioner .....	11 00	
471	George F. Chittenden, expenses of Commissioner .....	12 00	
472	Samuel R. Downey, salary of Sec- retary.....	600 00	
473	Vajen, New & Co., hardware.....	52 69	
474	John H. Warder, supervising work..	78 00	
475	A. Scherrer, supervising work .....	72 00	
476	Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	161 28	
477	Cobb & Branham, gas coke .....	45 50	
478	John Martin, labor.....	236 15	
479	John Martin, cisterns.....	1,080 00	
480	John Martin, brick work — return pipes .....	313 74	
481	John H. Warder, wages to hands....	106 31	
482	Orpheus Everts, salary of Superin- tendent and expenses.....	337 75	
483	Carlo Dxss, painting .....	146 84	
484	R. M. Boone, watching building.....	72 00	
485	Neal & Co., iron work.....	2,624 36	
486	Pursell & Laing, galvanized iron work .....	600 32	
487	Pursell & Laing, galvanized iron work .....	385 39	
488	Pursell & Laing, cornice.....	96 00	
489	Indianapolis Rolling Mill Co., steel and iron rails.....	17 03	
490	Griffith & Williams, plastering.....	1,855 07	
491	Johnston Bros., slate roof.....	615 50	



492	Charles Dollman, carpenter work.....	\$1,095 00	
493	Baker, Smith & Co., steam heating apparatus.....	4,951 53	
494	James Coulter, gas-fitting .....	144 18	
			<hr/>
			\$16,355 19

*May 3, 1878.*

495	I. C. & L. R. R. Co., transportation..	\$182 00	
496	Stewart & Barry, oil and putty.....	178 40	
497	Sinker, Davis & Co., machinery.....	55 34	
498	J. H. Kerrick, machinery.....	18 86	
499	Neal & Co., iron work.....	961 45	
500	William B. Burford, bill heads.....	5 23	
501	Vajen, New & Co., hardware .....	47 83	
502	John H. Warder, supervising work..	88 00	
503	Peters, Colburn & Co., pine lumber..	77 91	
504	Henry Barker & Co., pine lumber....	2,385 63	
505	Carlo Dxs, painting .....	191 26	
506	R. M. Boone, watching .....	66 00	
507	E. M. Byrkit, hauling and brick work .....	82 07	
508	E. M. Byrkit, carpenters' wages.....	693 69	
509	Edwin May, services of architect....	500 00	
510	A. Scherrer, supervising work.....	78 00	
511	John H. Warder, wages to hands....	140 61	
512	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	190 00	
513	Pursell & Laing, cornice.....	363 00	
514	Pursell & Laing, cornice caps.....	66 00	
515	Pursell & Laing, cornice .....	162 00	
516	Griffith & Williams, plastering.....	2,516 61	
517	A. Kiefer, lead and turpentine .....	58 50	
518	John Martin, brick work.....	56 10	
519	John Martin, cisterns.....	660 00	
520	Suspended—appears subsequently.		
521	Ind. Cement Pipe Co., pipe and lay- ing.....	1,177 64	
522	Johnston Bros., tin work.....	330 02	
			<hr/>
			11,321 95

*June 4, 1878.*

523	E. C. Atkins & Co., saws.....	\$8 55
524	Wm. B. Dickson & Co., ash lumber..	101 79

525	Neal & Co., iron work.....	\$426	94
526	Ind. Cement Pipe Co., cement pipe..	96	25
527	Vajen, New & Co., hardware .....	187	67
528	Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	121	57
529	Levi R. Greene, plumbing.....	2,015	64
530	John Knight, lead pipe for cistern...	23	20
531	Griffith & Williams, plastering.....	1,158	26
532	John H. Warder, wages to hands.....	35	15
533	J. G. Smith, gas fitting.....	230	84
534	H. H. Malone, measuring masonry..	72	50
535	A. Kiefer, paints and oils.....	313	53
536	Edwin M. Byrkit, carpenters' wages..	1,186	04
537	John H. Warder, supervising work...	78	00
538	A. Scherrer, supervising work.....	78	00
539	R. M. Boone, watching building.....	70	00
540	Carlo Dxss, painting.....	348	51
541	John Martin, brick work for tunnels, etc.....	3,200	06
542	Griffith & Williams, ornamental plas- tering.....	450	00
543	John Martin, brick work, changing flues .....	30	52
544	John Martin, cisterns.....	438	00
545	Charles Dollman, carpenter work....	286	68
546	Peter Routier, carpenter work, lay- ing floors.....	210	68
547	Peter Routier, carpenter work, inside finish.....	99	00
548	Garrett D. Green, waxing main cor- ridor.....	31	76
			<hr/>
			\$11,299 14

*July 2, 1878.*

549	Sims & Smither, asphalt pavement...	\$86	70
550	Vajen, New & Co., hardware.....	105	02
551	A. Kiefer, paints and oils.....	248	28
552	Carlo Dxss, painting.....	475	68
553	Edwin M. Byrkit, carpenters' wages..	1,324	24
554	Neal & Co., iron work.....	2,301	39
555	Ind. Cement Pipe Co., cement pipe..	119	46
556	R. M. Boone, watching building.....	70	00

557	H. B. Davis, watching building.....	\$48 00	
558	John Martin, brick work.....	38 00	
559	Pursell & Laing, galvanized iron work.....	42 01	
560	John Martin, cisterns.....	127 25	
561	J. L. Fulton, asphalt pavement.....	1,213 86	
562	John H. Warder, supervising work..	78 00	
563	Peter Routier, carpenter work.....	253 00	
564	Griffith & Williams, plastering.....	1,609 67	
565	G. H. Carter, oak lumber.....	6 42	
566	Ebner, Aldag & Co., varnish.....	73 50	
567	MacIntire, Kuhn & Co., drain tile...	10 75	
568	J. Giles Smith, fitting and testing gas	198 05	
569	Pursell & Laing, galvanized iron strips.....	15 26	
570	A. Scherrer, supervising work.....	75 00	
571	John Martin, brick work on towers..	665 32	
572	Peter Routier, oiling floors.....	47 50	
573	Peter Routier, carpenter work.....	52 00	
174	Levi R. Greene, plumbing.....	1,450 00	
575	Peter Routier, carpenter work.....	248 10	
576	John T. Richardson, expenses as Com- missioner.....	16 50	
577	George F. Chittenden, expenses as Commissioner.....	10 50	
578	Robert N. Todd, salary of Commis- sioner.....	100 00	
			<hr/> \$11,110 46

*August 6, 1878.*

579	Stewart & Barry, glass, lead, glue and oil.....	\$272 08
580	J. O. D. Lilly & Sons, varnish.....	104 00
581	J. O. D. Lilly & Sons, varnish.....	154 50
582	Sinker, Davis & Co., machine fit- tings.....	46 42
583	Neal & Co., iron work.....	1,002 86
584	J. H. Kerrick, machine fittings.....	27 48
585	E. M. Byrkit, carpenters' wages.....	1,162 79
586	Carlo Dxss, painting.....	469 25
587	R. M. Boone, watching building.....	61 25

588	H. B. Davis, watching building.....	\$56 25	
589	A. Scherrer, services under Superin- tendent .....	87 00	
590	Wilson & Miller, slate work.....	979 20	
591	John Martin, brick work.....	1,139 25	
592	Peter Routier, laying floors.....	383 22	
593	Peter Routier, double finish.....	104 00	
594	Peter Routier, inside finish.....	313 50	
595	Peter Routier, oiling floors.....	46 15	
596	Griffith & Williams, plastering.....	1,158 49	
597	Griffith & Williams, plastering.....	150 00	
598	Griffith & Williams, plastering.....	624 00	
599	G. D. Green, varnishing .....	170 00	
600	Dodd & McKinney, cement floor....	240 00	
601	Vajen, New & Co., hardware .....	375 21	
602	John Martin, labor, etc.....	66 94	
603	John H. Warder, supervising work..	81 00	
604	John H. Warder, cash paid for labor, etc .....	172 30	
605	J. L. Fulton, asphalt pavement.....	551 38	
606	Indiana Cement Pipe Co., cement pipe .....	24 87	
607	Baker, Smith & Co., steam heating...	10,032 17	
608	A. Kiefer, paints and oils.....	295 18	
609	James Coulter, gas-fitting.....	34 72	
			<hr/> \$20,385 56

*September 3, 1878.*

610	Roswell R. Rouse, pump.....	\$12 06	
611	E. C. Atkins & Co., rip saw .....	3 50	
612	J. O. D. Lilly & Sons, varnish.....	103 00	
613	J. O. D. Lilly & Sons, varnish.....	156 00	
614	Wm. B. Dickson & Co., ash lumber..	98 67	
615	Carlo Dxss, painting .....	412 12	
616	R. M. Boone, watching building.....	61 25	
617	H. B. Davis, watching building.....	54 25	
618	A. Keifer, paints and oils .....	187 78	
619	Vajen, New & Co., hardware .....	97 38	
620	E. M. Byrkit, carpenters' wages.....	1,164 13	
621	Smith & Ittenbach, cutting slate .....	9 00	
622	John H. Warder, supervising work..	111 00	

623	John H. Warder, cash paid for labor	\$233 93	
624	Dodd & McKinney, covering for trenches .....	336 16	
625	John Martin, labor.....	132 45	
626	G. D. Green, varnishing .....	135 00	
627	John Martin, brick work .....	118 36	
628	A. Scherrer, supervising work .....	69 00	
629	Griffith & Williams, plastering.....	199 11	
630	Griffith & Williams, plastering.....	492 96	
631	Peter Routier, double finish.....	52 00	
632	Peter Routier, inside finish.....	173 38	
633	Peter Routier, laying floors.....	38 68	
634	Peter Routier, finishing.....	183 00	
		<hr/>	\$4,634 17

*October 1, 1878.*

635	Levi R. Greene, plumbing .....	\$2,143 69	
636	Neal & Co., iron work.....	364 65	
637	L. P. & C. R'y, transportation of lumber.....	130 00	
638	Vajen, New & Co., hardware .....	29 96	
639	Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	40 67	
640	R. M. Boone, watching building.....	61 25	
641	H. B. Davis, watching building .....	52 50	
642	Carlo Dxss, painting .....	365 27	
643	John Martin, extra work.....	110 44	
644	J. H. Warder, wages to hands .....	166 18	
645	J. H. Warder, supervising work .....	69 00	
646	A. Scherrer, supervising work .....	72 00	
647	Dodd & McKinney, covering trenches	156 38	
648	Edwin M. Byrkit, carpenters' wages, etc .....	1,108 76	
649	George F. Chittenden, expenses of Commissioner.....	7 00	
650	John T. Richardson, expenses of Commissioner .....	11 00	
651	Griffith & Williams, plastering.....	120 00	
652	John Martin, brick work on towers..	392 85	
653	Hinkley, Pursell & Co., tank con- ductors.....	16 45	
654	G. D. Green, varnishing .....	75 00	
655	Peter Routier, double finish .....	90 00	



656	Peter Routier, inside finish.....	\$336 12	
657	Peter Routier, finishing.....	180 00	
658	A. Richter & Bro., stone cutting ....	10 00	
659	A. Kiefer, paints and oils .....	147 10	
520	John Martin, brick work (to April 1, 1878).....	1,201 78	
		<hr/>	\$7,457 95
Total to October 31, 1878.....			<u>\$567,203 92</u>

## SUMMARY.

1875—

June 1.....	\$1,382 75	
July 6 .....	10,614 10	
August 3.....	10,712 73	
September 7.....	16,247 87	
October 5.....	12,062 11	
November 2 .....	13,147 09	
December 7.....	12,834 19	
		<hr/>
		\$77,000 84

1876—

January 4.....	\$2,486 84	
February 1 .....	4,610 39	
March 7.....	379 12	
April 4.....	3,107 57	
May 2 .....	4,805 81	
June 1.....	17,872 47	
July 7 .....	17,079 55	
August 1.....	28,677 43	
September 1 .....	32,633 09	
October 3.....	36,900 86	
November 3 .....	27,449 49	
December 8.....	40,066 82	
		<hr/>
		\$218,069 44
Deduct (as explained).....	631 74	
		<hr/>
		217,437 70

1877—

January 2 .....	\$2,895 76	
February 6 .....	1,865 90	
March 6.....	328 40	
		<hr/>
		5,090 06

(MEM.—Total to April 1, 1877, \$299,528.60, leaving \$471.40 in the hands of the Treasurer.)

3 INS. HOS.—WOMEN.

April 3.....	\$14,356	36	
May 2.....	12,817	87	
June 5.....	13,725	73	
July 3.....	7,952	40	
August 7.....	9,907	98	
September 4.....	13,156	26	
October 2.....	14,957	10	
			<hr/>
			\$86,873 70

1877-78—

November 6.....	\$18,321	11	
December 4.....	23,426	66	
January 4.....	13,475	49	
February 5.....	32,256	93	
March 5.....	10,757	01	
April 2.....	16,355	19	
May 3.....	11,321	95	
June 4.....	11,299	14	
July 2.....	11,110	46	
August 6.....	20,385	56	
September 3.....	4,634	17	
October 1.....	7,457	95	
			<hr/>
			180,801 62

Total payments to October 31, 1878 .....	\$567,203	92	
Held by the Treasurer of the Board .....		471	40
Unexpended .....		32,324	68
			<hr/>
			\$600,000 00

A duplicate of each bill of account allowed by the Board, and referred to the Auditor of State, has been retained by the Board as an exhibit to the record of allowance.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL R. DOWNEY,

Secretary.

Received January 7, 1879, and respectfully referred to the Auditor of State for verification.

JAMES D. WILLIAMS,

Governor.

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THE STATE OF INDIANA,

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE,

INDIANAPOLIS, January 7, 1879.

SIR: I have carefully examined the foregoing statements and find them to be correct. A duplicate of each of the bills of account, above set forth and described, has been deposited in this office.

Respectfully,

E. HENDERSON,

Auditor of State.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

## ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

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INDIANAPOLIS, December 6, 1878.

TO ORPHEUS EVERTS, M. D.,

Superintendent of Construction,

Hospital for Insane,

Department for Women:

SIR: I submit the within estimate of the amount expended on construction of Hospital for Insane, Department for Women, to this date—together with the estimate, in detail, for the completion of each respective part of the building.

I would not be doing justice to the contractors and workmen should I omit mentioning such different parts of this structure, so far as completed. I have, in my former reports, referred to the stone and brick work. Two seasons have passed, and the effect of the weather has proven the work to be perfect in every respect.

Since my last report, the steam-heating, furnished by Messrs. Baker & Smith, has been put in operation. An unofficial test of this work, so far as completed, shows the mechanical construction of the same to have been excellent.

The plumbing and water-works, by the Walworth Manufacturing Co., so far as completed, show that on large works they have no superiors.

The inside finish of the wood-work has all been done by day work, and proves the wisdom of the Board in selecting this method over the contract system, for this kind of work. I can safely state that no building of this class has such complete doors, door-frames,

and floors as this. To E. M. Byrkit, and the workmen under his directions, the Board are certainly indebted for the extra-fine work on this part of the inside finish.

I can say no less in regard to the floors, and the putting up of the inside work. This part was done by Peter Routier and his workmen.

The plastering, done under contract, by Messrs. Griffith & Williams, will show to every visitor to the building a most perfect piece of work. No labor has been spared to make this first-class plastering, both in material and workmanship. The use of the building calls for extra-strong work, and Messrs. Griffith & Williams have not failed to keep this in view in the execution of their contract.

The slate roofs, put on by Messrs. Johnston & Bro., prove to be of the best quality of material and labor.

Messrs. Pursell & Laing have completed the galvanized iron work in the best workmanlike manner.

The painting has been done by day work, under the direction of C. Dxss, who has secured the best of work and materials, at a less price than by contract.

As your architect, I must thank you for the ready assistance and advice you have so often given, and so necessary in a work of this magnitude and peculiar use.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN MAY,

Architect.



# INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

## SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES TO DECEMBER 6, 1878.

Irwin, Hanna & Co., excavation and grading.....	\$2,830 09
Flack & Miller, furnishing brick.....	22,210 04
Richter & Bro., stone work.....	36,902 56
Byrkit Bros., window frames.....	992 45
Coburn & Jones, window frames.....	2,992 00
McConnell & Bro., window frames.....	8,337 30
Emerson & Son, window frames.....	8 00
Ira Russell & Co., lumber.....	68 68
McDonough & Townsend, moulding sand.....	450 00
Flack & Miller, hauling.....	100 00
Freeman Bros., flue linings.....	379 12
D. B. Hosbrook & Son, civil engineering.....	448 75
Edwin May, civil engineering.....	422 75
Conrad Neab, plumbing.....	2,142 96
A. D. Streight, ash flooring.....	12,449 97
Foster, Blackmore & Foster, lumber.....	3,949 05
Henry Barker & Co., lumber.....	4,776 65
Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	9,789 55
Ross & Lynn, lumber.....	9,821 39
W. S. Johnston, handling lumber.....	173 26
Peck & Son, lumber.....	1,450 60
Peters, Colborn & Co., lumber.....	3,641 30
Capital City Planing Mill Co., lumber.....	488 62
W. B. Dickson & Co., lumber.....	1,019 07
Wilson & Co., stone work.....	22,212 92
G. H. Carter, lumber.....	6 42
Indiana Cement Pipe Co., cement pipe.....	8,271 07
John Martin, brick work.....	198,039 62
Charles Dollman, carpenter work.....	18,891 49
Johnston Bros., tin and slate.....	13,923 24
Stewart & Barry, glass, paints, etc.....	4,443 77
Hinkley, Pursell & Co., galvanized iron.....	12,592 08

C. F. Carpenter, glazing.....	\$412 54
Neal & Co., iron work.....	39,919 77
James Hopkins, superintending plastering, etc.....	441 00
Steller & Sims, roofing.....	153 64
Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago R'y Co., transportation..	1,077 40
J. A. Fay & Co., machine fittings.....	121 50
E. C. Atkins & Co., machine fittings.....	19 06
Indianapolis Rolling Mill Co., rails.....	17 03
Kerrick & Winegardner, machine fittings.....	316 42
Sinker, Davis & Co., machine fittings.....	281 76
E. M. Byrkit, wages to hands and self.....	13,193 80
I., C. & L. R'y Co., transportation.....	182 00
John Knight, lead pipe.....	23 20
Edwin May, architect and superintending.....	10,300 00
Orpheus Everts, Superintendent.....	937 75
Vajen, New & Co., hardware.....	3,753 54
Connelly & Hatch, hardware.....	10 00
Storey, New & Co., hardware.....	638 65
R. R. Rouse, pumps, etc.....	12 06
J. Giles Smith, gas fitting.....	463 01
James Coulter, gas fitting.....	1,600 23
A. Kiefer, paints, oils, etc.....	2,209 60
Carlo Dxss, painting.....	5,185 04
Ebner, Aldag & Co., varnish.....	73 50
J. S. Neal, assistant to superintendent.....	2,487 00
Hiram Malone, measuring masonry.....	212 50
C. A. McClure, measuring masonry.....	234 35
Griffith & Williams, plastering.....	19,296 60
G. W. Griffiths, lath.....	120 00
Johnston Bros., stove pipe, etc.....	61 62
Dickson, Kuhn & Co., coal and coke .....	73 13
Cobb & Branham, coal and coke.....	45 50
E. M. Byrkit, wood.....	92 07
Enos B. Reed, advertising.....	30 50
Indianapolis Sentinel Co., advertising.....	109 80
Indianapolis Journal Co., advertising.....	88 00
E. B. Martindale, advertising.....	20 25
Harding & Banister, advertising.....	22 50
Gutenberg Co., advertising.....	95 00
Indianapolis Sun Co., advertising.....	6 00
C. H. Henrici, advertising.....	12 00

Western Citizen, advertising.....	3 00
Central Catholic, advertising.....	3 00
Workingman's Map, advertising.....	5 00
Baker, Smith & Co., steam heating.....	34,855 26
Levi R. Greene, plumbing.....	12,544 66
J. S. Neal, paid laborers.....	1,199 13
John H. Warder, paid laborers.....	2,306 05
J. L. Fulton, asphalt cement.....	2,640 76
G. D. Green, varnishing.....	601 76
J. O. D. Lilly & Son, varnishes.....	517 50
Joseph A. Scherrer, assistant engineer.....	2,577 00
John H. Warder, overseer.....	2,346 00
James M. Eads, night watching.....	360 00
R. M. Boone, night watching.....	1,294 25
Peter Routier, carpenter work.....	2,974 66
H. B. Davis, night watching.....	317 75
Wilson & Miller, slate steps.....	1,963 64
R. L. McQuait, grates, mantles, etc.....	1,875 49
Yale Lock Manufacturing Co., locks, etc.....	1,327 35
Smith, Ittenbach & Co., cutting slate.....	9 00
Dean & Co., pumps.....	1,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$579,295 44</u>

## INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

## DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

ESTIMATE.	Total Amount.	Paid on Account.	Balance.
Total cost of building.....	\$650,000 00		
Excavation and grading.....		\$2,830 09	\$1,210 00
Masonry .....		36,902 56	
Brick work .....		198,039 62	3,534 40
Sewer and drainage.....		7,174 03	80 00
Carpenter work for inclosing building.....		18,891 49	
Cut stone work.....		22,212 92	48 00
Window frames.....		12,329 75	
Window sash (including lumber).....		5,524 00	82 00
Inside finish (including lumber).....		29,108 02	12,728 82
Lumber.....		17,500 00	
Ash flooring .....		12,449 97	
Galvanized iron, tin and slate work.....		26,582 26	
Wrought and cast iron.....		39,919 77	5,172 32
Nails and hardware.....		5,729 54	2,025 00
Painting.....		8,587 40	1,350 00
Glass and glazing.....		4,856 31	50 00
Plumbing and water works.....		15,699 68	4,555 47
Gas mains, services, etc.....		2,063 24	250 00
Plastering.....		19,416 69	10,721 00
Inside finish of concert hall.....			3,220 00
Slate stairs and flooring.....		1,963 64	3,330 90
Smoke flue lining.....		379 12	
Elevators.....			4,600 00
Heating apparatus .....		34,855 26	22,892 74
Lightning rod.....			590 05
Asphalt and cement roofing.....		3,824 50	1,816 00
Grates and mantels .....		2,025 49	
Labor on building grounds.....		3,505 18	650 00
Paid for bricks.....		22,210 04	
Contingencies.....		11,715 12	4,797 61
Total.....	\$650,000 00	\$566,295 69	\$83,704 31
Architect and superintendent, 3 per cent.....	19,500 00	12,999 75	6,500 25
Total.....	\$669,500 00	\$579,295 44	\$90,204 56





## THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees and Superintendent

OF THE

INDIANA INSTITUTION

FOR

EDUCATING THE DEAF AND DUMB.

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TO THE GOVERNOR.

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INDIANAPOLIS:

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1878.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, }  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE. }

Received December 5, 1878, and referred to the Auditor of State for a verification of the financial statements.

Returned December 9, 1878, certified as follows:

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, }  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 6, 1878. }

On comparison of the financial statements with the records in this office, I find them correct, as to the payments from the State Treasury.

E. HENDERSON,  
Auditor of State.

Examined by the Governor, and transmitted to the Secretary of State, to be filed in his office, and published as ordered by the Commissioners of the Public Printing.

SAMUEL R. DOWNEY,  
Secretary.

Filed in my office December 13, 1878.

JOHN E. NEFF,  
Secretary of State.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1, 1878.

To His Excellency, JAMES D. WILLIAMS,

Governor of Indiana:

I have the honor, herewith, to present the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Indiana Institution for Educating the Deaf and Dumb, with accompanying papers.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

THOMAS MAC INTIRE,

Secretary.

# TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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PRESIDENT,

P. H. JAMESON, M. D.

TRUSTEES,

JESSE R. BROWN, M. D.

M. JAMES, M. D.

SECRETARY,

THOMAS MAC INTIRE.

## INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

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SUPERINTENDENT,

THOMAS MAC INTIRE, PH. D.

INSTRUCTORS,

HORACE S. GILLET, A. M.	ISABEL GILLET.
W. H. LATHAM, A. M., M. D.	LAURA C. SHERIDAN.
WALTER W. ANGUS, A. M.	FRANCES MAC INTIRE.
SIDNEY J. VAIL.	WM. A. CALDWELL, A. M.
WM. N. BURT, A. M.	ORSON ARCHIBALD, A. B.
JOHN L. HOUDYSHELL.	ALFA. ROBERTSON.
NAOMI S. HIATT,	CORNELIA S. GOODE.
FRANCES E. GOODE,	NOBLE B. McKEE, A. B.

ELIZABETH THACHER, *Teacher of Articulation.*

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## DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

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ROBERT N. TODD, M. D., *Physician.*  
JOHN M. KITCHEN, M. D., *Physician.*  
CHARLES B. HOWLAND, *Steward.*  
JULIA A. TAYLOR, *Matron.*  
LUCY A. DOTY, *Housekeeper.*

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## MANUAL LABOR DEPARTMENT.

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HERMAN RICHTER, *Master of Cabinet Shop.*  
JAMES WEAVER, *Master of Shoe Shop.*  
JOHN HARDIN, *Master of Chair Shop.*  
KATE GORMAN, *Mistress of Tailor Shop.*  
JOHN HACK, *Gardener.*



## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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To His Excellency, JAMES D. WILLIAMS,  
Governor of Indiana:

We hereby respectfully submit our annual Report of the Indiana Institution for educating the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending October 31, A. D. 1878.

The subjoined report of the Superintendent is so full in all respects as to the condition, wants, and present workings of the Institution, as to leave little to be said by ourselves. The school has added another year to those numbered with the past; and there seems to have been nothing, on the part of its officers and teachers, left undone, which could have made this part of its history brighter or better.

There has been a fair measure of health among the pupils, and their interest in relation to their studies and their work in the several shops for manual labor, has been as good as we could have anticipated; not a case has come before the Board for discipline during the year.

In addition to communicating to the pupils a fair common school education, they all, under our charge, both boys and girls, are taught how to work—not only how to work, but are trained and confirmed in habits of industry. Hence it is gratifying to know that very few indeed, of the pupils of the Institution, after having gone through the course of training afforded them here, have become public charges. As a rule they have the ability to take care of themselves, and make good and useful members of society. It will be seen, by referring to the report of the Superintendent, that the course of instruction, upon the average, is less in duration than seven years; while, as we are informed, it requires ten or eleven years to complete the course given to the children of the

State in the common schools of most of our cities, and this without the teaching of any kind of labor or handicraft.

Owing to an increase in the number of applicants for the benefits of the Institution, far beyond the capacity of the buildings for their accommodation, we have thought it best, under the pressing necessities of the case, to receive of applicants only those over the ages of ten and twelve years for females and males respectively. After making these and other restrictions on admissions, and availing ourselves of all the additional space gained by requiring the teachers and other employes, who could be spared from the personal supervision of the pupils, to board elsewhere, it is still found that a large number seeking admission, and who ought to be under instruction, can not be accommodated. We have given this subject careful consideration, and it seems to us imperatively necessary that at as early a day as practicable further provision for the education of this class of our unfortunate children should be made—provision for their present and prospective wants commensurate with the increased and increasing population of the State.

From the data in our possession there are, at the lowest estimate, not less than one hundred of this class in the State, of the age of eight years and upwards, who are now importunately seeking the benefits of the Institution.

We are deeply impressed with the importance of beginning the education of these children at an earlier age, instead of postponing it to a later date, for every one must see that, from the nature of their misfortune, they are deprived almost entirely of that home instruction which goes to make up the basis of moral character, and the inculcation of even the elementary ideas of moral right and responsibility—especially when we take into consideration that they are entirely destitute of a knowledge of our language, and of any means of communication whatever, even with their immediate friends, except a few, crude, natural signs.

We, therefore, most respectfully commend this subject to the attention of your Excellency, and request you to recommend it to the early and favorable consideration of the Legislature about to assemble.

In order to present the matter of the proposed additions in as clear and definite a light as possible, the Board directed the Superintendent to consult an architect upon the practicability of enlarging the present buildings, so as to make accommodations for one hundred additional pupils of each sex, with such arrangement of the

apartments as will admit of a separation and better classification of the older and younger pupils, as can be secured without material change of the present structure, and to accompany the same with an estimate of the probable cost.

The services of Mr. Edwin May were secured as architect, he being well acquainted with the plan and structure of the present buildings, having served the Board most efficiently and acceptably in this capacity in the erection of all the previous additions made to the Institution.

Mr. May has devised a plan that meets all the requirements above stated, and made drawings of the several additions proposed, which show clearly their extent and relation to the present buildings. A lithograph of the drawings of the principal story of the whole, when completed, has been taken and accompanies the report.

We have carefully considered the plans and estimates of the architect, and believe them to be the best and most economical that can be devised to accomplish the end in view. We, therefore, herewith submit them as a part of this report.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 4, 1878.

To the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Institution

for Educating the Deaf and Dumb :

GENTLEMEN: Having been called on by your Superintendent, Mr. Thomas MacIntire, to make a survey of the Institution, with a view of projecting a plan for future additions, with suitable accommodations for one hundred pupils of each sex, I have prepared a plan which accompanies this report, showing the additions so arranged as to afford perfect light and ventilation, without, in any way, disturbing the construction of the present buildings. The erection of these proposed additions will add greatly to the appearance of the present structure. The enlargement of the building on the north and south, for the home accommodation of those who are to occupy the same, calls for additional school-rooms. This want has been amply provided for on the north and south of the present chapel building. In the plans herewith submitted, convenient and safe connections have been provided for the pupils to reach the chapel, school-rooms and dining-room, and safe exits in case of fire.

The necessary arrangements for enlarging the dining-room to a proper capacity to accommodate the increased number of pupils,

have been made on the east side of the present dining-room, and will afford a most convenient room for the purpose.

I have made a carefully itemized estimate of the cost of each building in detail, and submitted the same to Mr. MacIntire with the plans.

I herewith give the estimate in full for the entire improvement, as the itemized estimate would make this report too lengthy.

ESTIMATE FOR ADDITIONS TO THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION,  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Excavation, filling in and grading.....	\$262 33
Stone work.....	5,427 85
Brick work.....	10,767 94
Carpenter work.....	10,788 58
Wrought and cast iron work.....	1,515 68
Galvanized iron, tin and slating.....	3,235 59
Plastering.....	2,689 60
Painting and glazing.....	1,284 00
Plumbing, gas fitting and sewerage.....	2,021 80
Steam heating.....	13,250 00
	<hr/>
	\$51,243 37
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	5,124 32
	<hr/>
Total .....	<u>\$56,367 69</u>

Respectfully,

EDWIN MAY.

We call attention to the estimate, set forth in the report of the Superintendent, for current expenses and for certain minor improvements deemed necessary, all of which meets our most hearty approval, and we recommend that the sums for the several purposes therein named be granted.

In conclusion, permit us to commend the Institution and its interests to your favor and protection, and to thank you for the

kindly interest which, as one of its earliest friends, you have ever manifested in its welfare, and which, notwithstanding the multiplied cares of State, you have not failed to evince during your administration.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. JAMESON,  
President.

J. R. BROWN,  
M. JAMES,  
Trustees.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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To the Board of Trustees of the

Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the laws governing the Institution, I herewith submit to you my Annual Report for the year ending October 31, 1878.

The statute providing for the government and support of the Institution, besides requiring a general statement of the condition, management and progress of its several departments, makes it the duty of the Superintendent to report to the Board of Trustees, at each regular session of the General Assembly, the amount and purposes of all expenditures made since the last report, the number and residences of the pupils admitted, and an estimate of the probable sum necessary to defray the current expenses of the Institution until the ensuing session of the legislature. To these subjects, therefore, the attention of the Board is respectfully invited.

In presenting this report it affords me great satisfaction to assure you, and to congratulate the citizens of the State, that this Institution has uninterruptedly continued its onward and upward course, unobtrusively but successfully accomplishing its benevolent work, and increasing in numbers, influence and usefulness. Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the apartments, the pupils and officers have been preserved in the enjoyment of more than their usual health, though not entirely exempt from sickness. It is certainly remarkable that in a family of three hundred and fifty persons but two deaths should have occurred in the year.

The first was Miss Elmira Lambert, from Randolph county, who died after having been in school but a little over one year, from an attack of pneumonia, November 5, 1877. The second was Miss

Laura J. Watkins, from Indianapolis, who, after she had suffered for several months with pulmonary disease, was removed to her home, where she died April 3, 1877.

Physicians, and all those conversant with the deaf and dumb, assure us they are more subject to sickness than is common in other classes of people. Many of them inherit, with the infirmity of deafness, not only a weakened constitution, but a strong tendency to pulmonary and other complaints. This is especially true of that class whose deafness has been caused by *scarlatina* and *cerebro spinal meningitis*. A large proportion of our pupils are made deaf by these diseases; but their loss of hearing is not the only ill effect produced. Some are left with weakened minds, and not a few with impaired constitutions, a tendency to disease and want of stamina to bear up under its attacks.

This being true, it speaks well for the hygienic and diatetic regime of the Institution, that so little sickness and so few deaths have occurred among those placed under its care. But it will not do to presume upon such exemption if we continue to crowd the buildings with pupils beyond what it is at present, or even as it is at present.

In the hours of study, in the kind of labor, in the recreation, food and rest, regard is constantly had to the health of the pupils, as well as to their intellectual and moral improvement. Two physicians are employed, who, one or the other, visit the Institution almost daily, and not only treat all cases needing medicine, but advise and assist in all arrangements to keep the Institution in the best sanitary condition possible under the present circumstances. Unnecessary exposure to contagious diseases has been avoided, and consequently we have been free from such visits. All the pupils have been examined, and those who have not previously been vaccinated as a preventive of small-pox have been carefully treated this year as in former years.

#### CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF TEACHERS.

Such a knowledge of signs as will enable one to communicate freely with his pupils is an essential qualification for a successful teacher. This kind of teaching is an art, as well as a science, and the ability to succeed well is only obtained by years of patient practice and study. Nor can it be learned from books, but can only be acquired under the instruction of adepts, and in contact with the

deaf and dumb themselves. Invented in France by De l'Epee and Sicard, introduced into this country by Thomas H. Gallaudet and Laurent Clere, and practiced and taught by them in the American Asylum, the art has been disseminated and improved, until now there are forty-nine institutions in the United States, giving instruction to over five thousand pupils, and employing three hundred and fifty teachers, nearly all of whom obtained their knowledge of the system, either directly or indirectly, from this source.

Every exchange of a faithful and experienced teacher for a new one, whatever his talents and scholarship may be, is a loss to an institution that it takes time to regain.

Miss Annie Hendricks, who entered the profession in 1874, and who had so far mastered its difficulties as to become an efficient teacher, constrained by other duties, resigned her situation in February last. The vacancy was supplied by the appointment of Mr. Orson Archibald, a former graduate of the High Class of this Institution, and subsequently of the National Deaf-Mute College. Mr. Archibald's liberal education, as well as his familiarity with signs and the methods of instruction used in the Institution, enabled him at once to take charge of an advanced class.

Miss Emma Goree, who had taught one year, voluntarily resigned at the close of the session, and left us, much to our regret. Miss Cornelia S. Goode, of Indianapolis, has been elected to fill this vacancy; and having some knowledge of the sign language, was able at once to take charge of the instruction of a new class.

Mr. Henry C. Hammond, at the close of last session, was offered the Superintendency of the young and growing Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Little Rock, in Arkansas. He visited the place, and being persuaded that a wider field of usefulness was offered him, resigned his position here, and moving to that place, immediately took charge of the institution. This vacancy has been filled by the election of Noble B. McKee, a young man of liberal education, a graduate of Hanover College, in this State, and of several years' experience in teaching, but with no acquaintance with the peculiar methods of instructing the deaf and dumb. His adaptation to this calling can only be demonstrated by trial. He has entered upon the preparation for the work with an energy and zeal that promise success.

The increase of pupils has made it necessary to employ one additional teacher in the primary department. Miss Alfaretta Robertson, of Switzerland county, in this State, has been elected. Miss

Robertson is a graduate of this Institution, with some experience in teaching deaf mutes in a private school. She has entered upon the work assigned her, and her education, talents and character give grounds to hope for the most favorable results.

#### THE FINANCES.

The accounts for current expenses include also those for clothing pupils.

The provisions of the act approved March 3, 1855, and of the amended act approved March 6, 1865, under which the Institution is operated, require, among other things, that when the pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb are not otherwise supplied with clothing, they shall be furnished by the Superintendent, who shall make out an account therefor, in each case, against the respective counties from which the said pupils were sent, in an amount not exceeding forty dollars per annum for every such pupil, which account shall be signed by the Superintendent and attested by the seal of the Institution, and the Treasurer of State shall charge the amount thus certified to the county from which the pupil was sent, and credit the amount to the current expense fund of the Institution.

That when such certified account shall be received by the Treasurer of the proper county, to whom it shall be immediately sent upon its reception by the Treasurer of State from the Superintendent, such county treasurer shall cause the same to be paid out of the county treasury to the Treasurer of State, and such county treasurer shall collect the amount of such account from the estate of such pupil, if he have any, by suit, if necessary, in the name of the county.

The amount advanced out of the current expense fund for clothing, during the year ending April 1, 1878, in accordance with the foregoing provisions of law, was three thousand three hundred and eighteen and fifty-three hundredths (\$3,318.53) dollars, and for the six months ending October 1, 1878, the sum of one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six and eighty-nine hundredths (\$1,766.89) dollars, which sums have been placed to the credit of the current expense fund of the Institution and used for that purpose as the law requires.

The shops have been sustained as usual from the profits on the work of the pupils. The receipts the past year exceed the expense



of carrying them on, three hundred and thirteen and thirty-eight hundredths (\$313.38) dollars.

The receipts and disbursements for the year have been as follows :

# I. ON ACCOUNT OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

## *Receipts.*

From balance in treasury Nov. 1, 1877.....	\$109 30	
From appropriations for the year ending October 31, 1878.....	58,000 00	
From amount refunded from counties for clothing furnished pupils for the year ending March 31, 1878.....	3,318 53	
From amount refunded from counties for clothing furnished pupils for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1878.....	1,766 89	
	<hr/>	\$63,194 72

## *Expenditures.*

On account of current expenses.....	\$59,715 76	
On account of clothing.....	3,282 23	
	<hr/>	
Total payments.....		\$62,997 99
		<hr/>
Balance in treasury Oct. 31, 1878....		\$196 73
Balance unexpended in the hands of steward November 1, 1878.....		500 00
		<hr/>
Total unexpended Nov. 1, 1878.....		\$696 73

# II. ON ACCOUNT OF SHOPS, FARM AND GARDEN.

## *Receipts.*

From balance on hand Nov. 1, 1878.....	\$35 65	
From sales of manufactures of shoe shop....	1,736 85	
From sales of manufactures of cabinet shop	1,510 83	
From work of tailor shop.....	372 70	
From work of chair shop.....	732 48	
From sales of surplus articles and products of the farm and garden.....	1,281 59	
	<hr/>	
Total receipts.....		\$5,670 10



*Payments.*

For wages of foreman and for material of shoe shop.....	\$2,210 07
For wages of foreman and for material of cabinet shop.....	1,878 96
For wages of mistress of tailor shop.....	250 00
For wages of foreman and for material of chair shop.....	833 38
For farm and garden .....	184 31
<hr/>	
Total payments.....	\$5,356 72
<hr/>	
Balance on hand November 1, 1878..	\$313 38

A list of the accounts allowed by the Board and paid, and to whom paid, and for what purpose, will be found in the Appendix.

The monthly payments on account of current expenses for the past year, including clothing, are shown in the following table:

1877—For November .....	\$5,968 03
For December .....	5,981 83
1878—For January.....	5,503 77
For February.....	4,807 65
For March .....	4,865 80
For April.....	5,399 61
For May .....	5,183 76
For June.....	4,711 73
For July.....	5,137 53
For August.....	5,923 21
For September.....	3,949 60
For October .....	5,565 47
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$62,997 99

The amount of each of the several classes of expenses for the year has been as follows:

For subsistence.....	\$17,305 01
For control .....	1,000 00
For superintendence.....	4,722 32

For school department.....	\$16,806 19
For services.....	3,965 50
For gaslight.....	835 10
For water rent .....	536 12
For steam heating.....	3,498 96
For repairs.....	6,621 78
For furniture and refurnishing.....	1,886 14
For miscellaneous items.....	2,538 64
For clothing.....	3,282 23
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$62,997 99

## COST OF SUPPORT PER CAPITA.

The cost of support the past year, per pupil, on the basis of the average number in attendance, three hundred and twenty-eight (328), has been :

For the school department.....	\$51 24
For support.....	110 64
For repairs and improvements.....	20 18
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$182 06

The entire cost of current expenses, exclusive of repairs and improvements, has been one hundred and sixty-one and eighty-eight hundredths (\$161.88) dollars a year, or three and eleven hundredths (\$3.11) dollars per week, and exclusive of the school department, two and thirteen hundredths (\$2.13) dollars per week.

The average monthly expenses of the Institution have been nearly uniform the year round, as may be seen from the foregoing table of monthly payments. This is true of all the classes of expenses, with, perhaps, the exception of the subsistence of the pupils during vacation, and this is offset by deducting the cost of boarding from the salaries of the resident officers and employes who board in the Institution, and charging the same to the subsistence account of the pupils, as has been done above. This would give fourteen and forty-five hundredths (14.45) cents as the daily cost of subsisting each of the three hundred and twenty-eight (328) pupils for the year. But if we desire to ascertain what the cost of boarding in the Institution, per person, has been the past year, we must take

the average number of persons, and the average number of days, as the basis of the calculation. The average number of persons, including the employes, has been three hundred and sixty-three (363), and the average number of days two hundred and ninety-four (294), and the cost of subsisting each person has been sixteen and twenty-one hundredths (16.21) cents per day.

But to show the different classes of average daily expenditures per pupil, and what is specifically included under each head, we submit the following table:

THE DAILY COST PER CAPITA FOR THREE HUNDRED AND  
TWENTY PUPILS FOR THE YEAR.

CENTS.

<i>For subsistence</i> , including meats, groceries, flour, fruits, vegetables, pay of gardener, teamster, milkman, board of resident officers and employes and extra help.....	14 9-10
<i>For control</i> , including pay of trustees and secretary.....	9-10
<i>For superintendence</i> , including pay of superintendent, steward, matron, physician, nurse, clerk, supervisor and visitors' attendant.....	4
<i>For services</i> , including wages of cook, baker, laundresses, chamber maids, dining room help, stableman and watchman.....	3 4-10
<i>For steam heating</i> , including coal, wood and pay of engineer and fireman.....	3
<i>For water rent</i> .....	5-10
<i>For gaslight</i> .....	7-10
<i>For repairs</i> , including carpentry, masonry, painting, plastering, steam-fitting and laundry machinery.....	5 7-10
<i>For instruction</i> , including pay of teachers, school books, stationery, furniture and illustrative apparatus.....	14 4-10
<i>For refurnishing</i> , including furniture, beds, bedding, cutlery, kitchen ware, table linen, brooms, brushes, carpets, chairs and general household goods.....	1 6-10
<i>For miscellaneous</i> , including postage, freight, expressage, traveling expenses of pupils and officers, advertising, binding library books, medicines and items not classified.....	2 2-10
<i>For clothing</i> , including ready-made clothing, material and making.....	2 8-10

## ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

The number of pupils in attendance the past year is shown in the following table:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of pupils, November 1, 1877.....	196	124	320
Number of new pupils admitted.....	20	30	50
Number of pupils re-admitted.....	4	5	9
Total number instructed.....	220	159	379
Number of pupils discharged.....	32	19	51
Number in attendance at this date.....	188	140	328

The following table will show the age at which the pupils in attendance during the year became deaf, including those discharged:

Under one year of age.....	168
Between one and two.....	68
Between two and three.....	44
Between three and four.....	35
Between four and five.....	20
Between five and six.....	15
Between six and seven.....	12
Between seven and eight.....	2
Between eight and nine.....	4
Between nine and ten.....	4
Between ten and eleven.....	2
Between eleven and twelve.....	3
Over twelve.....	2
Total.....	379

Since the opening of the Institution in October, 1844, there have been admitted one thousand two hundred and seven (1,207) pupils, as follows:

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.	YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1844 .....	13	10	23	1863 .....	17	15	32
1845 .....	12	4	16	1864 .....	15	11	26
1846 .....	19	4	23	1865 .....	11	18	29
1847 .....	24	9	33	1866 .....	16	14	30
1848 .....	13	11	24	1867 .....	21	11	32
1849 .....	14	10	24	1868 .....	26	13	39
1850 .....	18	6	24	1869 .....	16	23	39
1851 .....	30	19	49	1870 .....	27	26	53
1852 .....	20	12	32	1871 .....	34	15	49
1853 .....	25	12	37	1872 .....	31	18	49
1854 .....	18	10	28	1873 .....	35	25	60
1855 .....	10	12	22	1874 .....	35	21	56
1856 .....	12	10	22	1875 .....	34	18	52
1857 .....	5	5	10	1876 .....	35	19	54
1858 .....	16	14	30	1877 .....	28	21	49
1859 .....	15	8	23	1878 .....	20	30	50
1860 .....	27	25	52				
1861 .....	9	7	16	Total....	710	497	1,207
1862 .....	9	11	20				

They represent nine hundred and six (906) families, of which one family contained six deaf-mutes, two families contained five deaf-mutes, six families contained four deaf-mutes, thirty-six families contained three deaf-mutes; ninety-eight families contained two deaf-mutes, six hundred and sixty-three families contained one deaf-mute.

Their deaf-mute relationship was as follows:

Six pupils had a deaf-mute father and mother; five pupils had a deaf-mute father; four pupils had a deaf-mute father and mother and one sister; two pupils had deaf-mute father, mother and two brothers; two pupils had four deaf-mute brothers; two pupils had three deaf-mute brothers; twenty pupils had two deaf-mute brothers; ninety-eight pupils had one deaf-mute brother; four pupils had two



deaf-mute sisters and one brother; four pupils had two deaf-mute brothers and one sister; nine pupils had three deaf-mute sisters; twenty-one pupils had two deaf-mute sisters; eighty pupils had one deaf-mute sister; one pupil had deaf-mute father, mother, two brothers, four uncles and one aunt.

The origin of deafness, as given by the friends of the pupils, is shown in the following table:

Number born deaf.....	486
Caused by scarlet fever.....	122
Caused by cerebro spinal meningitis.....	218
Caused by brain fever.....	49
Caused by bilious fever.....	2
Caused by catarrhal fever.....	8
Caused by typhoid fever.....	31
Caused by erysipelas.....	3
Caused by inflammation.....	75
Caused by convulsions.....	16
Caused by intermittent fever.....	6
Caused by measles.....	24
Caused by scrofula .....	9
Caused by neuralgia.....	1
Caused by dropsy.....	10
Caused by teething.....	3
Caused by wounds or injuries.....	18
Caused by croup .....	3
Caused by whooping-cough.....	10
Caused by mumps.....	7
Caused by diphtheria .....	3
Caused by pneumonia.....	17
Caused by small-pox .....	1
Caused by salivation.....	1
Caused by sickness—disease not designated.....	39
Cause unknown.....	45
<hr/>	
Total .....	1,207

The ages at which they were admitted have been as follows:

Under eight years.....	2
Between eight and nine.....	10
Between nine and ten.....	51
Between ten and eleven.....	308
Between eleven and twelve.....	205
Between twelve and thirteen.....	135
Between thirteen and fourteen.....	102
Between fourteen and fifteen.....	77
Between fifteen and sixteen.....	64
Between sixteen and seventeen.....	52
Between seventeen and eighteen.....	49
Between eighteen and nineteen.....	51
Between nineteen and twenty.....	20
Between twenty and twenty-one.....	13
Over twenty-one years of age.....	68
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Total .....	1,207

It will be seen from the foregoing table that a large number of pupils, who have attended since the school was opened, have been persons of mature age. It is to be recollected that, before the Institution was established, a whole generation of deaf-mutes had grown up in the State who never had the opportunity of instruction. These were admitted, and afforded such instruction as we were able to give and they capable of receiving. Occasionally, even now, we find persons who have almost grown up without any education. But, as the Institution has been opened now a sufficient length of time, and all have had an opportunity to attend, the Board have decided to admit none over twenty-one, nor to retain any beyond that age. They are of the opinion that the same law which governs admissions into the common schools should determine the school age of the pupils of the Institution. If they had accommodations sufficient they would most certainly act upon this rule; for there is no reason, beyond the want of the means to instruct them, why they should not commence going to school as early as other children, and be allowed to go as long.

At the close of last term the applications for admission were so numerous that the Board were compelled to restrict the admission of boys to twelve years of age and upwards. This has given dissatisfaction to parents, more especially to those who had made their arrangements to send their children this term. But it is hoped that by the commencement of next term this will be remedied, so that all who wish to enter may be received.

The following table will show the different grades, the average time of instruction, and the average ages of admission of the pupils in attendance the past year:

GRADES.	No. Pupils.	Age of Admission.	Time under Instruction.
High class .....	21	11.80	7.30
First grade.....	45	10.88	5.93
Second grade.....	41	11.68	4.08
Third grade .....	42	11.51	4.48
Fourth grade.....	41	11.44	3.21
Fifth grade.....	39	12.23	2.13
Sixth grade.....	57	11.72	1.44
Seventh grade.....	42	11.24	.12
Graduates.....	36	12.31	6.54
Undergraduates removed.....	15	13.48	2.34
	379	11.83	3.76

The number of pupils received from each county in the State since the opening of the Institution in 1844, the number discharged, and the number under instruction during the year 1877-8; also the number of new applicants for admission the past year, the number received and the number postponed for want of room, is shown in the following table:

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.	PUPILS.			APPLICANTS.		
	Whole Number Received.	Whole Number Discharged.	Number under Instruction, 1877-8.	Number Applied Past Year.	Number Admitted.	Number Postponed.
Adams .....	10	8	2	.....	.....	4
Allen .....	18	13	5	4	.....	1
Bartholomew .....	9	6	3	1	.....	1
Benton .....	5	3	2	1	.....	1
Blackford .....	5	4	1	1	.....	1
Boone .....	18	10	8	2	1	1
Brown .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll .....	24	19	5	2	1	1
Cass .....	18	8	10	2	2	.....
Clarke .....	16	11	5	3	.....	3
Clay .....	10	7	3	1	.....	1
Clinton .....	29	20	9	5	4	1
Crawford .....	4	1	3	1	.....	1
Daviess .....	5	4	1	2	1	1
Dearborn .....	16	11	5	1	1	.....
Decatur .....	15	10	5	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb .....	9	3	6	3	1	2
Delaware .....	21	19	2	.....	.....	.....
Dubois .....	5	3	2	4	1	3
Elkhart .....	18	9	9	2	.....	2
Fayette .....	14	12	2	3	1	2
Floyd .....	21	12	9	2	2	.....
Fountain .....	17	12	5	2	1	1
Franklin .....	9	6	3	1	1	.....
Fulton .....	6	4	2	2	.....	2
Gibson .....	10	6	4	1	.....	1
Grant .....	17	9	8	2	1	1
Greene .....	10	5	5	2	1	1

## NUMBER OF PUPILS RECEIVED FROM EACH COUNTY, ETC.

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.	PUPILS.			APPLICANTS.		
	Whole Number Received.	Whole Number Discharged.	Number under Instruction, 1877-8.	Number Applied Last Year.	Number Admitted.	Number Postponed.
Hamilton .....	18	13	5	3	1	2
Hancock .....	9	5	4	4	2	2
Harrison .....	10	9	1	2	.....	2
Hendricks .....	17	12	5	.....	.....	.....
Henry .....	18	11	7	4	1	3
Howard .....	11	4	7	2	.....	2
Huntington.....	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....
Jackson .....	8	5	3	3	1	2
Jasper .....	6	2	4	1	1	.....
Jay.....	9	4	5	3	2	1
Jefferson.....	13	12	1	3	.....	3
Jennings .....	9	6	3	.....	.....	.....
Johnson .....	15	9	6	1	1	.....
Knox .....	17	7	10	2	1	1
Kosciusko .....	12	10	2	2	1	1
Lagrange.....	7	5	2	1	1	.....
Lake .....	6	5	1	2	.....	2
Laporte .....	20	17	3	3	.....	3
Lawrence .....	15	14	1	.....	.....	.....
Madison .....	17	15	2	5	1	4
Marion .....	90	62	28	8	5	3
Marshall .....	15	9	6	3	.....	3
Martin .....	6	3	3	2	1	1
Miami .....	13	5	8	5	1	4
Monroe.....	13	9	4	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery .....	19	14	5	5	1	4
Morgan .....	18	16	2	4	1	3
Newton.....	4	3	1	2	.....	2
Noble .....	16	11	5	2	1	1
Ohio .....	4	2	2	1	.....	1
Orange .....	12	11	1	2	.....	2
Owen .....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parke .....	21	18	3	3	.....	3
Perry .....	3	1	2	1	.....	1
Pike .....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....



## NUMBER OF PUPILS RECEIVED FROM EACH COUNTY, ETC.

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.	PUPILS.			APPLICANTS.		
	Whole Number Received.	Whole Number Discharged.	Number under Instruction, 1877-8.	Number Applied Past Year.	Number Admitted.	Number Postponed.
Porter.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1
Posey.....	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski.....	5	3	2	2	.....	2
Putnam.....	10	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Randolph.....	14	9	5	2	1	1
Ripley.....	10	9	1	1	.....	1
Rush.....	11	9	2	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph.....	17	16	1	1	.....	1
Scott.....	8	5	3	1	.....	1
Shelby.....	17	11	6	.....	.....	.....
Spencer.....	7	4	3	1	.....	1
Starke.....	3	.....	3	2	2	.....
Steuben.....	3	2	1	3	.....	3
Sullivan.....	7	5	2	2	.....	2
Switzerland.....	18	15	3	1	.....	1
Tippecanoe.....	35	26	9	5	1	4
Tipton.....	6	2	4	2	1	1
Union.....	5	3	2	1	1	.....
Vanderburgh.....	32	22	10	3	1	2
Vermillion.....	9	6	3	1	1	.....
Vigo.....	21	11	10	.....	.....	.....
Wabash.....	20	12	8	3	.....	3
Warren.....	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Warrick.....	10	8	2	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	22	16	6	3	.....	3
Wells.....	8	6	2	2	.....	2
White.....	13	6	7	.....	.....	.....
Whitley.....	20	18	2	5	.....	5
Total.....	1207	828	379	171	50	121

Thus it is seen that one thousand two hundred and seven (1,207) pupils have been received under instruction; eight hundred and twenty-eight (828) have been discharged, and three hundred and seventy-nine have been under instruction during the year 1877 and 1878; also, that one hundred and seventy-one (171) applications for admission as new pupils have been filed during the past year, fifty (50) of the number admitted, and the remainder, one hundred and twenty-one (121), postponed for want of room. Of the whole number instructed, every county in the State has been represented by from one to ninety pupils, and all, the last year, except Brown, Owen, Porter and Pike have sent one or more pupils. The new applications filed the past year represent seventy-two counties, and number from one to seven from each.

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE BUILDINGS.

The Institution is in a condition similar to what it was ten years ago in respect to the insufficiency of its accommodations compared with the number needing and seeking its benefits. In 1868 there were in attendance one hundred and eighty-six (186) pupils. An application was made to the Legislature for an appropriation sufficient to provide accommodations for an addition of one hundred (100) pupils. For the ten years preceding, the average admissions had been thirty and nine hundredths (30.09) per annum, and it was supposed that for the subsequent ten years there would not be an annual accession of more than from forty to forty-five. On this representation, and after an examination of the buildings by committee, the Legislature of 1869 made an appropriation of forty-two thousand five hundred (\$42,500) dollars for this purpose.

The buildings were erected and occupied in 1870, and since then the actual average annual admissions of new pupils have been, instead of from forty to forty-five, as was estimated, fifty-two and eighty-seven hundredths (52.87), and the number in attendance, instead of three hundred as was intended, has increased to three hundred and twenty-eight. This has taken place notwithstanding the most careful discrimination and limitations on the part of the Board, as to admissions and time of instruction. None have been received and retained who, from any cause, could not profitably be instructed. Nor has the time allowed for instruction been extended. Seven years is considered short enough time for a deaf-mute to learn our language, and acquire a knowledge of the ordi-

nary branches of a common school education. By a reference to the foregoing tables it will be seen that those who were discharged from school last term had been under instruction only a fraction over six years. If for the last seven years we had admitted fifty a year, and retained them the full seven years, there would have been three hundred and fifty present at this time.

But without enlarging upon this subject, we will only add that it seems very evident that if the Institution is to meet the just wants of the citizens of the State, in furnishing education to their children deprived of hearing and speech, the accommodations should be increased.

This subject was alluded to in the last report. Then it was suggested that the case might be met by the establishment of a kindergarten school, in a separate building, for the younger children; but further reflection has convinced us that this would not be advisable. It would be expensive as to buildings, requiring all the accessories of a new institution, and would place the smaller children, who need it most, farther from the personal supervision of the officers. It seemed, on consideration, too much like placing them in an out-building, while the older ones were allowed to reside in the mansion.

The Board of Trustees, acquiescing in this conclusion, authorized the employment of an architect to examine the present buildings, and to report upon the feasibility of making such additions as would afford accommodations for two hundred more pupils, one hundred for boys and one hundred for girls.

Mr. Edwin May, who drafted the plans for the former additions and superintended their erection, was selected. He has devised a plan, and has made the drawings for the enlargement of the dining-room, the increase of the school-room and the addition of living and sleeping-rooms sufficient to accommodate one hundred of each sex. He has made a drawing of the principal story, which has been lithographed and is herewith presented, which will exhibit the size and location of the proposed additions. It will be seen that the improvements can be made without any expensive alterations of the present structure, and when completed, instead of detracting from the appearance and convenience of the Institution, will in reality add much to it in both these respects.

The architect's estimate of the cost of these several improvements, complete and ready for occupancy, is as follows:

For the extension of the dining-room.....	\$3,030 49
For the extension of the south wing of the school-room building .....	4,979 89
For the south wing for boys.....	21,688 71
For the north wing for girls.....	21,688 71
For the extension of the north wing of the school-room building.....	4,979 89
Total.....	<hr/> \$56,367 69

Should these improvements meet with the approval of the Legislature, and they be authorized, it is suggested that provision be made for the enlargement of the dining-room, the south wing of the school-room building, and the south wing of the boys' dormitories, in 1879, so that they can be begun in the spring and completed ready for occupancy in the fall; and for those on the north side, in the following year. Thus they could be carried on without the interruption of the school.

#### THE ANNUAL COST OF THE INSTITUTION SINCE 1852.

The Institution, previous to the going into effect of the new constitution, in 1853, was sustained by a direct tax assessed both for erecting the necessary buildings and for defraying the ordinary current expenses. Since then it has been supported by annual appropriations made by the Legislature, except for the manual labor department, and for clothing furnished pupils. The shops have been sustained from the profits on the work of the pupils, and the expense of clothing has been defrayed by the several counties from which pupils come.

From the proceeds of this tax the main front building and the one for the school were erected and so far completed as to admit of their being occupied in 1850. The assessment law was repealed, and the Board found the Institution in debt on account of building, \$31,083.13. An appropriation was made to pay off this debt, and the expense of buildings and support was made chargeable upon the general fund of the State, and provided for by the Legislature. From time to time appropriations have been made to finish and enlarge the buildings as the necessities of the Institution seemed to require. Its original capacity has been increased one-third, shops have been erected, the grounds improved, gas, water and steam introduced, and many other improvements added.



The books of the Institution show that from the beginning to the present time, for the purchase of ground, the erection of buildings, and for additions and improvements, there has been paid, \$257,-210.67—only about seven thousand a year, or about two hundred and twenty-five dollars for each of the 1,207 pupils who have been or are being taught here. The premises are worth, in a pecuniary point of view, all they have cost, and more too. The land itself could have been, within the last few years, sold for more than the whole has cost.

As before remarked, since 1853, the expenses of buildings, clothing of the pupils, and the ordinary current expenses of instruction, living and repairs have been provided for by direct appropriations from the Treasury. It will doubtless be of interest to some to know the amounts and relative cost of these. A table, giving the average annual number of pupils in attendance, the amount paid for buildings, for clothing, and for current expenses, exclusive of clothing, and the cost per capita of the last items in each year, ending October 31, since 1853 to the present time, has been prepared with care, and is given below. It will be observed that the amount of cost per pupil was varied from year to year not much beyond the change in the price of articles of subsistence. For the ten years from 1853 to 1863, the average cost was \$169.15. From 1863 to 1873, when prices were highest, the average was \$206.13. Since then they have decreased, until in the past year the expense per capita has been \$182.06. In this last period additional expense has been incurred by the introduction and maintenance of the Articulation Department, which is considered very important by the friends of the pupils.

Our institution, both as to the course of instruction and the cost of support, falls below that of most others of this class. Not to multiply examples, take that of the State of New York. This State makes provision for her beneficiaries per capita, and allows a twelve years' course of study. According to official report, she had on the first day of last December, one thousand and fifty-one (1,051) pupils in her Institutions.\* The amount allowed per pupil for instruction, care and support, inclusive of clothing for the indigent, is \$300.00 per annum.†

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\*American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb. Vol. 23, No. 1.

†Laws of the State of New York. Chap. 325, 1863, and Chap. 555, 1864. "An act to provide for the care and education of Deaf-mutes."



TABLE showing the Annual Number of Pupils in Attendance, the Cost of Buildings and of Clothing, and the Cost PER CAPITA for Support, in this Institution, since 1852.

YEAR.	Number of Pupils.	Annual Cost of Buildings and Improvements.	Annual Cost of Clothing.	Annual Cost of Current Expenses.	Annual Cost per capita for Current Expenses.
1853 .....	121	\$20,550 99	\$381 26	\$20,984 34	\$173 42
1854 .....	130	10,533 14	363 74	21,060 59	162 00
1855 .....	132	.....	770 00	22,893 72	173 44
1856 .....	160	5,755 45	503 67	26,929 97	168 31
1857 .....	120	.....	324 65	19,617 09	163 48
*1858 .....	163	9,571 27	879 78	23,010 64	141 17
1859 .....	147	1,700 00	848 74	26,188 40	178 15
1860 .....	173	.....	623 99	27,936 39	161 48
1861 .....	142	10,396 10	1,022 91	27,978 91	197 03
1862 .....	143	6,497 01	768 81	24,743 54	173 03
1863 .....	137	.....	427 73	24,721 86	180 45
1864 .....	152	.....	735 51	29,563 57	194 50
1865 .....	154	3,283 44	1,116 91	34,877 50	226 48
1866 .....	162	.....	1,398 55	40,410 12	249 44
1867 .....	169	2,803 23	1,886 16	34,212 41	202 44
1868 .....	186	1,496 77	2,171 67	38,987 26	209 61
1869 .....	195	28,919 95	2,674 36	39,806 96	204 14
1870 .....	240	28,657 17	3,198 23	46,663 26	194 43
1871 .....	254	6,806 38	2,151 32	50,739 31	199 76
1872 .....	271	11,664 79	2,320 52	54,211 81	200 04
1873 .....	278	12,275 29	3,058 45	55,694 54	200 34
1874 .....	291	2,939 09	2,350 42	63,941 47	219 73
1875 .....	295	.....	2,758 76	57,474 50	194 83
1876 .....	303	2,993 10	3,054 89	60,498 88	196 66
1877 .....	320	1,000 00	3,698 51	61,186 11	191 21
1878 .....	328	.....	3,282 23	59,715 76	182 06

\*School suspended three months this year.

## ESTIMATE FOR SUPPORT.

From the foregoing facts and figures we have a basis of calculation that will enable us to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the ordinary expenses of the institution for the ensuing two years. The cause of variance from year to year is mainly in the number of pupils and the cost of living. The number of the former, it is believed, will be from twenty to twenty-five more than they have been the last two years.

The appropriation for the present year will not be quite sufficient to defray all the current expenses and keep up the furnishing and repairs to its close. There will be a deficiency of about two thousand (\$2,000) dollars.

There are about sixty semi-mute pupils in the Institution who would be greatly benefitted by instruction in articulation, and whose parents are very desirous to have them take lessons in this accomplishment. We have but one teacher in this department, Miss Thacher, who devotes her whole time to teaching this branch; but she can not instruct more than half of these. Another teacher in this department is needed, and we would recommend that one be employed so soon as the Board can see their way clear to do so.

It is a matter of great and constant anxiety to those having charge of an institution with so many deaf children in it on account of the danger from fire. Sleeping, as the most of them do, in the third and fourth stories, in case of a fire it would be next to impossible to get them all out by the ordinary stairways. The ordinary rope ladders would be of little use as a means of escape for children. A device has been invented and patented of a neat and cheap outside iron stairway, made of iron pipe, and which opens into each story, and by which the smallest child can ascend or descend with ease and perfect safety. They cost from five hundred to eight hundred dollars a flight. Two are needed.

To provide a safe and easy way of escape in case of fire from a building, crowded with young children as this is, is certainly a duty. It is also a duty to take every precaution against the occurrence of fires and to provide all practicable means for extinguishing them should they occur. We have done what we could in this respect. On the different stories of the buildings occupied by the pupils and in the halls, there are kept fire-buckets filled with water and ready to use. But the hose we have to attach to the hydrant, and which has been used for eight years, is worn out and would be useless in

case of a fire. It ought to be replaced with a new one. The attention of the Board is called to these matters, and it is recommended that the Legislature be asked to make an appropriation for these purposes.

To complete the fences, authorized by the last Legislature, between the Central Railway and the Institution grounds, and the north side of the thirty-five acre field south of the Michigan Road, provision ought to be made.

The deaf and dumb are dependent on reading for their information more than any other class of persons. All, or nearly all, knowledge which comes to others through the ear must come to them through the eye, and principally by means of books. Reading becomes to them almost the only means of self-culture after they leave school, and if they do not form the habit and taste for reading while in school, it is not probable they will afterward.

The formation of a library was begun in 1852. For many years most of the books were purchased from the proceeds of the sale of articles made by the girls of the school and from donations made by individuals. But these sources of income have almost ceased. Many of the books need rebinding, and it is desirable to add some of the new publications. A small appropriation for this purpose is desired.

The following estimate is therefore respectfully submitted:

For deficiency of current expenses for the year ending October 31, 1879.....	2,000 00	
For current expenses for the year ending Oc- tober 31, 1880.....	60,000 00	
For current expenses for the year ending Oc- tober 31, 1881.....	60,000 00	
For repairs and improvements, viz.:		
Fire-escapes and hose.....	\$1,800 00	
Renewing fences.....	500 00	
Re-binding books and making additions to Library.....	500 00	2,800 00

This estimate is based upon the present number of three hundred and twenty-eight (328) pupils.

## STATE FAIR. •

On invitation of the State Board of Agriculture the Institution made an exhibit of its educational and industrial departments, showing the course of study, with a complete set of the annual examination papers, compositions, and the illustrative apparatus used in the schools, and samples of the various manufactures of the shops and of the products of the farm and garden, which elicited a great deal of interest from the citizens of the State, and for which the State Board awarded to the Institution a diploma. The variety of boots and shoes and of furniture manufactured by the boys, as well as the great variety of needlework, both plain and fancy, made by the girls of the Institution, were much admired, and called forth from visitors the frequent expression of the opinion that they were not inferior to the best articles of the kind made by speaking and hearing persons.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In behalf of the pupils, we tender our sincere thanks to the proprietors and publishers of the following newspapers and periodicals, which have been gratuitously contributed to the Institution the past year:

The Madison Weekly Courier, Western Christian Advocate, Religious Telescope, Vincennes Western Sun, Deaf Mute Journal, Goodson Gazette, Deaf Mute's Index, Michigan Mirror, Kentucky Deaf Mute, Nebraska Mute's Journal, Mute's Chronicle, The Standard, Unitarian Review, National Repository, The Chronicle, Wabash Plaindealer, The Indiana Farmer, Kansas Star, and the Western Citizen.

We also tender our thanks to the officers of the railroads throughout the State for their continued favors to the pupils in conveying them to and from their homes in vacation at reduced rates.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS MAC INTIRE,

Superintendent.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB,

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1, 1878.

# APPENDIX.





## CATALOGUE.

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Catalogue of Pupils admitted to the Institution for the year ending  
October 31, 1878.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
Ackerman, Mary.....	Kendallville .....	Noble.
Adams, Florence.....	Galveston.....	Cass.
Adams, Frank M.....	Edinburg.....	Johnson.
Adams, John S.....	North Salem.....	Hendricks.
Allison, Harry B.....	Greencastle .....	Putnam.
Ammermann, Jas. W.....	McCoy's Station.....	Decatur.
Anderson, Henry C.....	Peru.....	Miami.
Applegate, Martha V.....	Jeffersonville.....	Clarke.
Arnold, Cora B.....	Martinsville .....	Morgan.
Arnot, Sarah R.....	Lake Valley.....	Morgan.
Bailey, Lewis C.....	Aurora.....	Dearborn.
Baker, Daniel A.....	East Shoals.....	Martin.
Banta, Beaufort.....	Logansport.....	Cass.
Barney, Albert W.....	Marion.....	Grant.
Barr, Curtis M.....	Edwardsport.....	Knox.
Baxter, Amelia A.....	Jeffersonville .....	Clarke.
Beatty, Betty .....	Knox.....	Starke.
Beckman, Christiana.....	Blue Creek.....	Franklin.
Beckman, Wm. H.....	Blue Creek .....	Franklin.
Benson, Asbury S.....	Snow Hill.....	Randolph.
Berg, Albert .....	Lafayette .....	Tippecanoe.
Berger, Emma.....	Coesse.....	Whitley.
Binkley, Edwin P.....	Jacksonburg .....	Wayne.
Bippus, Maggie .....	Martz.....	Clay.
Bishop, Albert C.....	Richmond .....	Wayne.

## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.—Continued.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
Bishop, Wm. H.....	Burnettsville.....	White.
Bixler, Joseph B.....	Wakarusa.....	Elkhart.
Black, Dora D.....	Goodland.....	Newton.
Black, Ella F. E.....	Delphi.....	Carroll.
Blount, Wm. J.....	North Manchester.....	Wabash.
Bockman, David H.....	Bloomington.....	Monroe.
Boinstein, William.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Bolin, Floyd L.....	New Albany.....	Floyd.
Bonebrake, Allen D.....	Hillsdale.....	Vermillion.
Boring, Mary.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Bowers, George W.....	Greencastle.....	Putnam.
Boyd, John L.....	Cambridge City.....	Wayne.
Boynton, Edna.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Bragg, Clark.....	Noblesville.....	Hamilton.
Briant, Sallie E.....	Versailles.....	Ripley.
Brice, Annie R.....	Logansport.....	Cass.
Brothers, Chloe E.....	New Paris.....	Elkhart.
Brothers, Orien.....	Ogden.....	Henry.
Brown, Ambrose M.....	Manhattan.....	Putnam.
Brown, Jerome E.....	Manhattan.....	Putnam.
Brown, John M.....	Franklin.....	Johnson.
Brown, Otis Eli.....	Monterey.....	Pulaski.
Bruner, Minta Jane.....	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Burkhart, Henry.....	Richmond.....	Wayne.
Butcher, Peter R.....	Briant.....	Jay.
Butcher, Rebecca E.....	Briant.....	Jay.
Byerly, Mary Maude.....	Knightstown.....	Henry.
Cain, Silas S.....	Scottsburg.....	Scott.
Calloway, Samanna.....	Moran.....	Clinton.
Calloway, Samantha.....	Moran.....	Clinton.
Carlin, Clarie Caroline..	State Line City.....	Warren.
Carlisle, George W.....	Walnut.....	Marshall.
Carmack, Ida M.....	Newport.....	Vermillion.
Carroll, Alfred.....	Omega.....	Hamilton.
Carson, Maggie J.....	Tetersburgh.....	Tipton.
Cato, Henrietta Rhoda..	Freelandville.....	Knox.
Chambers, Samuel T.....	Lovet.....	Jennings.
Chandler, Margaret J....	South Granger.....	Monroe.
Clarke, George.....	Huntington.....	Huntington.
Clawson, James A. B....	Veedersburg.....	Fountain.
Coe, Cora E.....	Anderson.....	Madison.
Coers, John Henry.....	Ray's Crossing.....	Shelby.

## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.—Continued.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
Coker, Arabella F.....	Marco .....	Greene.
Coker, Franklin.....	Edwardsport .....	Knox.
Colcleser, Aaron.....	Collamer .....	Kosciusko.
Collett, Eddie.....	Portland .....	Jay.
Collins, Malin V.....	Tipton .....	Tipton.
Comley, James.....	Gallaudet .....	Marion.
Coombs, Jeanetta.....	Crawfordsville .....	Montgomery.
Cooper, Melissa.....	Boxley .....	Hamilton.
Coppock, Emmaretta J..	Xenia .....	Miami.
Cotton, Anna Leonore...	Knightstown.....	Henry.
Cox, Melville E.....	North Liberty .....	St. Joseph.
Cripe, Elias P.....	Goshen .....	Elkhart.
Cronkhite, Sidney.....	Redwood postoffice.....	Warren.
Cully, Wm.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Posey.
Daly, Charles.....	Peru .....	Miami.
Dantzer, Charles O.....	Indianapolis .....	Marion.
Dare, John S.....	Bloomington.....	Parke.
Daseka, George.....	Francisville .....	Pulaski.
Davis, Wm. F.....	Lexington.....	Scott.
Davis, Mary E.....	Owensburg.....	Martin.
Day, Catherine J.....	Scipio.....	Jennings.
Deische, Catherine E....	McGrawsville .....	Miami.
Delanty, Thomas .....	Indianapolis .....	Marion.
Dewester, John.....	Manilla.....	Rush.
Dice, Bion V.....	Terre Haute .....	Vigo.
Dice, Etoile E.....	Terre Haute .....	Vigo.
Dinsmore, Clara B.....	Hillsdale .....	Vermillion.
Doan, Clifford T.....	Richmond.....	Wayne.
Drake, Hugh R.....	Lima.....	Lagrange.
Dysort, Lonella Ann....	Bloomfield .....	Greene.
Eastburn, John W.....	Fowler .....	Benton.
Edwards, Arena.....	Eureka .....	Spencer.
Ek, Emma .....	Jeffersonville.....	Clarke.
Emarling, Sarah J.....	Roanoke .....	Huntington.
Embers, James C.....	Vincennes.....	Knox.
Emmons, Eucenis A.....	Hillham .....	Martin.
Evans, Jacob W.....	Hecla .....	Whitley.
Evans, Jonah E.....	Hecla .....	Whitley.
Farran, David F.....	Kokomo .....	Howard.
Felix, Lewis Jacob.....	Connersville .....	Fayette.
Flinn, Theodore C.....	Fort Wayne.....	Allen.
Floyd, Jasper.....	Bloomington.....	Monroe.

## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.—Continued.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
Fortney, John .....	Kokomo.....	Howard.
Fortney, Martha J.....	Kokomo.....	Howard.
Foster, Tabitha.....	Galveston.....	Cass.
French, Charles M.....	Wabash.....	Wabash.
Fulton, Ida E.....	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Furhman, Rosina B.....	Decatur.....	Adams.
Gainer, Elizabeth.....	St. Paul.....	Decatur.
Garber, Harriet.....	New Goshen.....	Vigo.
Gardener, Catherine B...	Sharpsville.....	Tipton.
George, Lydia F.....	Sullivan.....	Sullivan.
Gillespie, Mary A. S.....	Rising Sun.....	Ohio.
Girard, Reuben.....	Angola.....	Steuben.
Given, Nellie.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Gough, Jacob.....	Hazleton.....	Gibson.
Graham, Alice A.....	Ligonier.....	Noble.
Graper, Henry A.....	Haubstadt.....	Gibson.
Gregg, James L.....	Switz City.....	Greene.
Griggs, James A.....	Pittsboro.....	Hendricks.
Griner, Mary Alice.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Grubbs, George A.....	Bright.....	Dearborn.
Guard, Abiah H.....	Lawrenceburg.....	Dearborn.
Hall, James A.....	Lebanon.....	Boone.
Halwes, Bartha.....	Evansville.....	Vanderburg.
Halwes, Sophia.....	Evansville.....	Vanderburg.
Hannah, Florence E.....	Hackleman.....	Grant.
Hannah, Mary S.....	Hackleman.....	Grant.
Harger, Ella May.....	Perrysville.....	Vermillion.
Harman, Wm. A.....	Oaktown.....	Knox.
Harter, Thomas S.....	Akron.....	Fulton.
Harter, Philip.....	Huntington.....	Huntington.
Hasenstab, Philip J.....	New Albany.....	Floyd.
Hashbarger Wm. H.....	Michigantown.....	Clinton.
Hatten, Charles S.....	Sulphur Hill.....	Shelby.
Hayden, Henry C.....	Cartersburg.....	Henry.
Hayes, Anna.....	Lafayette.....	Tippecanoe.
Heilbroner, Samuel A...	Fort Wayne.....	Allen.
Hemmerling, Anton.....	Delphi.....	Carroll.
Hensinger, Jennie S.....	Auburn.....	DeKalb.
Henius, Theresa.....	Lafayette.....	Tippecanoe.
Higgins, Albert S.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.
Hildebrand, Lewis.....	Huntingburg.....	Dubois.
Hillis, Edward B.....	Jamestown.....	Boone.



## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.—Continued.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
Hinkle, Wm. A.....	Logansport .....	Cass.
Hochstetter, Joseph.....	Middleburg.....	Elkhart.
Hoggatt, Lydia A.....	Ascension .....	Vigo.
Holder, Frances A.....	South Milford.....	Lagrange.
Hollingsworth, Laura A.	Fairmount.....	Grant.
Hooker, Florence.....	Greenfield.....	Hancock.
Horner, Wm. C.....	Bradford .....	White.
Hornung, Henrietta.....	Indianapolis .....	Marion.
Hull, Thomas M.....	Newville .....	DeKalb.
Hunnell, Olive.....	Evansville.....	Vanderburg.
Inlow, Charles .....	Manilla .....	Rush.
Inlow, Mary A.....	Riverside .....	Fountain.
Jack, Ida Irene.....	Logansport .....	Cass.
Jack, John P.....	Patriot.....	Switzerland.
Jack, Sarah E.....	Patriot.....	Switzerland.
James, Willard H.....	Charlottesville .....	Hancock.
Jennings, James S.....	Lynn .....	Randolph.
Jenson, Mary.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Jinks, Wm. H.....	Wabash.....	Wabash.
Johannes, John.....	Indianapolis .....	Marion.
Johnson, Wm. A.....	Martz.....	Clay.
Johnson, Zopher.....	Dunkirk .....	Jay.
Jones, James M.....	Marmont.....	Marshall.
Jutt, August.....	Jasper .....	Dubois.
Karnes, Mary J.....	Ridgeville.....	Randolph.
Keely, Frederick .....	Indianapolis .....	Marion.
Keesling, Charles.....	Mechanicsburg.....	Henry.
Kellams, William G....	Newton Stuart.....	Orange.
Kellar, Joseph I.....	Milliner's Corner.....	Hancock.
Kelley, Susan.....	Rockport.....	Spencer.
Kenyon, Lela M.....	Westfield.....	Hamilton.
Kerney, Charles.....	Evansville.....	Vanderburg.
Kern, Mary .....	Sevastopol.....	Kosciusko.
Kilday, Dennis.....	Elkhart .....	Elkhart.
Kilday, John P.....	Elkhart .....	Elkhart.
King, Mary F.....	Remington .....	Jasper.
King, Mary T.....	Indianapolis .....	Marion.
Kinsley, Ida B.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.
Kirkman, Malinda.....	Oakford.....	Howard.
Kizer, Ida M.....	Peru.....	Miami.
Kizer, Wm. H.....	Peru.....	Miami.
Knapp, Eliza J.....	Zionsville.....	Boone.

## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.—Continued.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
Knowling, Sarah A.....	Farabee's Station.....	Washington.
Koon, Rosa.....	Newcastle.....	Henry.
Kramer, Howard P.....	Wabash .....	Wabash.
Kurtz, Anna L. E.....	Lafayette.....	Tippecanoe.
Kurtz, Lottie.....	Crawfordsville.....	Montgomery.
Lambert, Elmira D.....	Farmland.....	Randolph.
*Lambert, Laura E.....	Bridgeton.....	Parke.
Lank, Robert W.....	Montmorency .....	Tippecanoe.
Lawlaas, James.....	Versailles .....	Ripley.
Lautzenhiser, Wm.....	Decatur .....	Adams.
Leach, Edmund S.....	Fairmount.....	Grant.
Leach, Martha A.....	Fairmount.....	Grant.
Legan, James W.....	Franklin .....	Johnson.
Lesley, Hattie M .....	Crawfordsville.....	Montgomery.
Linn, Lorenzo.....	Hamlet .....	Starke.
Linn, Mary A.....	New Corydon .....	Jay.
Logue, Eva.....	New Albany.....	Floyd.
Loman, Loretta.....	Logansport.....	Cass.
Long, Herman .....	Medaryville .....	Pulaski.
Lowe, Emma B.....	Stockwell.....	Tippecanoe.
Lowther, William.....	Logansport .....	Cass.
McCoy, Joseph T.....	Jerome .....	Howard.
McCullough, David S....	Washington .....	Daviess.
McCumber, Alfred.....	Hamlet .....	Starke.
McGuire, Edward P.....	Southport.....	Marion.
Macy, Emily T.....	Spiceland.....	Henry.
Madden, John.....	Cambridge City.....	Wayne.
Malbeff, Emma C.....	Rochester .....	Fulton.
Mannon, Samuel F.....	Greenfield .....	Hancock.
Marr, John E.....	Attica .....	Fountain.
Marsh, Walter M.....	New Albany.....	Floyd.
Martin, Laura A.....	Selma.....	Delaware.
Martin, Maria M .....	Newburgh.....	Warrick.
Martyn, Ulysses G.....	Fountaintown.....	Shelby.
Mason, Clara B.....	New Market.....	Montgomery.
Maurer, George .....	St. Wendell.....	Posey.
Mayer, Babetta.....	Evansville.....	Vanderburg.
May, James H.....	Frankton.....	Madison.
Meadows, Albert C.....	Vienna .....	Scott.
Merrill, Julia.....	Crown Point.....	Lake.
Merrill, Mary B.....	Monticello.....	White.
Michael, Othella.....	Lawrence .....	Marion.

## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.—Continued.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
Michael, Theodore R.....	Lawrence .....	Marion.
Mikel, Delilah E .....	Wakarusa .....	Elkhart.
Mikesell, Clinton H.....	Burnsides.....	Clinton.
Mikesell, Wm. H.....	Burnsides.....	Clinton.
Miller, Alonzo E.....	New Pittsburgh .....	Randolph.
Mills, John A.....	North Manchester.....	Wabash.
Mitchell, Harriet E.....	Indianapolis .....	Marion.
Mitchell, Jennie L.....	Indianapolis .....	Marion.
Mitten, John L .....	Lagro .....	Wabash.
Mooney, Edward D.....	Jeffersonville.....	Clarke.
Moore, Ella .....	Columbus .....	Bartholomew.
Moore, Maudie.....	Thorntown .....	Boone.
Morris, Wm .....	Kokomo .....	Howard.
Mullendore, Edgar.....	Franklin .....	Johnson.
Murray, James.....	Greensburg .....	Decatur.
Murry, John S.....	Brownsville.....	Union.
Myers, Franklin A.....	Riley .....	Vigo.
Neely, Narcissus.....	Brewersville .....	Jennings.
Neff, Charles E.....	Bristol .....	Elkhart.
Neff, Sarah O .....	Bristol .....	Elkhart.
Neidigh, Lewis F.....	Downeyville.....	Decatur.
Neireiter, Henry.....	Fort Wayne.....	Allen.
Nettleton, Mary E.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Posey.
Newby, Albert L.....	Vernon .....	Jennings.
Newton, George C.....	Cannelton .....	Perry.
Nevers, Addie.....	Lawrenceburg.....	Dearborn.
Nickey, Monford U.....	Elizaville .....	Boone.
Nimsgern, Mary.....	Tell City.....	Perry.
Nordyke, Isaac F.....	Wolcott.....	White.
O'Brian, Robert.....	Abington.....	Wayne.
Osborn, Oscar .....	Bloomington.....	Parke.
Parks, Sarah E.....	Indianapolis .....	Marion.
Patten, Jennie M.....	Indianapolis .....	Marion.
Pavelock, Mary .....	Rensselaer.....	Jasper.
Peabody, Betty.....	Leavenworth .....	Crawford.
Pearson, Jacob O.....	Wallace .....	Fountain.
Peck, Nathaniel .....	Bradford .....	White.
Peck, Walter M.....	Indianapolis .....	Marion.
Pence, Charles F.....	Brook.....	Newton.
Perrette, Eleanore.....	New Albany.....	Floyd.
Perry, Christiana .....	Indianapolis .....	Marion.
Peter, Henry B.....	Pettit.....	Tippecanoe.

## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.—Continued.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
Phipps, Eddie.....	Bedford.....	Lawrence.
Pischke, Hugar A.....	South Bend.....	St. Joseph.
Pottmyer, John F.....	Logansport.....	Cass.
Price, Fernando.....	Bremen.....	Marshall.
Price, Hiram.....	Bremen.....	Marshall.
Price, Ida E.....	Seymour.....	Jackson.
Priestley, Hannah E.....	New Albany.....	Floyd.
Priestley, John W.....	New Albany.....	Floyd.
Pritchett, Samantha R...	Lizton.....	Hendricks.
Ragan, Daniel P.....	Greencastle.....	Putnam.
Raker, Ethel B.....	Newton.....	Fountain.
Rankin, Charles H.....	Floyd's Knob.....	Floyd.
Rassicott, Julia E.....	Vincennes.....	Knox.
Rawling, Emma C.....	Miami.....	Miami.
Reagan, Urius E.....	Frankfort.....	Clinton.
Reel, Columbus A.....	Lovely Dale.....	Knox.
Reinig, Lizzie.....	Evansville.....	Vanderburg.
Reinke, Ernstine.....	Wanatah.....	Laporte.
Reynolds, Emma.....	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Rhodes, Erastus A.....	Rensselaer.....	Jasper.
Rhodes, Grace A.....	Rensselaer.....	Jasper.
Richardson, Ada.....	Elizaville.....	Boone.
Richardson, James S.....	Elizaville.....	Boone.
Rinker, Odes N.....	Burlington.....	Carroll.
Robinson, Elijah L.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Robison, Lucretia.....	Nineveh.....	Johnson.
Roby, Harvey L.....	Montpelier.....	Blackford.
Rogers, Nancy E.....	Frankfort.....	Clinton.
Rush, Hettie M.....	Pekin.....	Washington.
Saissline, Harry F.....	Ligonier.....	Noble.
Sampson, David C.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.
Sapp, Mary E.....	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Saxon, John T.....	Grove's P. O.....	Fayette.
Scherrer Charles.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Scott, Evans Moses.....	Houston.....	Jackson.
Schroder, John.....	Logansport.....	Cass.
Shanks, Anna B.....	Guilford.....	Dearborn.
Shaw, James G.....	Michigantown.....	Clinton.
Shimer, Ida A.....	Markleville.....	Madison.
Shipman, Wm. L.....	Seymour.....	Jackson.
Shuter, John W.....	Vincennes.....	Knox.
Skain, Mary J.....	Edwardsport.....	Knox.

## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.—Continued.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
Sloukowski, Wm. L.....	Richmond .....	Wayne.
Smith, Francis.....	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Smith, Vianna.....	White Lick.....	Hendricks.
Snyder, John W.....	Newtonville .....	Spencer.
Sprong, Eliza J.....	Dupont .....	Jefferson.
Steinwenter, Charles.....	Indianapolis .....	Marion.
Stephens, Emma J.....	Evansville .....	Vanderburg.
Stephens, Silas S.....	Evansville.....	Vanderburg.
Stephenson, John S.....	Pilot Knob .....	Crawford.
Stephenson, Thos. W....	Sardinia.....	Decatur.
Stivers, John T.....	Greensburg .....	Decatur.
Stone, Lillia B.....	Owensville .....	Gibson.
Strader, Flora E.....	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Straub, Henry.....	Corydon .....	Harrison.
Street, Lorena B.....	Peru.....	Miami.
Street, Wm. W.....	Sweetzer .....	Grant.
Stuckey, Samuel.....	Wickliffe.....	Crawford.
Sullivan, Patrick.....	Logansport .....	Cass.
Sutton Wm. M.....	Butler .....	DeKalb.
Swander, Henry A.....	Corunna.....	DeKalb.
Swanson, Hulda C.....	Laporte .....	Laporte.
Swihart, James M.....	Auburn .....	DeKalb.
Teague, Mary E.....	Wabash.....	Wabash.
Teague, Orris J.....	Wabash.....	Wabash.
Thomas, Annie L.....	Tipton .....	Tipton.
Thompson, Frank A....	Boswell .....	Benton.
Thompson, Minnie.....	Monticello.....	White.
Thompson, Rachel I....	Stockwell .....	Tippecanoe.
Thornbrough, Wm. F...	Indianapolis .....	Marion.
Thorp, Elizabeth Jane...	Indianapolis .....	Marion.
Tisler, Charles.....	Columbus .....	Bartholomew.
Tooney, Michael.....	Columbia City.....	Whitley.
Turner, Betty.....	Princeton.....	Gibson.
Underwood, Chas. E....	Fisher's Switch.....	Hamilton.
Vornheder, Henry.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Votra, Elizabeth.....	Fort Wayne .....	Allen.
Wachtell, Anna S.....	Muncie .....	Delaware.
Wall, Joseph G.....	Colfax.....	Clinton.
Wallin, Wm. H.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Posey.
Walters, Willie T.....	Pittsboro.....	Hendricks.
Waltz, Serena E.....	Kokomo .....	Howard.
*Watkins, Laura J.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.



## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.—Continued.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
Watson, Myron E.....	Auburn .....	DeKalb.
Weir, Charles.....	Laurel .....	Franklin.
Welch, Anna B.....	Rising Sun.....	Ohio.
Weller, John.....	Fort Wayne.....	Allen.
West, John R.....	Evansville.....	Vanderburg.
Wheeler, John C. F.....	Vincennes.....	Knox.
White, Emmaretta J. ...	Rensselaer.....	Jasper.
White, Horace M.....	Thorntown.....	Boone.
Whitmore, Willard H...	Laporte .....	Laporte.
Wilkie, Edmund C.....	Bloomfield .....	Greene.
Willits, Charles E.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Williams, Eddie.....	Little York.....	Washington.
Williams, George.....	Lena.....	Parke.
Williams, James D.....	Hitchcock Station .....	Washington.
Williamson, Ida K.....	Linden .....	Montgomery.
Wilson, Alexa J.....	Rockville .....	Parke.
Woodard, Jas. E.....	Jadden .....	Grant.
Zehner, James L.....	Wolf Creek.....	Marshall.

\*Deceased.

Whole number of pupils.....	379
Number discharged.....	51
Number remaining.....	328

## SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS.

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### Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending October 31, 1878.

#### I. ON ACCOUNT OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

##### *Receipts.*

From balance of appropriations in Treasury, Nov. 1, 1878....	\$109 80
From appropriations for the year ending Oct. 31, 1878.....	58,000 00
From counties for clothing furnished pupils.....	5,085 42
From balance in hands of Steward.....	500 00
Total receipts.....	\$63,695 22

##### *Payments.*

November 1, 1877. Bills allowed and paid :

To teachers and officers, for services.....	\$2,240 16
To Conrad Neab, for plumbing.....	111 20
To Charles Thomas, for provisions.....	315 67
To C. E. Dickenson & Co., for school furniture.....	194 75
To Parrott, Nickum & Co., for provisions.....	36 81
To Jacob Voegtle, for furnishing.....	21 95
To M. O'Connor & Co., for groceries.....	436 76
To Wallace Foster, for clothing.....	53 00
To Severin, Ostemeyer & Co., for groceries.....	535 98
To Spiegel, Thoms & Co., for furniture.....	47 50
To John A. Buchanan, for repairs.....	66 75
To Hildebrand & Fugate, for hardware.....	72 83
To Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw, for meat and lard.....	54 75
To A. & W. Reasner, for provisions.....	42 30
To the shops, for clothing.....	234 60
To Schweikle & Prang, for smithing.....	48 05
To Milton Pouder, for meat.....	405 51
To J. B. Thompson, for soap.....	54 06
To Johnston Brothers, for slates.....	123 20
To Frank L. Ritzinger, for carry-all.....	140 00
To C. C. Foster & Co., for lumber.....	105 31
To Water Works Co., for water rent.....	96 12
To Gas Co., for gas.....	78 50
To C. B. Howland, for money expended.....	452 27
	\$5,968 03

## SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS.—Continued.

December 6, 1877. Bills allowed and paid:

To officers and teachers, for services.....	\$2,225 90
To Charles Thomas, for provisions.....	362 10
To Murphy, Johnston & Co., for merchandise.....	369 52
To Dickson, Kuhn & Co., for coal.....	317 96
To Bowen, Stewart & Co., for school books.....	49 01
To Smith, Ittenback & Co., for stone and labor.....	80 50
To the shops, for clothing.....	259 00
To Browning & Sloan, for drugs and medicines.....	119 60
To John Scheid & Co., for fresh fish.....	60 70
To A. Clem & Co., for provisions.....	132 91
To Parrott, Nickum & Co., for crackers.....	29 46
To H. B. McCune & Son, for groceries.....	90 75
To J. W. Smith & Co., for provisions.....	77 75
To Indianapolis Gas Co., for gas.....	104 00
To Water Works Co., for water rent.....	40 00
To Vajen, New & Co., for hardware.....	67 73
To Gibson & Co., for flour.....	640 00
To C. B. Howland, for money expended.....	514 32
To Milton Pouder, for fresh meat.....	440 62
	<hr/>
	\$5,981 83

January 3, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:

To officers and teachers, for services.....	\$2,234 47
To Indianapolis Gas Co., for gas.....	100 80
To Church & Son, for feed and meal.....	58 57
To Adams, Mansur & Co., for matting.....	39 34
To Vajen, New & Co., for hardware.....	57 82
F. Gœpper & Co., for clothing.....	272 50
To W. D. Seaton, for clothing.....	31 50
To W. J. Ripley, for provisions.....	23 35
To G. G. Holman, for provisions.....	44 00
To J. B. Thompson, for soap.....	47 05
To Bowen, Stewart & Co., for school books.....	67 82
To Wiles, Coffin & Smith, for groceries.....	470 89
To Charles Thomas, for provisions.....	283 70
To Dickson, Kuhn & Co., for coal.....	309 60
To the shops, for clothing.....	211 65
To Murphy, Johnston & Co., for clothing.....	106 17
To Henry Yerger, for cow and calf.....	42 00
To John Knight, for pipe and fittings.....	55 49
To W. B. Burford, for books and stationery.....	63 40
To Milton Pouder, for fresh meat.....	375 35
To Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw, for lard and hams.....	134 67
To Jacob Vœgtle, for furnishing goods.....	16 10
To Water Works Co., for water.....	40 00
To Conrad Neab, for repairs.....	40 70
To C. B. Howland, for money expended.....	376 81
	<hr/>
	\$5,503 77

## SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS.—Continued.

## February 11, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:

To officers and teachers, for services.....	\$2,355 16	
To A. W. Alexander, for cow and calf.....	45 00	
To Indianapolis Gas Co., for gas.....	124 40	
To J. W. Smith, for provisions.....	53 75	
To Milton Pouder, for meat.....	471 02	
To Charles Thomas, for provisions.....	314 08	
To Schweikle & Prang, for smithing.....	39 90	
To Murphy, Johnston & Co., for clothing.....	58 18	
To Browning & Sloan, for drugs and medicines.....	81 41	
To Wallace Foster, for clothing.....	21 00	
To William Burford, for printing and stationery.....	62 50	
To Hildebrand & Fugate, for hardware.....	17 06	
To the shops, for repairs and furniture.....	285 40	
To H. Schwinge, for groceries.....	66 35	
To Parrott, Nickum & Co., for crackers.....	62 79	
To John Knight, for pipe and fittings.....	22 69	
To C. C. Foster & Co., for lumber.....	32 80	
To Dickson, Kuhn & Co., for coal.....	321 32	
To Water Works Co., for water rent.....	40 00	
To J. B. Thompson, for soap.....	68 36	
To Conrad Neab, for plumbing.....	11 02	
To C. B. Howland, for money expended.....	253 46	
		<hr/> \$4,807 65

## March 7, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:

To officers and teachers, for services.....	\$2,233 91	
To Milton Pouder, for meat.....	402 36	
To Charles Thomas, for groceries.....	225 91	
To Andrew Wallace, for groceries.....	311 84	
To Water Works Co., for water rent.....	40 00	
To Parrott, Nickum & Co., for crackers.....	22 45	
To A. & W. Reasner, for feed and meal.....	44 75	
To Dickson, Kuhn & Co., for coal.....	319 80	
To William J. Ripley, for provisions.....	44 01	
To Indianapolis Gas Co., for gas.....	100 60	
To J. W. Smith & Co., for provisions.....	34 70	
To J. G. Voss, for flour.....	625 00	
To C. B. Howland, for money expended.....	207 32	
To the shops, for clothing and furniture.....	253 15	
		<hr/> \$4,865 80

## April 4, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:

To officers and teachers, for services.....	\$2,247 51	
To Charles Thomas, for groceries.....	408 31	
To A. & W. Reasner, for provisions.....	36 35	
To Milton Pouder, for meat.....	479 29	
To the shops, for clothing.....	204 90	
To J. B. Thompson, for soap.....	118 60	
To Bowen, Stewart & Co., for school books.....	68 92	
To Murphy, Johnston & Co., for merchandise.....	207 14	

## SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS.—Continued.

To Coffin, Wheat & Fletcher, for hams, etc.....	\$93 97	
To Jacob Voegtle, for tinware.....	14 18	
To Conrad Neab, for repairs.....	19 63	
To Dickson, Kuhn & Co., for coal.....	426 40	
To J. W. Smith & Co., for provisions.....	38 25	
To the Singer Manufacturing Co., for sewing machine...	50 00	
To Browning & Sloan, for drugs and medicines.....	82 97	
To H. B. McCune & Son, for groceries.....	159 05	
To Water Works Co., for water rent.....	40 00	
To Indianapolis Gas Co., for gas.....	77 00	
To Vajen, New & Co., for hardware.....	70 23	
To Merrill, Hubbard & Co., for school books.....	60 26	
To Schweikle & Prang, for smithing.....	17 00	
To Parrott, Nickum & Co., for crackers.....	28 64	
To C. B. Howland, for money expended.....	451 01	
		<hr/> \$5,399 61

## May 2, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:

To officers and teachers, for services.....	\$2,183 96	
To Conrad Neab, for repairs.....	81 27	
To John Knight, for repairing steam-fitting.....	121 22	
To W. O. Connor & Co., for groceries.....	589 61	
To C. C. Foster & Co., for lumber.....	133 05	
To Wallace Foster, for clothing.....	26 00	
To Water Works Company, for water rent.....	40 00	
To Indianapolis Gas Company, for gas.....	66 20	
To James B. Thompson, for soap.....	52 25	
To Browning & Sloan, for drugs and medicines.....	41 10	
To Murphy, Johnston & Co., for merchandise.....	42 90	
To Dickson, Kuhn & Co., for coal.....	176 63	
To W. B. Burford, for stationery.....	25 75	
To Milton Pouder, for meat.....	300 20	
To Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw, for hams.....	99 85	
To Charles Thomas, for provisions.....	316 59	
To C. A. Schnable, for bookbinding.....	97 80	
To the shops, for clothing.....	265 15	
To C. B. Howland, for money expended.....	524 23	
		<hr/> \$5,183 76

## June 6, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:

To officers and teachers, for services.....	\$2,237 66	
To Milton Pouder, for meat.....	373 52	
To Water Works Company, for water.....	40 00	
To Wallace Foster, for clothing.....	40 00	
To Sinker, Davis & Co., for repairs.....	107 85	
To Charles Thomas, for provisions.....	312 96	
To Wiles, Coffin & Smith, for groceries.....	216 35	
To T. S. Ayres & Co., for clothing.....	99 71	
To MacIntire & Kuhn, for coal, etc.....	113 26	
To Indianapolis Gas Company, for gas.....	54 80	
To J. B. Thompson, for soap.....	55 50	



## SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS.—Continued.

To Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw, for hams, etc.....	\$62 86	
To the shops, for clothing.....	271 80	
To Hildebrand & Fugate, for hardware.....	35 90	
To Noel Brothers, for flour.....	312 50	
To Charles Wesby & Co., for fish.....	42 00	
To C. B. Howland, for money expended.....	335 06	
	<hr/>	\$4,711 73

## July 4, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:

To officers and teachers, for services.....	\$2,242 02	
To C. A. Schnable, for binding books.....	89 20	
To W. D. Seaton, for clothing.....	24 75	
To Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw, for hams, etc.....	77 60	
To Goepper & Mansfield, for clothing.....	521 25	
To Charles Thomas, for provisions.....	145 28	
To Browning & Sloan, for drugs and medicines.....	86 74	
To Parrott, Nickum & Co., for crackers.....	44 36	
To Noel Brothers, for flour.....	70 20	
To A. A. Barnes, for provisions.....	38 00	
To Milton Pouder, for meat.....	230 33	
To Schweikle & Prang, for smithing.....	29 05	
To C. C. Foster & Co., for lumber.....	50 06	
To W. B. Burford, for stationery.....	28 45	
To S. N. Gold & Co., for provisions.....	41 25	
To Bowen, Stewart & Co., for school books.....	24 70	
To Vajen, New & Co., for hardware.....	41 89	
To Indianapolis Gas Co., for gas.....	48 60	
To J. B. Thompson, for soap.....	50 12	
To Wm. N. Ford, for feed and meal.....	31 83	
To Water Works Co., for water rent.....	40 00	
To Oliver English, for cistern and repairs.....	208 00	
To MacIntire & Kuhn, for coal and pipe.....	105 99	
To the shops, for clothing.....	264 35	
To John Knight, for pipe and fitting.....	44 14	
To C. B. Howland, for money expended.....	559 37	
	<hr/>	\$5,137 53

## August 1, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:

To officers and teachers, for services.....	\$2,227 92	
To Hitchcock & Walker, for laundry machinery.....	1,458 28	
To Conrad Neab, for repairs.....	92 25	
To John Knight, for pipe and fittings.....	196 65	
To Browning & Sloan, for paints and oils.....	45 44	
To Oliver English, for repairs.....	94 25	
To C. C. Foster & Co., for lumber.....	137 38	
To Thos. J. Atkinson, for painting.....	29 75	
To Vajen, New & Co., for hardware.....	22 06	
To J. B. Thompson, for soap.....	12 12	
To MacIntire & Kuhn, for cement and lime.....	28 65	
To Milton Pouder, for meat and lard.....	100 11	
To Henry Schwing, for groceries.....	109 83	

## SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS.—Continued.

To Indianapolis Gas Company, for gas.....	\$17 60	
To the shops, for furniture and repairs.....	166 75	
To S. N. Gold & Co., for provisions .....	53 25	
To Water Works Company, for water.....	40 00	
To Chas. Thomas, for provisions.....	87 43	
To S. Derringer, for whitewashing and repairs .....	215 82	
To C. B. Howland, for money expended.....	672 67	
To L. Newburg, for brick .....	115 00	
		<hr/> \$5,923_21

## September 5, 1878. Bills allowed and paid :

To officers and teachers, for services.....	\$2,159 91	
To Bowen, Stewart & Co., for school books, etc.....	217 38	
To John Hardin, for carpentry repairs.....	49 00	
To Schweikle & Prang, for smithing.....	43 60	
To B. L. Case, for carpentry repairs.....	24 75	
To Sinker, Davis & Co., for tank and repairs.....	85 00	
To Water Works Co., for water rent.....	40 00	
To Indianapolis Gas Co., for gas.....	14 80	
To Chas. Thomas, for provisions.....	153 97	
To Merrill, Hubbard & Co., for school books, etc.....	136 12	
To Hildebrand & Fugate, for hardware.....	19 12	
To C. C. Foster & Co., for lumber.....	116 45	
To Browning & Sloan, for paints and oils .....	90 54	
To J. W. Smith & Co., for provisions.....	17 35	
To McCune & Co., for groceries.....	44 35	
To C. E. Dickinson & Co., for school apparatus.....	56 50	
To Thos. J. Atkinson, for painting and glazing.....	75 87	
To C. H. Hoffman, for wood.....	200 00	
To C. B. Howland, for money expended.....	404 89	
		<hr/> \$3,949 60

## October 3, 1878. Bills allowed and paid :

To officers and teachers, for services.....	\$2,016 00	
To W. H. H. Shank, for live stock.....	449 05	
To Severin, Ostermeyer & Co., for groceries.....	301 74	
To Albert Gall, for curtain fixtures and repairs.....	60 29	
To Noel Bros., for flour .....	82 80	
To Vajen, New & Co., for hardware .....	33 92	
To Water Works Co., for water rent .....	40 00	
To the shops, for clothing.....	48 85	
To Browning & Sloan, for drugs and medicines.....	72 78	
To John Knight, for pipe and fittings. ....	116 78	
To R. P. Duncan, for provisions.....	18 13	
To Indianapolis Gas Co., for gas .....	22 40	
To Murphy, Johnston & Co., for merchandise.....	198 72	
To Jacob Voegtle, for house furnishings.....	109 60	
To C. C. Foster & Co., for lumber.....	110 79	
To Indianapolis Journal Co., for printing.....	128 80	
To John Hardin, for carpentry repairs.....	84 75	
To Milton Pouder, for meat and lard .....	307 13	
To Chas. Thomas, for provisions.....	153 85	

## SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS.—Continued.

To Morris, Gorrell & Jones, for queensware .....	\$230 60	
To C. B. Howland, for money expended.....	457 52	
To N. O'Connor, for groceries.....	520 97	
	<hr/>	\$5,565 47
Total payments.....		<hr/> \$62,994 99 <hr/>
Balance in Treasury.....		\$199 73
Balance in hands of steward.....		500 00
		<hr/>
Balance of appropriations unexpended, Nov. 1, 1878.....		<hr/> \$699 73 <hr/>

## II. ON ACCOUNT OF SHOPS, FARM AND GARDEN.

*Receipts.*

From balance on hand, November 1, 1877.....	\$35 65	
From sales of manufactures of shoe shop.....	1,736 85	
From sales of manufactures of cabinet shop.....	1,510 83	
From work of tailor shop.....	372 70	
From work of chair shop.....	732 48	
From sales of products of the farm and garden.....	1,281 59	
	<hr/>	\$5,670 10

*Payments.*

November 1, 1877. Bills allowed and paid:		
To Herman Richter, for services.....	\$60 00	
To James Weaver, for services.....	60 00	
To John Hardin, for services.....	27 70	
To Kate Gorman, for services.....	25 00	
To Henry Yorger, for stock hogs.....	45 00	
To C. C. Foster & Co., for lumber.....	109 06	
	<hr/>	\$326 76
December 6, 1877. Bills allowed and paid:		
To John Hardin, for services.....	10 97	
To James Weaver, for services.....	60 00	
To Herman Richter, for services.....	60 00	
To Kate Gorman, for services.....	25 00	
To Deitz & Reasner, for leather and findiugs.....	254 27	
	<hr/>	\$410 24
January 3, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:		
To Ferdinand Deitz, for leather and findings.....	175 30	
To Union Rattan Co., for cane.....	216 00	
To Lange & Bock, for basket frames.....	10 65	
To Herman Richter, for services.....	60 00	
To James Weaver, for services.....	60 00	
To Kate Gorman, for services.....	25 00	

## SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS.—Continued.

To John Hardin, for services.....	\$13 86	
To C. C. Foster & Co., for lumber.....	121 47	
To pupils, for over-work.....	5 60	
		<hr/>
		\$687 88
<b>February 11, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:</b>		
To Herman Richter, for services.....	60 00	
To James Weaver, for services.....	60 00	
To Kate Gorman, for services.....	25 00	
To C. C. Foster & Co., for lumber.....	26 22	
To Anthony Weigand, for plants.....	4 75	
To William Rothson, for flower-pots.....	13 70	
To Henry Yorger, for stock hogs.....	50 86	
To H. Leiber & Co., for looking-glasses.....	7 40	
To John Hardin, for services.....	21 00	
		<hr/>
		\$268 92
<b>March 7, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:</b>		
To Herman Richter, for services.....	60 00	
To James Weaver, for services.....	60 00	
To John Hardin, for services.....	28 87	
To Kate Gorman, for services.....	25 00	
To Ferdinand Deitz, for leather and findings.....	195 02	
To pupils, for over-work.....	6 80	
		<hr/>
		\$375 69
<b>April 4, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:</b>		
To Ferdinand Deitz, for leather.....	\$160 67	
To James Weaver, for services.....	60 00	
To Herman Richter, for services.....	60 00	
To John Hardin, for services.....	30 30	
To Kate Gorman, for services.....	25 00	
To pupils, for over-work.....	6 10	
		<hr/>
		\$342 07
<b>May 2, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:</b>		
To Herman Richter, for services.....	\$60 00	
To James Weaver, for services.....	60 00	
To John Hardin, for services.....	30 00	
To Kate Gorman, for services.....	25 00	
To Ferdinand Deitz, for leather and findings.....	155 67	
To pupils, for over-work.....	6 10	
		<hr/>
		\$336 77
<b>June 6, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:</b>		
To pupils, for over-work.....	\$7 15	
To Kate Gorman, for services.....	25 00	
To James Weaver, for services.....	60 00	
To Herman Richter, for services.....	60 00	
To Ferdinand Deitz, for leather.....	25 05	
To Wakefield Rattan Co., for cane.....	182 63	
To Albert Reasner, for leather and findings.....	195 74	
To John Hardin, for services.....	27 84	
		<hr/>
		\$583 41

## SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS.—Continued.

## July 4, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:

To Herman Richter, for services.....	\$60 00	
To James Weaver, for services.....	60 00	
To John Hardin, for services.....	30 00	
To Kate Gorman, for services.....	25 00	
To Wakefield Rattan Co., for cane.....	91 38	
To C. Talge & Co., for lumber.....	73 43	
	<hr/>	\$339 81

## August 1, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:

To Hogshire & Reasner, for shoes.....	\$7 50	
To Herman Richter, for services.....	60 00	
To James Weaver, for services.....	60 00	
To Clemens Vonnegut, for hardware.....	21 35	
To John Moriarity, for stock hogs.....	20 00	
	<hr/>	\$168 85

## September 5, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:

To James Weaver, for services.....	\$60 00	
To Ferdinand Deitz, for leather and findings.....	95 25	
To Wakefield Rattan Co., for cane.....	91 08	
To C. C. Foster & Co., for lumber.....	566 41	
To Leo. Reiger, for hog.....	8 91	
To William Tilford, for stock-hogs.....	23 00	
	<hr/>	\$844 65

## October 3, 1878. Bills allowed and paid:

To Herman Richter, for services.....	\$60 00	
To D. G. Atkinson, for services.....	30 77	
To James Weaver, for services.....	60 00	
To Ferdinand Deitz, for leather and findings.....	250 65	
To C. Talge & Co., for lumber.....	270 25	
	<hr/>	\$671 67

Total payments.....	\$5,356 72
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Balance on hand.....	\$313 38
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# RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

## ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

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I. The Institution is open to all the Deaf and Dumb of the State, of suitable age and capacity for receiving instruction, free of charge. For the present, and until additional accommodations shall be provided, boys can be admitted only between the ages of twelve and twenty-one; and girls between the ages of ten and nineteen.

II. Pupils will be admitted on the following conditions: 1. The pupil, well provided with clothes, is to be brought to the Institution punctually at the commencement of each session, unless detained at home by his or her sickness. 2. The pupil is to remain in the school until the last Wednesday in June in each year. 3. No parent or guardian shall be allowed to take a pupil out of the school in session time, without assigning satisfactory reasons.

III. The annual sessions of the school commence on the first Wednesday after the 15th day of September, and close on the last Wednesday of June. *Every pupil is to come promptly on or before the first day of the session, and is to remain until the last day of the same. The only exceptions allowed are cases of sickness.*

IV. The Institution will provide for each State pupil regularly admitted, boarding, lodging, washing, superintendence of conduct, manners and morals, medical attendance, instruction, school books, slates, and all other incidental expenses of the school room, without charge, but will not pay the traveling expenses of pupils in coming to or returning from the Institution, nor supply them with clothing, except in cases of destitution.

V. Those who are unable to pay for the necessary clothing, or whose parents neglect to supply them, it is made the duty of the Superintendent to furnish in accordance with the following legislative enactment:

“That when the pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb are not otherwise supplied with clothing, they shall be furnished by the Superintendent, who shall make out an account therefor, in each case, against the respective counties from which said pupils were sent, in an amount not exceeding forty dollars per annum for every such pupil, which account will be signed by the Superintendent, and attested by the seal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Treasurer of State shall charge the account thus certified to the county from which the pupil was sent, and credit the amount to the current expense fund of the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

“SEC. 3. When such account shall be received by the Treasurer of the proper county, to whom it shall be immediately sent upon its reception by the Treasurer of State from the Superintendent, such County Treasurer shall cause the same to be paid out of the County Treasury to the Treasurer of the State; and such County Treasurer shall collect the amount of such account from the estate of such pupil, if he have any, by suit, if necessary, in the name of the county.”

VI. Each applicant for admission should come well supplied with clothing, and on all articles on which it is possible to mark the name of the pupil, it should be written with indelible ink. In all cases, except those clothed by the county, besides the ordinary supply of clothing, the applicant should deposit with the Superintendent a sum not less than five dollars, to defray incidental expenses, repairs of shoes, etc., any part of which remaining unexpended at the close of the session will be returned. Each pupil should be supplied with a trunk.

VII. The Institution is not an asylum, but a school of learning; hence no one can be admitted or retained as a pupil who, from sickness or from other cause, is unable to pursue his or her studies successfully.

VIII. The course of study in the primary department embraces Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, and ordinarily requires seven years to complete it. All the pupils

who wish it, and who will avail themselves of it, are allowed the full benefit of this course of study.

IX. For the benefit of those who wish to qualify themselves for teaching or for other intellectual pursuits, the trustees have established a High Class, and adopted a course of three years' study in the sciences. From among those who complete the primary course of study, the Superintendent may select each year the most promising pupils and admit them as members of this class.

X. It is the intention of the trustees to render the pupils self-supporting, so far as practicable, and that every pupil, on leaving the Institution, shall be proficient in some useful occupation or trade, so as to be able to procure a livelihood without reliance on the charities of others. In accordance with this design, all the scholars will be required to labor a portion of each day, the girls performing the lighter kinds of housework and various kinds of needlework—as plain sewing, or ornamental work, and dressmaking; and the boys at various trades, the necessary work about the Institution, and in the cultivation of the farm and garden.



























XI. All business letters or letters of inquiry in regard to pupils in the Institution, or those whom it may be designed to place there, should be addressed to THOMAS MAC INTIRE, *Superintendent Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Indianapolis, Indiana.*

XII. Those persons bringing pupils to, or taking them away, can not be furnished with board and lodging at the Institution.

























XIII. No pupil, unless under extraordinary circumstances, can be received at any other time than at the commencement of the session.

XIV. The pupils will be sent home to spend the vacation, which extends from the last Wednesday in June to the first Wednesday after the 15th of September.

## ALPHABET.

	<i>a</i> <i>a</i> A		<i>g</i> <i>g</i> G		<i>n</i> <i>n</i> N		<i>u</i> <i>u</i> U
	<i>b</i> <i>b</i> B		<i>h</i> <i>h</i> H		<i>o</i> <i>o</i> O		<i>v</i> <i>v</i> V
	<i>c</i> <i>c</i> C		<i>i</i> <i>i</i> I		<i>p</i> <i>p</i> P		<i>w</i> <i>w</i> W
	<i>d</i> <i>d</i> D		<i>j</i> <i>j</i> J		<i>q</i> <i>q</i> Q		<i>x</i> <i>x</i> X
	<i>e</i> <i>e</i> E		<i>k</i> <i>k</i> K		<i>r</i> <i>r</i> R		<i>y</i> <i>y</i> Y
	<i>f</i> <i>f</i> F		<i>l</i> <i>l</i> L		<i>s</i> <i>s</i> S		<i>z</i> <i>z</i> Z
			<i>m</i> <i>m</i> M		<i>t</i> <i>t</i> T		

## ALPHABET.

	B	C	D	F	G	H	J
							
K	L	M	N	P	Q	Q	R
							
S	T	V	W	X	Y	Z	Z
							











THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees and Superintendent

OF THE

INDIANA INSTITUTE

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

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TO THE GOVERNOR.

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INDIANAPOLIS:

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1878.



THE STATE OF INDIANA,  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Received December 5, 1878, and referred to the Auditor of State for a verification of the financial statements.

Returned December 9, 1878, certified as follows:

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, December 9, 1878.

The vouchers for the payment of moneys from the State Treasury, as given in this Report, are now on file in this office.

E. HENDERSON,  
Auditor of State.

Examined by the Governor, and transmitted to the Secretary of State to be filed and preserved in his office, and published as ordered by the Commissioners of the Public Printing.

SAMUEL R. FOWNEY,  
Secretary.

Filed in my office December 11, 1878.

JOHN E. NEFF,  
Secretary of State.

# OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

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## TRUSTEES.

P. H. JAMESON, PRESIDENT.  
CORTEZ EWING.  
DANIEL MOWRER.

## SECRETARY.

H. W. BALLARD.

## SUPERINTENDENT.

W. H. CHURCHMAN, A. M.

## TEACHERS IN LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

J. F. McELROY, A. B.	MISS M. B. FILE.
MISS H. A. DAGGETT.	MRS. C. C. WYNN.
MISS E. GREEN.	

## TEACHERS IN MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

R. A. NEWLAND.	MISS H. A. HANVEY.
MISS M. E. CHURCHMAN.	

## TEACHERS IN HANDICRAFT DEPARTMENT.

J. M. RICHARD.	MRS. S. J. BALLARD.
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## HOUSEHOLD OFFICERS.

J. M. KITCHEN, M. D., . . . . .	PHYSICIAN.
H. W. BALLARD, . . . . .	STEWARD.
MRS. M. F. SPROULE, . . . . .	MATRON.
MRS. S. J. BALLARD, . . . . .	GIRLS' GOVERNESS.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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To His Excellency, JAMES D. WILLIAMS,

Governor of the State of Indiana:

The Trustees of the State Institute for the Education of the Blind, beg leave to present the following as the Thirty-second Annual Report of their Board:

It is with extreme pleasure, that we are, as heretofore, permitted to report most encouragingly of the progress and present condition of the trust confided to us. The Superintendent and his assistants continue to discharge their onerous duties with marked fidelity, and the unanimous approval of our Board; while the progress of the pupils, in their various studies and occupations, would seem to be all that could be asked of them and their instructors. We have felt it incumbent upon us to give close attention to the workings of the Institution, in all of its departments, educational and financial, not only at the time of the stated meetings of our Board, but at irregular intervals as well, and know whereof we speak. This we have done conscientiously, not as politicians, for we hold that political considerations should have no weight in the management of our Benevolent Institutions, but, as citizens of the State at large, charged by the Legislature with a solemn and responsible duty to the afflicted youth of our commonwealth, for whose benefit the Institution was founded.

For a detailed account of the workings of the Institution, since the date of our last report, we would respectfully ask the attention of your Excellency to the appended reports of our Secretary and Superintendent, both of which are submitted herewith as portions of our own report.

The Secretary's report contains an itemized statement of the disbursements of the last fiscal year, together with an abstract of the same, classified under appropriate heads. A complete analysis of the expenses of the past thirteen months will be found below.

The unusually full report of the Superintendent gives many interesting details and suggestions concerning the past and future conduct of the Institution, which are worthy of the earnest consideration of all who are interested in its success, as one of the departments of public instruction, fostered by the State.

Under the head of "Buildings and Grounds," in the Superintendent's report, your Excellency will note that the entire premises of the Institute are in most excellent condition, many important repairs having been made upon them during the last two years, all of which were paid for out of the current support fund.

#### FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

##### *Resources.*

The following statement shows the funds at the disposal of our board during the fiscal year of the State just closed:

Unexpended balance in hands of State Treasurer, November 1, 1877.....	\$1,853 83
Amount appropriated for current support during the year.....	30,000 00
Amount refunded by counties on account of advances for pupil's clothing.....	946 65
	<hr/>
	\$32,800 48
	<hr/>

##### *Disbursements.*

Amount expended for all purposes during the year.....	\$31,404 96
Unexpended balance in hands of State Treasurer at this date.....	1,395 52
	<hr/>
	\$32,800 48
	<hr/>

The report of our Secretary (Appendix A) sets forth in detail the entire number of allowances made during the year, specifying the names of the parties to whom they are severally made, and on what account.

All accounts submitted for allowance are required to be made out in duplicate, duly sworn to before some legally constituted authority, by the parties presenting them, and certified by the Superintendent as required by law. After proper inspection by the board they are, if approved, indorsed as passed upon and ordered paid, over the signature of the President. One copy of each is then placed on file in the office of the Institute, and the other passed to the proper party for presentation to the Auditor of State, who, after its payment, places it on file in his office for inspection by the Legislature or other interested parties.

The affidavit appended to each account presented, as above explained, reads as follows :

“I hereby swear that the foregoing bill of account is correct and just, and wholly unpaid; that the exact consideration therein charged for was received by the said Institute; that the same, or any part thereof, has not been since commuted; and that neither bonus, commission, or any other consideration has been given or stipulated, within my knowledge or belief, because of the proposed exchange of values therein set forth, or for any other reason.”

There is no law requiring the accounts of this institution to be sworn to as above explained. We established the rule some year and a half ago of our own accord, believing that this course would be more satisfactory to the General Assembly and the officers of State. We require the oath to be signed by the party or parties in whose behalf the account is presented, declining in all cases to admit the signature of a mere agent or employe.

#### ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES.

The following classification is made from the accounts on file, and shows the several objects of expenditure :

On account of salaries of Trustees and their Secretary...	\$1,000 00
On account of salaries of Superintendent and subordinate officers.....	6,602 50
On account of wages of employes.....	4,321 91



On account of groceries and provisions.....	8,808 63
On account of stable expenses, including repairs on vehicles.....	346 33
On account of fuel and lights.....	3,989 34
On account of drugs, medicines and medical attendance	398 30
On account of school apparatus and musical instruments	217 41
On account of books, stationery and printing.....	502 79
On account of house furnishing supplies.....	933 96
On account of heating, laundry, cooking, bathing and lighting fixtures.....	723 25
On account of water rent.....	210 37
On account of construction and repairs.....	2,157 03
On account of postage and telegraphage.....	99 01
On account of tools and fixtures for workshops.....	15 40
On account of clothing and traveling expenses of pupils	1,078 73
	<hr/>
	\$31,404 96

In order to give the Auditor of State ample opportunity to get in all of his accounts by the close of the fiscal year, it has hitherto been the practice of this Institution, in common with the rest, to report no allowances beyond those made at the October meeting of our Board, so that, as the meeting occurs early in the month, the allowances then made cover the expenses of September only; those of October, the last month of the fiscal year, being carried over to the November meeting, and included in the report of the following year. By this method of reporting, the fiscal year of the Institute was virtually made to commence on the first of October, and close on the thirteenth of September, instead of being concurrent with that of the State, but in order to comply with the law, the last Legislature, requiring all balance at the close of the fiscal year, to be covered into the State Treasury, it became necessary to hold another meeting, late in last month, to make allowances for the expenses of the Institution, up to the beginning of the fiscal year just commenced, consequently the disbursements of the year just closed cover the expenses of the past thirteen months, beginning with October 1, 1877, and closing October 31, 1878. The total amount of said disbursements, as shown above, was thirty-one thousand four hundred and four dollars and ninety-six cents (\$31,404.96). But as this includes an expenditure of one thousand and seventy-eight dollars and seventy-three cents (\$1,078.73) for pupils'

clothing, which sum will be refunded to the State by the counties, whose indigent pupils received the benefit thereof, it should be deducted from the total amount of disbursements, thus leaving, as the actual amount of the State's expenses, on account of the Institute, for the past thirteen months, the net sum of thirty thousand three hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty-three cents.

With a view to aiding your Excellency and the Legislature, in forming a more intelligent estimate as to the economy with which the affairs of the several departments of the Institution, under our charge, have been administered, we subjoin the following additional analysis of the expenses, showing the average monthly outlay on account of each department, for the past thirteen months, together with the cost per capita on the same account, of the one hundred and eight pupils, reported by the Superintendent, as the average number in attendance during that period:

DEPARTMENTS.	Per capita per Month.	TOTAL.
Cost of Supervisory Department, including salaries of Trustees, Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board .....	\$1 92	\$2,700 00
Cost of Construction Department, including repairs on buildings and fixtures for warming, lighting, cooking, washing and bathing .....	2 05	2,880 28
Cost of Household Department, including salaries of Steward, Matron, Girls' Governess and Attending Physician; wages of employes; house furnishing supplies; fuel, gas, and water rent; stable expenses; provisions, starch, soap, drugs, medicines, etc.; postage and telegraphage .....	14 65	20,559 35
Cost of School Department, including salaries of five teachers, school apparatus, books, printing and stationery .....	1 79	2,511 20
Cost of Music Department, including salaries of three teachers, and repairs of instruments .....	1 18	1,660 00
Cost of Handicraft Department, including fixtures for Shop ..	01	15 40
Total .....	\$21 60	\$30,326 23

The average monthly cost of subsistence alone, for one hundred and thirty-one officers, employes, and pupils, was five dollars and seventeen cents; and that for the clothing of one hundred and eight pupils was seventy-seven cents. Some of the pupils are of course clothed, wholly or in part, by their friends. If, however, we apportion the entire cost of subsistence among the pupils alone, it will average six dollars and twenty-seven cents per month. The

period of thirteen months involved in these calculations includes of course the summer vacation of the school, during which time the pupils are absent. If allowance be made for this the average will be slightly increased.

Upon a careful inspection of the foregoing exhibit on the part of your Excellency and the Legislature, we feel assured that you will unite with our Board in the conviction that the Institution under our supervision has been conducted, during the past year, as in former ones, with the strictest reference to the moral, intellectual, and physical improvement of its pupils, as well as with due regard for the best interests of the State, in an economical point of view. At all events we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have labored zealously and honestly for the promotion of those ends, and shall continue to do so as long as the trust remains committed to our keeping. The longer we continue in connection with the Institution, the more are we impressed with the beneficence of the work it is accomplishing, and the importance of ripe experience on the part of all who have a share in its management, whether as supervisors or as practical workers. Had the Institution sufficient capacity for a larger number of pupils, it could undoubtedly be supported at less cost per capita; in a still greater degree would this be true, were it designed as a mere asylum for the unfortunate blind children of the State; but such an interpretation of its object would manifestly do great violence to both the letter and the spirit of the constitutional provision and legislative enactment in which it had its origin, and which guarantee for it a liberal support. This being the case, it is clearly the duty of all interested in its management to see to it that our Indiana school for the blind shall always maintain its present position in the front rank with other institutions of a similar character throughout this or any other country, even though it should cost our people a little more to support it than if it were a pauper asylum.

Were it practicable to make an accurate comparison of our expenses with those of other institutions of the same kind, it would be of interest to do so; but their reports are seldom made out in such a way as to enable us to do this intelligently; and an attempt in that direction would be liable, through want of accuracy, to do either them or our own establishment injustice. Of this one thing we are sure, however, that it is the constant aim of our Board to keep the cost of our own Institution as low as is consistent with its highest interests as a strictly educational establishment.

## ESTIMATE OF FUTURE NEEDS.

Upon a careful examination of the subject we are satisfied that our school will average for the next two years, at least one hundred and twenty pupils. To accommodate that number it will again become necessary to lodge some of the male pupils in the upper halls of the building: but, as our Superintendent remarks in his report, "we must utilize this space, as far as it goes, rather than deny entrance to applicants until we are positively compelled to do so."

As shown in the foregoing analysis, the average monthly outlay per capita for one hundred and eight pupils during the last thirteen months was twenty-one dollars and sixty cents (\$21.60), or at the rate of two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty cents (\$259.20) per annum. With the increased number of one hundred and twenty pupils, should the prices of supplies remain as low as they now are, we think the cost can be reduced to two hundred and thirty dollars (\$230.00) per annum, for each, or twenty-seven thousand six hundred dollars (\$27,600.00) for the whole number. We therefore recommend an appropriation of that amount for the current support of the Institution during each of the next ensuing two years.

As to the desired building improvements, referred to in the Superintendent's report, we think it best to lay the matter before the coming Legislature, through their appropriate committees, and abide the action of that honorable body.

The suggestions of the message of Governor Hendricks, of January 4, 1877, have led us to investigate, and ascertain, if possible, how the expenses of our Institution might be lessened. We have considered two measures looking at that end:

1. To require the Superintendent and his family to live outside of the Institute building.
2. To discontinue the teaching of music, and discharge the teachers of that branch of our educational training. The first proposition is met by the objection that the presence of the family of the Superintendent in the building, at all times, is a safeguard against doubtful practices, which might, without such restraint, be indulged.

The second proposition involves such a radical change in the branches of instruction, taught by other similar institutions, that



we have not made it, because we have taken the action of the Legislature in appropriating the sum upon which it has been run heretofore, as an indication that that change ought not to be made.

If, upon proper consideration, which we invite by these suggestions, the appropriation is reduced, we shall take it as an instruction to inaugurate the changes indicated.

Ours is an Educational Institution, and, we are glad to say, ranks high in the Union. Indiana has not been stint with her care and attention to her afflicted and unfortunate, and yet there has been no profligate waste in the conduct of our Institution. If a change in its conduct is demanded by any authority we ought to obey we are ready to inaugurate it; but we do not want to make the radical changes indicated unless there is an expression of the Legislative will in that direction.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we ask, at the hands of your Excellency and the members of the General Assembly, about to convene, the strictest scrutiny into the past management and present condition of our interesting trust, feeling confident, in the highest degree, that such scrutiny will enhance your and their interest in our work, and redound to the credit of all concerned, in whatever capacity.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

P. H. JAMESON.  
CORTEZ EWING.  
DANIEL MOWRER.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1, 1878.



## APPENDIX A.

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### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees :

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the regulations of the Institute, I have the honor to submit the following classification of expenses for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1878, together with a statement of warrants drawn for the payment of the various allowances made by you :

On account of salaries of Trustees and their Secretary...	\$1,000 00
On account of salaries of Superintendent and subordinate officers.....	6,602 50
On account of wages of employes.....	4,321 91
On account of groceries and provisions.....	8,808 63
On account of stable expenses, including repairs on vehicles .....	346 33
On account of fuel and lights.....	3,989 34
On account of drugs, medicines and medical attendance,	398 30
On account of clothing and traveling expenses of pupils,	1,078 73
On account of school apparatus and musical instruments,	217 41
On account of books, stationery and printing.....	502 79
On account of house furnishing supplies.....	933 96
On account of heating, laundry, cooking, bathing and lighting fixtures.....	723 25
On account of construction and repairs.....	2,157 03
On account of postage and telegraphage.....	99 01
On account of tools and fixtures for workshops.....	15 40
On account of water rent.....	210 37

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Total.....\$31,404 96

## WARRANTS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1877.			
November 7...	375	W. H. Ballard, current expenses.....	\$164 26
" .....	376	W. H. Ballard, wages of employes.....	298 50
" .....	377	E. May, services as architect.....	40 00
" .....	378	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	61 75
" .....	379	Water Works Co., water rent.....	14 70
" .....	380	Henry Penn, milk.....	29 76
" .....	381	Isaac Bomgardner, potatoes.....	83 20
" .....	382	H. C. Shultz, harness, etc.....	35 65
" .....	383	W. N. Ford, provisions and provender.....	8 00
" .....	384	M. O'Connor, groceries.....	72 43
" .....	385	Mrs. E. Wheelan, laundry work.....	90 00
" .....	386	Henry Schwinge, groceries.....	89 63
" .....	387	Noel Brothers, flour.....	14 00
" .....	388	Arthur Jordan, butter.....	32 61
" .....	389	Reising & Donnelly, plumbing.....	60 90
" .....	390	Aaron Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	27 40
" .....	391	John Knight, steam fittings, etc.....	53 66
" .....	392	F. Goepper & Co., pupils' clothing.....	35 75
" .....	393	B. Bannwarth, pupils' clothing.....	18 00
" .....	394	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	61 06
" .....	395	Jacob Diefenbach, repairs.....	24 00
" .....	396	Dickson, Kuhn & Co., coal.....	247 05
" .....	397	Richard Essigke, meat.....	235 90
" .....	398	Brosier & Custer, butter.....	61 75
December 5...	1	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	125 20
" .....	2	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	298 50
" .....	3	J. F. McElroy, salary as teacher.....	162 50
" .....	4	R. A. Newland, salary as teacher.....	250 00
" .....	5	Mrs. S. J. Ballard, salary as girls' Governess.....	87 50
" .....	6	Miss S. A. Scofield, salary as teacher.....	87 50
" .....	7	Miss H. A. Daggett, salary as teacher.....	87 50
" .....	8	Mrs. C. C. Wynn, salary as teacher.....	87 50
" .....	9	Miss E. Green, salary as teacher.....	56 25
" .....	10	Miss H. A. Hanvey, salary as teacher.....	87 50
" .....	11	Miss M. E. Churchman, salary as teacher.....	50 00
" .....	12	I. R. Fairfield, repairs on wringer.....	25 00
" .....	13	John D. Ballard, potatoes.....	64 50
" .....	14	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	26 60
" .....	15	Water Works Co., water rent.....	19 00
" .....	16	Mrs. E. Wheelan, laundry work.....	90 00
" .....	17	M. O'Connor & Co., groceries.....	96 50
" .....	18	Henry Schwinge, groceries.....	86 31
" .....	19	J. W. Adams & Co., pupils' clothing.....	27 05
" .....	20	G. H. Shover, wagon repairs, etc.....	24 35
" .....	21	Brosier & Custer, butter.....	91 00
" .....	22	Richard Essigke, meat.....	167 67
" .....	23	Taggart Brothers, bread.....	267 80
" .....	24	Noel Brothers, flour.....	13 50
" .....	25	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	48 65
" .....	26	Pettis, Ivers & Co., dry goods.....	34 35
" .....	27	Hibben, Pattison & Co., dry goods.....	24 64
" .....	28	W. N. Ford, provender.....	14 05
" .....	29	W. H. Clark & Co., organ repairs.....	35 00
" .....	30	B. Bannwarth, pupils' clothing.....	15 96
" .....	31	Henry Penn, milk.....	28 80
" .....	32	Aaron Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	70 70
" .....	33	Dickson, Kuhn & Co., coal.....	156 65
" .....	34	Reising & Donnelly, plumbing.....	47 87
" .....	35	Jacob Diefenbach, repairs.....	14 40
1878.			
January 2.....	36	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	109 77
" .....	37	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	298 50
" .....	38	P. H. Jameson, salary as President.....	75 00
" .....	39	Daniel Mowrer, salary as Trustee.....	75 00
" .....	40	Cortez Ewing, salary as Trustee.....	75 00
" .....	41	H. W. Ballard, salary as Secretary of Board.....	25 00
" .....	42	W. H. Churchman, salary as Superintendent.....	425 00
" .....	43	J. M. Kitchen, salary as Physician.....	75 00
" .....	44	H. W. Ballard, salary as Steward.....	187 50
" .....	45	Mrs. M. F. Sproule, salary as Matron.....	87 50
" .....	46	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	28 30
" .....	47	American Printing House for the Blind, raised books.....	94 25
" .....	48	Water Works Co., water rent and meter.....	125 00
" .....	49	Noel Brothers, flour.....	13 00

## WARRANTS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR—Continued.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1878.			
January 2.....	50	Mrs. E. Whoolan, laundry work.....	\$90 00
".....	51	H. W. Ballard, mackintosh.....	24 05
".....	52	B. Binnwarth, pupils' clothing.....	18 40
".....	53	Henry Penn, milk.....	29 76
".....	54	John A. Reanne, pupils' clothing.....	37 65
".....	55	Reising & Dierckly, plumbing.....	16 60
".....	56	R. L. McCarty, laundry, coal.....	23 40
".....	57	Brosier & Gustin, butter.....	100 50
".....	58	G. A. Marshall & Co., hardware.....	14 30
".....	59	Stewart & Balfour, dry goods, H. H. Hines, etc.....	35 92
".....	60	Charles R. Smith, general expenses.....	37 55
".....	61	Brown, S. & Co., coal, and stationery.....	38 14
".....	62	Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries.....	125 07
".....	63	Henry S. Smith, groceries.....	47 98
".....	64	E. G. Smith & Co., hardware.....	78 90
".....	65	Edward Hines, coal.....	125 78
".....	66	Reising & Dierckly, plumbing.....	175 69
".....	67	H. Hines, IV and J. L. Hines, plumbing.....	37 81
".....	68	A. Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	95 48
".....	69	Henry S. Smith, groceries.....	246 60
February 6.....	70	H. W. Ballard, mackintosh.....	95 44
".....	71	H. W. Ballard, mackintosh.....	298 50
".....	72	J. T. McElroy, mackintosh.....	162 50
".....	73	R. A. N. Smith, mackintosh.....	200 00
".....	74	Mrs. S. J. Hines, laundry work.....	87 50
".....	75	Mrs. H. J. Hines, laundry work.....	87 50
".....	76	Mrs. S. J. Hines, laundry work.....	87 50
".....	77	Mrs. C. C. Wynn, salary as teacher.....	87 50
".....	78	Michael J. Hines, laundry work.....	95 25
".....	79	Michael J. Hines, laundry work.....	87 50
".....	80	Mrs. M. J. Hines, laundry work.....	50 00
".....	81	Henry S. Smith, groceries.....	12 96
".....	82	Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries.....	41 25
".....	83	Henry S. Smith, groceries.....	61 50
".....	84	Mrs. J. S. Smith, laundry work.....	90 00
".....	85	Henry S. Smith, groceries.....	17 65
".....	86	N. H. Smith, groceries.....	13 50
".....	87	H. W. Ballard, mackintosh.....	24 45
".....	88	Edward Hines, coal.....	72 83
".....	89	Henry S. Smith, groceries.....	45 67
".....	90	Edward Hines, coal.....	144 81
".....	91	Edward Hines, coal.....	181 95
".....	92	Paul Hines, coal.....	61 80
".....	93	John Hines, coal.....	22 55
".....	94	Samuel Hines, coal.....	41 35
".....	95	Henry S. Smith, groceries.....	17 16
".....	96	Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries.....	53 27
".....	97	W. S. Smith, groceries.....	17 03
".....	98	R. H. Smith, groceries.....	28 85
".....	99	Henry S. Smith, groceries.....	29 76
".....	100	Henry S. Smith, groceries.....	28 65
".....	101	A. Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	50 38
March 6.....	102	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	65 46
".....	103	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	208 50
".....	104	Mrs. S. J. Hines, laundry work.....	17 50
".....	105	Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries.....	18 37
".....	106	Edward Hines, coal.....	34 00
".....	107	Mrs. E. Whoolan, laundry work.....	99 00
".....	108	H. W. Ballard, mackintosh.....	95 64
".....	109	Edward Hines, coal.....	168 97
".....	110	Edward Hines, coal.....	122 00
".....	111	H. W. Ballard, mackintosh.....	32 00
".....	112	J. W. Adams & Co., hardware.....	29 15
".....	113	Henry S. Smith, groceries.....	82 16
".....	114	W. N. Smith, pupils' clothing.....	20 60
".....	115	Andrew W. Smith & Sons, 200 lbs. sugar.....	70 22
".....	116	Chas. A. Wesson, 100 lbs. lard and 2 lbs. sugar.....	45 27
".....	117	Evans & P. Smith, groceries.....	37 29
".....	118	Amos J. Smith, groceries.....	18 20
".....	119	B. Binnwarth, pupils' clothing.....	25 65
".....	120	F. Gossamer & Co., pupils' clothing.....	61 35
".....	121	Dicks, Kohn & Co., coal.....	240 03
".....	122	A. Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	42 18
".....	123	Henry Penn, milk.....	26 88

## WARRANTS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR—Continued.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1878.			
March 6.....	124	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	\$68 78
".....	125	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	298 50
".....	126	P. H. Jameson, salary as President of the Board.....	75 00
".....	127	Daniel Mower, salary as Trustee.....	75 00
".....	128	Cortez Ewing, salary as Trustee.....	75 00
".....	129	H. W. Ballard, salary as Secretary of the Board.....	25 00
".....	130	W. H. Churchman, salary as Superintendent.....	425 00
".....	131	J. M. Kitchen, salary as Physician.....	75 00
".....	132	H. W. Ballard, salary as Steward.....	187 50
".....	133	Mrs. M. F. Sproule, salary as Matron.....	87 50
".....	134	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	40 00
".....	135	Mrs. E. Wheelan, laundry work.....	90 00
".....	136	Dickson, Kuhn & Co., coal.....	201 25
".....	137	Everson & Deitz, provisions.....	103 05
".....	138	M. O'Connor & Co., groceries.....	108 80
".....	139	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	43 25
".....	140	Henry Schwinge, groceries.....	65 38
".....	141	R. L. McQuat, tinware, etc.....	15 10
".....	142	W. N. Ford, provisions and provender.....	21 10
".....	143	Stewart & Barry, drugs, medicines, etc.....	47 17
".....	144	Taggart Bros, bread.....	143 20
".....	145	Bowen, Stewart & Co., books and stationery.....	14 80
".....	146	John A. Reaume, pupil's clothing.....	22 20
".....	147	Charles Cherdron, pupil's clothing.....	28 65
".....	148	M. Garver & Co., ice.....	19 05
".....	149	G. A. Marten & Co., hardware.....	6 57
".....	150	Henry Penn, milk.....	29 76
".....	151	Richard Essigke, meat.....	189 99
".....	152	A. Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	53 06
May 1.....	153	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	60 70
".....	154	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	298 50
".....	155	J. F. McElroy, salary as teacher.....	162 50
".....	156	R. A. Newland, salary as teacher.....	250 00
".....	157	Mrs. S. J. Ballard, salary as girl's governess.....	87 50
".....	158	Miss H. A. Daggett, salary as teacher.....	87 50
".....	159	Mrs. C. C. Wynn, salary as teacher.....	87 50
".....	160	Miss Bessie File, salary as teacher.....	60 00
".....	161	Miss E. Green, salary as teacher.....	56 25
".....	162	Miss H. A. Harvey, salary as teacher.....	87 50
".....	163	Miss M. E. Churchman, salary as teacher.....	50 00
".....	164	John W. Smith, fire escape ladders.....	30 00
".....	165	Strobridge & Co., diplomas.....	37 90
".....	166	Mrs. E. Wheelan, laundry work.....	90 00
".....	167	Drew & Waddell, wagon repairs.....	42 80
".....	168	Hutchings & Son, provisions.....	49 87
".....	169	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	44 00
".....	170	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	38 20
".....	171	Goepper & Manfeld, pupil's clothing.....	65 44
".....	172	Richard Essigke, meat.....	175 74
".....	173	W. N. Ford, provisions.....	13 62
".....	174	Everson & Deitz, provisions.....	49 61
".....	175	Taggart Bros., bread.....	128 10
".....	176	Henry Penn, milk.....	28 80
".....	177	Henry Schwinge, groceries.....	55 15
".....	178	Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries.....	62 60
".....	179	M. Garver & Co., ice.....	21 10
".....	180	Dickson, Kuhn & Co., coal.....	95 62
".....	181	A. Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	22 53
".....	182	Charles Cherdron, pupil's clothing.....	21 40
June 5.....	183	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	95 58
".....	184	H. W. Ballard, wages and employes.....	298 50
".....	185	Indianapolis Gas Company, gas.....	23 40
".....	186	Hibben, Pattison & Co., house furnishing goods.....	20 70
".....	187	Mrs. E. Wheelan, laundry work.....	90 00
".....	188	Brosier & Custer, butter.....	27 57
".....	189	Henry Penn, milk.....	24 18
".....	190	Water Works Company, water rent.....	30 38
".....	191	W. N. Ford, provisions and provender.....	25 80
".....	192	Close & Wasson, dry goods.....	27 25
".....	193	M. O'Connor & Co., groceries.....	89 32
".....	194	Taggart Bros, bread.....	159 05
".....	195	Richard Essigke, meat.....	197 05
".....	196	Arthur Jordau, provisions.....	16 49
".....	197	Everson & Deitz, provisions.....	22 85



## WARRANTS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR—Continued.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1878.			
June 5.....	198	Hildebrand & Fugate, hardware.....	\$29 60
".....	199	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	86 85
".....	200	M. M. Cummings, harness, etc.....	28 95
".....	201	James R. Ryan, groceries and provisions.....	57 10
".....	202	MacIntire & Kuhn, coal.....	80 05
".....	203	Henry Schwing, groceries.....	85 73
".....	204	M. Garver & Co., ice.....	24 14
".....	205	Charles Cherdron, pupils' clothing.....	21 85
July 3.....	206	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	116 89
".....	207	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	296 85
".....	208	P. H. Jameson, salary as President of the Board.....	75 00
".....	209	Daniel Mowrer, salary as Trustee.....	75 00
".....	210	Cortez Ewing, salary as Trustee.....	75 00
".....	211	H. W. Ballard, salary as Secretary of the Board.....	25 00
".....	212	W. H. Churchman, salary as Superintendent.....	425 00
".....	213	J. M. Kitchen, salary as Physician.....	75 00
".....	214	H. W. Ballard, salary as Steward.....	187 50
".....	215	Mrs. M. F. Sproule, salary as Matron.....	87 50
".....	216	Mrs. S. J. Ballard, salary as girls' governess.....	87 50
".....	217	J. F. McElroy, salary as teacher.....	162 50
".....	218	R. A. Newland, salary as teacher.....	250 00
".....	219	Miss H. A. Laggett, salary as teacher.....	87 50
".....	220	Miss Bessie File, salary as teacher.....	75 00
".....	221	Miss C. C. Wynn, salary as teacher.....	87 50
".....	222	Miss E. Green, salary as teacher.....	56 25
".....	223	Miss H. A. Hanvey, salary as teacher.....	87 50
".....	224	Miss M. E. Churchman, salary as teacher.....	50 00
".....	225	Mrs. E. Wheelan, laundry work.....	90 00
".....	226	A. F. Rafert, repairs.....	31 37
".....	227	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	21 00
".....	228	Water Works Co., water rent.....	20 06
".....	229	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	57 40
".....	230	R. L. McQuat, tinware and repairs.....	13 21
".....	231	Taggart Brothers, bread.....	109 54
".....	232	Henry Schwing, groceries.....	31 00
".....	233	Gaeper & Manfield, pupils' clothing.....	26 35
".....	234	Pettis, Ivers & Co., dry goods.....	40 94
".....	235	David R. Munson, lightning rods.....	186 43
".....	236	Henry Penn, milk.....	22 49
".....	237	John A. Reaume, pupils' clothing.....	28 62
".....	238	J. W. Adams & Co., pupils' clothing.....	50 55
".....	239	H. W. Ballard, traveling expenses of pupils.....	78 35
".....	240	Robertson & Perry, groceries.....	111 46
".....	241	Arthur Jordan, provisions.....	44 50
".....	242	Richard Essigke, meat.....	164 34
".....	243	W. N. Ford, provisions and provender.....	18 30
".....	244	MacIntire & Kuhn, coal.....	42 30
".....	245	James R. Ryan, groceries and provisions.....	35 12
".....	246	Stewart & Barry, drugs, medicines, etc.....	26 92
".....	247	M. Garver & Co., ice.....	22 20
".....	248	Jacob Diefenbach, repairs.....	19 20
August 7.....	249	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	120 84
".....	250	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	306 25
".....	251	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	12 20
".....	252	Thomas Mockford, repairs.....	70 61
".....	253	Mrs. E. Wheelan, laundry work.....	70 00
".....	254	Richard Essigke, meat.....	84 08
".....	255	Indianapolis Manufacturers' Union, repairs.....	45 15
".....	256	John Knight, pipe and fittings.....	26 42
".....	257	Everson & Deitz, butter.....	26 55
".....	258	D. Taggart, bread.....	23 66
".....	259	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	65 95
".....	260	James R. Ryan, groceries and provisions.....	35 35
".....	261	Adams, Mansur & Co., house furnishing goods and repairs.....	159 51
".....	262	Cutler & Savage Lumber Co., lumber.....	45 93
".....	263	W. M. Shields, milk.....	13 00
".....	264	MacIntire & Kuhn, coal, etc.....	12 78
".....	265	M. Garver & Co., ice.....	36 34
".....	266	Robert Evans, repairs.....	44 13
".....	267	Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries.....	29 30
".....	268	Jacob Diefenbach, repairs.....	117 15
".....	269	J. M. Sutton, repairs.....	233 00
September 4.....	270	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	107 88
".....	271	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	225 80



## WARRANTS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR—Continued.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1878.			
September 4.....	272	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	\$10 60
" .....	273	M. O'Connor & Co., groceries.....	29 93
" .....	274	Builders' and Manufacturers' Association.....	16 00
" .....	275	Mooney, Taylor & Smith, rubber hose, etc.....	30 28
" .....	276	John A. Winter, repairs.....	187 00
" .....	277	Henry Sewinge, groceries.....	20 08
" .....	278	Richard Essigke, meat.....	53 13
" .....	279	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	54 15
" .....	280	Stewart & Barry, paints, oils, etc.....	70 21
" .....	281	Sinker, Davis & Co., boiler repairs.....	37 80
" .....	282	Arthur Jordan, provisions.....	34 70
" .....	283	Spotts & Hubbard, provisions and provender.....	17 75
" .....	284	D. Taggart, bread.....	17 26
" .....	285	G. A. Marten & Co., hardware, etc.....	25 40
" .....	286	Spiegel, Thoms & Co., house furnishing goods.....	43 10
" .....	287	Mrs. E. Wheelan, laundry work.....	70 00
" .....	288	R. L. McOuat, tinware and repairs.....	29 40
" .....	289	Edwin Powell, repairs.....	152 50
" .....	290	M. Garver & Co., ice.....	26 63
" .....	291	A. Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	34 83
" .....	292	Jacob Diefenbach, repairs.....	59 95
" .....	293	Thomas Mockford, repairs.....	80 76
" .....	294	J. K. English & Co., repairs.....	93 13
" .....	295	Ebner, Aldag & Co., varnish, etc.....	52 80
" .....	296	Cobb & Branham, coal.....	409 40
October 2.....	297	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	180 81
" .....	298	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	272 20
" .....	299	P. H. Jameson, salary as President of the Board.....	75 00
" .....	300	Daniel Mowrer, salary as Trustee.....	75 00
" .....	301	Cortez Ewing, salary as Trustee.....	75 00
" .....	302	H. W. Ballard, salary as Secretary of the Board.....	25 00
" .....	303	W. H. Churchman, salary as Superintendent.....	425 00
" .....	304	J. M. Kitchen, salary as Physician.....	75 00
" .....	305	H. W. Ballard, salary as Steward.....	187 50
" .....	306	Mrs. M. F. Sproule, salary as Matron.....	87 50
" .....	307	J. H. Stem, services as architect.....	22 50
" .....	308	Tim. Greenwood, repairs.....	43 00
" .....	309	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	21 20
" .....	310	Cobb & Branham, coal.....	1,389 20
" .....	311	J. P. Donnelly, plumbing.....	26 76
" .....	312	C. Schrader, house furnishing goods.....	62 37
" .....	313	Indianapolis Gas Co., service pipe.....	47 42
" .....	314	American Bible Society, raised books.....	86 70
" .....	315	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	72 45
" .....	316	Richard Essigke, meat.....	90 04
" .....	317	Charles L. Deitz, butter.....	16 72
" .....	318	Arthur Jordan, provisions.....	38 17
" .....	319	Mrs. E. Wheelan, laundry work.....	70 00
" .....	320	American Printing House for Blind, raised books.....	58 50
" .....	321	M. Garver & Co., ice.....	20 82
" .....	322	G. F. Adams & Co., cooking fixtures.....	67 10
" .....	323	Spiegel, Thoms & Co., house furnishing goods.....	89 00
" .....	324	D. Taggart, bread.....	45 64
" .....	325	Jacob Diefenbach, repairs.....	44 45
October 23.....	326	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	156 80
" .....	327	Hibben, Pattison & Co., dry goods.....	260 46
" .....	328	Henry Schwinge, groceries.....	94 85
" .....	329	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	42 60
" .....	330	M. Garver & Co., ice.....	17 04
" .....	331	William Shields, milk.....	32 37
" .....	332	A. Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	69 57
" .....	333	D. Taggart, bread.....	82 87
" .....	334	Spotts & Hubbard, provisions and provender.....	29 78
" .....	335	Gaepper & Mannfeld, pupils' clothing.....	62 60
" .....	336	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	53 25
" .....	337	J. N. Guion, potatoes.....	23 83
" .....	338	M. J. Kinney, potatoes.....	44 50
" .....	339	W. A. Ellis, potatoes.....	20 75
" .....	340	Arthur Jordan, provisions.....	79 02
" .....	341	Coffin, Wheat & Fletcher, provisions.....	31 21
" .....	342	M. Hollingsworth, wood.....	150 00
" .....	343	Bowen, Stewart & Co., books and stationery.....	31 28
" .....	344	Richard Essigke, meat.....	123 04
" .....	345	Stewart & Barry, drugs, medicines, etc.....	26 71

## WARRANTS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR—Continued.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1878.			
October 23.....	346	Albert Gall, house furnishing goods.....	\$16 67
" .....	347	M. O'Connor & Co., groceries.....	166 18
" .....	348	Hildebrand & Fugate, hardware.....	25 36
" .....	349	John A. Beaume, pupils' clothing.....	25 75
" .....	350	R. L. McQuat, repairs and tinware.....	45 86
" .....	351	John Knight, pipe and fittings.....	55 15
		Total.....	\$31,404 96

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. BALLARD,  
Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1, 1878.

## APPENDIX B.

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### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—In presenting for your consideration the subjoined review of the work of our Institution during the past year, the undersigned has great pleasure in being able to report continued prosperity in each of its several departments. His assistant officers performed their allotted duties with their wonted zeal and untiring devotion; the pupils, as a class, were industrious in study, and correct in deportment, while the entire household enjoyed remarkable immunity from sickness. In a word, the progress of the Institute, in its mission of good to the unfortunates committed to its care, was never more encouraging.

#### ASSISTANT OFFICERS.

About the middle of February last, Miss S. A. Schofield, one of our most experienced and successful teachers in the Literary Department, resigned her position to fulfil a matrimonial engagement, and her place was supplied by Miss M. Bessie File for the remainder of the then current session, and subsequently for the present one.

As explained at some length in my last annual communication to your Board, teachers of experience and special training for a work like ours, are not only desirable in a high degree, but likewise, exceedingly scarce. On this account, as well as the possession of many personal traits that served to attach her pupils and fellow teachers to her, Miss Schofield's resignation was accepted with

sincere regret. We have reason to hope, however, that her successor will, with increased experience, prove a valuable acquisition to our corps of instruction.

With the single change, above noted, the assistant officers of the Institute are the same as reported last year. Their names and respective positions are as follows:

#### LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

*Teachers.*—James F. McElroy, Miss H. A. Daggett, Miss M. B. File, Mrs. C. C. Wynn, and Miss E. Green.

#### MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

*Teachers.*—Robert A. Newland, Miss H. A. Hanvey, and Miss M. E. Churchman.

#### HANDICRAFT DEPARTMENT.

*Teachers.*—Jesse M. Richard and Mrs. S. J. Ballard.

#### HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

*Steward.*—H. W. Ballard.

*Matron.*—Mrs. M. F. Sproule.

*Girls' Governess.*—Mrs. S. J. Ballard.

*Attending Physician.*—J. M. Kitchen, M. D.

Of all these, my co-laborers in the arduous and responsible work confided to us, it is incumbent upon me to say that they continue, as heretofore, to merit your highest confidence. It would prove a difficult undertaking, indeed, to supply their places with persons of equal fitness for the peculiar work of an establishment like ours.

#### PUPILS.

The appended catalogue embraces the names of the pupils enrolled during the last session of the school, commencing September 19, 1877, and closing June 26, 1878; while the following table exhibits the number thereof, classified as to sex, and the respective counties of their residence:

## NUMBER OF PUPILS.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Allen.....		1	1
Bartholomew.....		1	1
Benton.....		1	1
Blackford.....		1	1
Cass.....		2	2
Clark.....	2	1	3
Clinton.....	2		2
Dearborn.....	3	2	5
Decatur.....		1	1
DeKalb.....		1	1
Elkhart.....	1		1
Fayette.....	1		1
Floyd.....	2	1	3
Fountain.....		1	1
Franklin.....	1	2	3
Gibson.....	1	2	3
Grant.....	1		1
Greene.....	2	1	3
Hamilton.....	2		2
Harrison.....	1		1
Hendricks.....	1		1
Henry.....	1		1
Huntington.....		1	1
Jay.....		2	2
Jennings.....		1	1
Johnson.....	2		2
Knox.....	1	1	2
Kosciusko.....	1	1	2
Lagrange.....		1	1
Laporte.....	2		2
Madison.....	2	2	4
Marion.....	8	10	18
Marshall.....		2	2
Miami.....		2	2
Montgomery.....	2		2
Noble.....	1		1
Owen.....	2	2	4
Porter.....	1		1
Posey.....		1	1
Pulaski.....		1	1
Putnam.....		1	1



## NUMBER OF PUPILS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ripley.....	1	2	3
Rush.....	1	.....	1
Shelby.....	3	2	5
Steuben.....	1	.....	1
Tippecanoe.....	2	1	3
Vanderburgh.....	.....	3	3
Vermillion.....	1	.....	1
Vigo.....	.....	1	1
Warren.....	.....	1	1
Warriek.....	3	.....	3
Wayne.....	.....	2	2
Wells.....	2	.....	2
White.....	1	.....	1
Whitley.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	59	58	117
The whole number enrolled during last session was, as above.....	59	58	117
Number discharged during the same time.....	14	6	20
Average number in attendance during the session...	53	52	105
Number of last session's pupils eligible for current session, commenced September 18.....	45	52	97
Number of new pupils received the current session, to date.....	17	8	25
Whole number connected with the school at this date.....	60	62	122
Number temporarily absent.....	2	6	8
Actual number enrolled at present session, to date..	60	54	114
The whole number in attendance from October 1, 1877, to date, the period covered by the disburse- ments of the last fiscal year, was.....	76	66	142
Average number in attendance during the time last mentioned.....	55	53	108

Prior to the issuance of our twenty-third annual Report in 1869, it was our custom to catalogue all of the pupils connected with the school, during the fiscal year covered by the Report, whether in actual attendance or not; thus, in the twenty-second Report, issued in 1868, the number of pupils given was one hundred and twenty-six, whereas the average number in actual attendance during the year was far below those figures. The catalogue contained not only the names of all those who had left at the close of the previous session, not to return again, but likewise of the new pupils entering at the beginning of the then current session, as well as of some who had remained absent, from sickness or other cause, during the entire year. But finding that method of cataloguing objectionable, as it was liable to give an exaggerated impression in regard to the size of the school, we changed our method after the issuance of the twenty-second Report, and have ever since catalogued only such pupils as were in actual attendance during the school year or session which always closes in the latter part of June.

You will perceive, then, that our present method of cataloguing, the usual one in such institutions, does not give the number of pupils in attendance during the fiscal year of the State, the period covered by the financial exhibit of our Reports, and therefore that it does not render practicable an accurate estimate of the cost per capita of maintaining the school during the last mentioned period. As, however, you may desire to embrace such an estimate in your forthcoming Report, I have thought it right to insert a necessary data in the foregoing exhibit of attendance.

In addition to the number of new applicants received, some others have been admitted, and are daily expected to enter. Upon the receipt of these, our proper capacity will about be exhausted again; and that, notwithstanding the rooms for male pupils recently fitted up in the upper story of our shop building.

Of the pupils discharged last session, at or before its close, as noted above, six were young men who had been taught the broom-making trade, and they left us prepared to earn their own livelihood.

The subjoined abstract of our school register shows, in a classified form, the number of admissions from the opening of the Institution in 1847, to the date of this Report. Were it possible to do so with accuracy, it would be of interest to tabulate, in connection therewith, the various diseases involving the loss of vision; but the lack

of pathological knowledge on the part of those who fill out the application blanks, prevents our keeping reliable record of such diseases :

Number of males received.....	323
Number of females received. ....	275
Whole number received.....	598
Number totally blind.....	313
Number partially blind.....	285
Number born blind.....	220
Number born with sight.....	378
Number blind through accident.....	64
Number blind through disease.....	534
Number whose parents were admitted to be blood relations.....	48
Number whose parents were not admitted to be blood relations,	550

#### PHYSICAL TRAINING.

There is, perhaps, no other class of young persons that so much need the strengthening and developing influence of systematic physical training as the inmates of an institution for the education of the blind. A large portion of them come into the world with physical systems depraved by scrofula and other constitutional disorders, of which blindness, present or prospective, is merely symptomatic ; while many of those who, born with sound eyes, lose their sight in after life through accident or disease, are found to have their bodily powers enfeebled to a greater or less degree by injudicious medical treatment, or through the influence of some general disorder of which the local malady, involving the loss of the vision, is but a concomitant. Moreover, all are sufferers in this direction, to a greater or less extent, through the limitation imposed by their infirmity upon their ability to engage in the healthful sports and occupations of ordinary youth. The listless, inactive, and sedentary habits engendered thereby, prevent that hardy development of the muscular system which is necessary to give tone and vigor to the whole physical structure, and hence to the mental powers as well. True, this last cause of deterioration, need not, perforce, produce its maximum effects upon the sufferers, did their home friends comprehend the full extent of their capabilities. But we must deal with the case as we find it, and the eradication of the evil results adverted to, constitutes a highly important feature of the work of the institution.

Aside from the pathological aspect of the subject as above presented, there is another direction in which careful physical culture plays an important part of our system of training. Partly from a lack of muscular stamina and suppleness of joint that is consequent upon the comparative disuse of the bodily organism, and partly from the obstacles that the isolation of blindness interposes in the way of the exercise of the natural propensity of imitation, many of our pupils come to us with acquired bodily habits, as to posture, carriage and the like, so marked as to betray their blindness to the eyes of an accustomed observer, though the diseased visual organs may be hidden from view by reason of distance or other circumstance. This should not be so, and doubtless would not in many instances, could the parents of blind children be made to understand that the infirmity of the latter affords no good reason for their being allowed to contract the unseemly habits in question. But the fact remains, nevertheless, and parental ignorance or misguided indulgence entails much labor on the conscientious educator of their offspring. Unfortunately, too, for the latter, it often happens that they are brought to us with these habits so confirmed by age as to render their complete eradication impossible.

This subject, trite though it may appear to some, is second in importance to none other in its bearing upon the proper education of the blind; and it is adverted to here with a double purpose:

In the first place, we desire to urge upon the parents of blind children the imperative duty of looking well after their home training in the direction indicated. We would say to them in all earnestness: treat your sightless children as if they could see; withhold all such indulgence and expressions of morbid pity as tend to enervate their physical and moral powers and destroy their self-helpfulness; encourage them to join with their sighted companions in healthful out-door sports, and the performance of such household duties as usually fall to the lot of ordinary youth. No matter if they do these things awkwardly at first, or suffer a little hardship now and then. It will be all the better in the end for both you and them, and you will have done much toward paving the way to such an education of their powers as will make them useful members of society, notwithstanding their infirmity.

In the second place, we desire to hold the attention of your Board and the Legislature to our long-felt need of less circumscribed quarters for efficient work under this head. We continue from year to year to make the best use we can of such limited facilities as we



possess, but we are sadly in want of the requisite building space for appropriate gymnastic and calisthenic exercises. If these are deemed essential in a well-ordered school for children that are not debarred by the loss of an important sense from that free use of the bodily powers which plays so important a part in the maintenance of health and strength, as well as in the promotion of elasticity and grace of carriage, it is surely no idle assumption to say that they are pre-eminently necessary in an institution like ours. May we not hope, then, that this subject will receive your most serious consideration, to the end that early measures may be taken to supply the want referred to?

#### MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Great pains is taken to cultivate the moral sense of our pupils, appeals to this being mainly relied upon for the enforcement of disciplinary rules. Therefore the government of the Institution is mild and parental, rare occasion being found for the administration of corporal punishment of any kind.

As with the moral sense, so with the religious nature. But while we strive in every way to imbue their hearts with Christian love, and encourage them to lean with implicit trust upon the arm of the Allfather as their only safe guide through this, to them, sunless world into the brighter one beyond, we carefully refrain from the inculcation of theological doctrines, and hence avoid giving their minds a sectarian bias. For those we refer them to the Scriptures as construed by the pastors of the respective churches attended by them. All are required to attend upon religious services one or more times every Sabbath, at such of our city churches as may be selected by themselves or their friends. Most of them also attend Sunday school at places of their own selection. On some accounts it might have been found more convenient to have Sabbath school in the Institution, but we think it better for them to be associated, as much as may be, with seeing children during their education. By this course we also guard against sectarian teaching in our school. We have, however, brief daily services in the Institution, consisting of Scripture readings, sacred singing, and the chanting of the Lord's prayer.



## SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Our school course, proper, embraces about all of the branches that come within the curriculum of a good English education. These we aim to teach with more than ordinary thoroughness, as compared with most of the work done in schools for the seeing, claiming more for quality than for quantity, in the results achieved. We proceed upon the principle that less, well learned, is better than more, half learned. We strive to educate, that is, develope and strengthen the mental faculties, as a whole, rather than to convert the memory into a general storehouse, cramming it with a heterogeneous mass of undigested facts. But, while the former system is the more profitable one for students; it is harder upon the teachers. It requires the latter to know something, and to tax their powers to the utmost, to properly convey that something to the minds of their pupils. No superficial tyro in the art of teaching can do satisfactory work in a school like ours. In the absence of a full line of elementary text-books in raised print, which we do not lament as much as some of our co-laborers, our teachers are driven to the necessity of imparting most of their instruction orally. This, while it is more laborious for the teacher, has several advantages for the pupil. For example, there is a living power in the tones of the human voice, not found on the printed page, that brings him into rapport with his teacher, engaging his attention, and making his mind more receptive; again, he is not only less inclined to do so, but cannot so readily get his lesson by rote, for he finds it easier to remember ideas than words; moreover, the teacher being thrown upon his own resources, he is more likely to give his pupils fresh illustrations drawn from objects and incidents that are familiar to him. Thus much, and more, can be said in favor of oral teaching; but, we must bear in mind, that he who would succeed in it must be a natural teacher, and not a mere book-worm or superficial pretender that adopts the teacher's calling as a convenient makeship.

To prevent misapprehension, permit us to say in passing, that our reference to text-books, in the preceding paragraph, was meant to be confined to those of a merely elementary character, such as are prepared for the use of crude, unformed minds. After the faculties of the pupil shall have become sufficiently unfolded to insure his reception of the ideas with which the words are freighted—in a word, as soon as he shall have become a willing thinker, and not till then,

well arranged, and not too much diluted text-books may be put into his hands with undoubted propriety.

In our class recitations, the topical method, wherever applicable, is rigidly adhered to in preference to that involving specific questions; and in all cases leading questions, on the part of the teacher, are strictly prohibited. We, likewise, encourage mutual examination and criticism on the part of the class, frequently calling upon different members thereof to conduct the recitations in the presence of the teacher. In this way we aim to promote self-reliance, independent thinking and the ready use of language. When a pupil is called upon to state in a connected form, all he has learned upon a given topic or division of the study in hand, it not only fixes the knowledge more firmly in his mind, but, likewise, enhances his ability to arrange his thoughts in methodical order, and makes him more ready in the extempore use of language. That the more common method of conducting recitations, i. e., that of propounding questions of a more or less suggestive character, lacks the advantages named, is too obvious to need setting forth here.

Our school is divided into five distinct grades, each of which has its special teacher. The classes under instructions at this time, in the several grades, are as follows:

Object lessons.....	3 classes.
Spelling and definitions.....	4 classes.
Reading in raised print.....	3 classes.
Language lessons.....	4 classes.
Mental arithmetic.....	4 classes.
Writing in tangible point characters, and with pencil and grooved card.....	3 classes.
Descriptive geography.....	1 class.
Physical geography.....	1 class.
Outlines of history.....	1 class.
Zoology.....	1 class.
Natural philosophy.....	1 class.
Geometry.....	1 class.
Rhetoric.....	1 class.
Political economy.....	1 class.
<u>Telegraphy</u> .....	1 class.

Under the head of object lessons are included examinations and descriptions of many familiar objects that, though familiar to most see-

ing children, are not always accessible to the blind. It will be readily understood that it is in the acquirement of objective knowledge that the mind of the blind child is placed at the greatest disadvantage. Besides furnishing a large fund of general knowledge of the description referred to, these lessons go far toward the laying of a proper foundation for the subsequent study of natural science, embracing, as they do, the rudiments of botany, zoology, anatomy, physiology, chemistry and the like.

The language lessons comprehend a variety of exercises adapted to the differing capacities of the several grades; such, for example, as familiar conversations upon various topics, between teachers and pupils; the memorization of choice selections from the different departments of literature, juvenile and otherwise, with recitations of the same by the class, singly and in concert; original compositions, oral and written, upon themes appropriate to the several capacities of the pupils; these and other exercises, in all of which the language of the scholars is carefully watched and corrected, as to the choice of words, pronunciation, grammatical form, and syntactical arrangement. To theoretical grammar, as popularly taught, little attention is given, aside from the merest elements, it being deemed preferable, to give practical instruction in the correct use of language, rather than to load the memory with fictitious rules that have little or no application to the English tongue. In this, we are glad to find our practice in harmony with the views of the most advanced educators of the present day.

In geography and mathematics we use relief globes, maps and diagrams, taking care that the first two shall, as far as may be, give truthful representations of the conformation of the earth's surface. Globes and maps, with surfaces relieved only by raised boundary lines and river courses, necessarily mislead the young blind student in his conception of what is designed to be represented.

Superadded to the regular exercises of the class-rooms, the school is assembled four evenings in each week, in three divisions, to listen to reading by the teachers, in current literature, and the news of the day.

#### MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

In the musical department the usual routine has been pursued, and the work accomplished compares favorably with that of any previous year. With few exceptions, embracing adults that come to us for only a short time to learn trades, and such of the younger

pupils as are naturally deficient in musical ability, the entire school receives instruction in the elements of vocal and instrumental music, and a majority of the pupils take lessons upon the pianoforte. Some of the more advanced music scholars also receive lessons upon the organ, as well as in special voice culture, the science of harmony and the art of piano tuning. These are fitting themselves to follow music as a profession.

The following statement shows the work being done in the music department at this date:

Number in advance choir.....	34
Number in second choir.....	66
Number in boys' glee club.....	8
Number in girls' singing club.....	18
Number receiving lessons in special voice culture.....	19
Number receiving lessons in harmony.....	14
Number receiving lessons on the pianoforte.....	56
Number receiving lessons on the organ.....	2

While we feel, as stated above, that the past year's results in this department will compare favorably with those of any previous year, we can not justly disguise the fact that they fall short of what they might have been, were our facilities for instrumental practice commensurate with the needs of the pupils. It were worse than useless to claim that efficient work in any direction can be done with insufficient means. The truth is, and we do not proclaim it without hesitation, in view of the unpropitiousness of the time for increased demands upon the State treasury, that we have scarcely half enough pianos to afford the necessary hours of practice for our music scholars, and no available space in our building to put even one more, did we have it. Indeed, of those we have, it can not be said that a single one is appropriately located for practice. They are all in rooms that are used for other purposes than piano practice—four in public rooms where the practicers are constantly liable to interruption, one in a small linen-room, and the remainder in sleeping apartments. This matter is referred to, not as a mere inconvenience—for as such it would be borne with uncomplainingly—but as a positive detriment to the progress of this important department of the institution. And until the obstacle is removed we can not do justice to our pupils, nor meet the urgent appeals of their friends. If we would make our musical graduates self-supporting, we must



give them ability for successful competition with their seeing rivals in the profession, and to do this we must have adequate facilities. It is a difficult task, at best, for both them and us, and one that can not be accomplished with insufficient means.

To properly equip and maintain the music department of an institution for the education of the blind is necessarily expensive; but it is little, if any more so, than that of any other establishment where similar work is done. Yet, as the expense must needs be borne by the public, we are sometimes subjected to adverse criticism from even well-meaning persons who fail to understand the real scope and nature of the work we are seeking to accomplish. Such persons seem oblivious to the fact that the constitution and laws of the State make general provision for the education of all the youth within her borders, and as the sightless portion thereof are shut out from common schools by reason of their disability, special provision is made for the gathering of these into a separate institution for educational training. Or granting a knowledge of this truth on their part, they are certainly unmindful of the circumstance, that music has come to be regarded as one of the essentials of a liberal education. They would seem to regard the branch in question as a mere luxury at best, and in our case a costly one that might well be dispensed with. They do not understand or consider that the musical education of our pupils has a utilitarian aspect—that it serves to fit many of them for respectable self-maintenance as performers and teachers of music in its several branches. Were these persons so unfortunate as to have one or more of their children smitten with blindness, they would undoubtedly be brought to see the matter in a broader light.

But let us grant for the moment that the sole mission of music to the “children of night” is to afford them a pleasant means of whiling away a dreary hour; to cultivate their higher affections, and attune them to an appreciation of the sweet harmonies of nature; to fit them for joining in the grand hymn of praise and thanksgiving that ceaselessly ascends from a grateful world to the throne of its beneficent creator; to cast a cheering ray of light and hope upon their weary, darksome way, and give them a foretaste of the glorious hereafter for which all hearts are longing—that bright world that knows no blotting out of sun, moon, or stars, no sable shrouding of “flower-decked vale or sun-lit mountain top,” or “human face divine.” This granted, beats there in human breast a heart so dead to throbs of tender sympathy as to grudge the slender pittance that



brings so much happiness to the smitten lambs of the Father's fold? If so, let its possessor come and tarry but a single day in the midst of our joyous, songful household, and he will go away with a heart brimful of thankfulness, that his Heavenly Father has raised up willing laborers for this part of his vineyard, and put it into the hearts of the people's representatives to provide the wherewithal for pursuing their mission of love to the bereft of vision.

#### BOOKS AND APPARATUS.

Of embossed books, globes and maps, as well as other like appliances, mainly those for imparting objective knowledge, we have a fair supply. Among the last mentioned are philosophical instruments; busts of distinguished persons; models of the fossil remains of extinct animals; toy models of existing animals; a human skeleton and an anatomical figure, showing the muscles uncovered; prepared specimens of animated nature; mineralogical specimens; sets of weights, measures, bottles, etc., for cultivating the power of estimating quantity and dimensions; samples of architectural mouldings and other ornaments, etc., etc., etc. Some of these articles have been made by ourselves, or under our direction; but most of them have been gathered from various sources throughout the country. We now have in course of construction a model of Niagara Falls and their surroundings, including the famous suspension bridge. Other representations of nature's wonders, as well as of celebrated artificial structures, would prove valuable additions to our cabinet.

Collections of the kind here indicated are susceptible of indefinite extension, and their value increases with their magnitude. The commonest article is often the most useful. Their importance, in an educational point of view, to an institution like ours, can not be overestimated. It is to be hoped, therefore, that your Board may in the future, as in the past, be found willing to make reasonable allowances from time to time for additions to the appliances in question.

Until within a comparatively short time the sources of supply for our specialties in the way of printed matter, geographical maps, etc., were exceedingly limited and expensive; while the articles themselves were few in kind and clumsy in construction. The demand for them being so small as to offer little or no inducement to private enterprise, the institutions were at first obliged to manufacture these supplies for themselves and each other, under great disadvantage; after

a time, however, the American Bible Society undertook the publication of the Bible in raised letters, upon stereotype plates furnished, we believe, by the Perkins' Institution for the Blind, at Boston, Massachusetts; and the work has ever since been furnished by that society at nominal cost. But, on account of its necessary bulkiness, it is still quite expensive. More recently N. B. Kneass, jr., a graduate of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, established a press at Philadelphia on his own account, and in common with one or two institution presses still in operation, is furnishing some literary and musical publications of value. These are likewise too costly for extended circulation. Something in this direction is also being done in different parts of Europe, but the works issued do not to any considerable extent find their way to this country.

In order to the promotion of uniformity and cheapness, as well as excellence, in the supply of literature, music and instructional apparatus for the use of the blind, both in and out of institutions, several public enterprises have been inaugurated within the past few years. The only one of these that has entered upon a successful career of usefulness thus far, is the "American Printing House for the Blind," located in Louisville, Kentucky. This institution, though national in its scope, has hitherto been mainly supported by the State of Kentucky. Several other States, as such, and numerous citizens thereof in their private capacity, have likewise contributed to some extent; but we believe their contributions have been returned to them through the gratuitous distribution of books among the blind population of the States referred to.

By obviously judicious management of the funds entrusted to its officers, and the help of divers improvements in the art of stereotyping, etc., the American Printing House has succeeded in making large additions to the catalogue of publications and instructional apparatus for the blind, and that at greatly reduced prices. Moreover all of the articles produced are most excellent, both as to matter and mechanical execution.

So highly is this printing house appreciated by our profession at large, that the "American Association of Instructors of the Blind," whose membership comprises the leading officers of all the institutions in the country, appointed at its biennial session held in August, 1876, at Philadelphia, a committee to memorialize Congress for a small grant to the institution named, in trust for all the schools for the blind; that body having already made similar grants to two or three institutions for the deaf and dumb, and numerous other

educational establishments. The result of this movement was the passage, by the present House of Representatives, almost unanimously, of a very judicious and acceptable bill, with every prospect of its being passed by the Senate at the next meeting of Congress. This act securely guards the grant from misappropriation, and provides for the gratuitous distribution among the institutions of all the States, in the ratio of the number of pupils in each institution to the total number in all of the institutions, books and apparatus to the value of the entire proceeds of the grant. Upon the final passage of this act, which seems to be assured beyond any reasonable doubt, a new and brighter day will dawn upon the educational interests of the blind throughout the whole country. In any event, however, a debt of gratitude is due from them to the indefatigable and disinterested labors of the management of the "American Printing House for the Blind."

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Under this head, both the male and female divisions of our school continue to receive instruction in the usual round of manual occupations. Besides the special arts that engage their attention in the shops and work-rooms, care is taken to drill them, as far as practicable, in the performance of the numberless duties that tend to make them self-helpful, and thereby lighten the labor of their friends on their account.

The specific arts taught the pupils at this time are, to the boys, broom-making and cane chair work ; and to the girls, sewing, knitting, netting, braiding, crocheting, and the manufacture of various articles for use or ornament, from beads, zephyr worsted, etc.

The design of the instruction is, of course, to render our graduates, as far as may be, self-supporting. Many of our young men are now maintaining themselves comfortably by the trades learned here, while some of the young women are doing so in part at least. It is deeply to be regretted that some lucrative employments can not be found for our girls as reliable as those for the boys ; but this seems impracticable under existing circumstances.

The shops for the boys continue to be carried on satisfactorily under the plan that was adopted over seventeen years ago, and we have, therefore, no detailed statement to make of their operations during the year. Under our plan, you will remember, the manager of the shops purchases all materials and disposes of all manufac-

tured articles on his own account, accepting the labor of the apprentices as a compensation for their instruction. This saves the Institution the cost of salaried instructors, and at the same time relieves it of all risk of loss through the accumulation of stock or the necessary mercantile transactions involved.

The following tables set forth the results of last year in the girls' branch of the department:

#### WORK DONE BY FEMALE PUPILS.

Aprons.....	17
Bed comforts.....	12
Bed quilts pieced.....	4
Handkerchiefs hemmed.....	216
Napkins hemmed.....	255
Pillow-cases.....	238
Sheets.....	82
Table cloths.....	27
Towels.....	142
Pieces bead work.....	556
Pieces crochet work.....	154

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF GIRLS' WORK.

##### *Credit.*

By receipts for manufactured articles sold during the year...	\$201 71
By value of manufactured articles on hand at close of year..	80 29
By value of material on hand at close of year.....	271 10
	<hr/>
	\$553 10

##### *Debit.*

To value of manufactured articles on hand at beginning of year .....	\$147 34
To value of materials on hand at beginning of year.....	204 28
To amount paid for material during the year.....	157 12
To amount paid pupils for overwork during the year.....	36 00
To balance in favor of department.....	8 36
	<hr/>
	\$553 10



## HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Of the condition of this department, excepting the inconvenience and embarrassments arising out of the lack of room in our building, we are permitted to make the most favorable report. The steward, matron, girls' governess, and attending physician, to whom its immediate supervision is entrusted, are zealous and faithful, and their increasing experience largely enhances the value of their services. It would be difficult to fully supply the place of either, should any circumstance necessitate the attempt to do so.

The newly renovated apartments in the third story of the shop-building have been furnished, and are now fully occupied by the larger boys. They make very comfortable and pleasant rooms—as much so as the dormitories of the main building. But the latter are also as full as they ought to be for health and convenience, and if more pupils come, which they surely will, we shall have to resort again to the upper corridors for sleeping accommodations. This is, on several accounts, extremely undesirable; but we must utilize the space as far as it goes, rather than deny entrance to applicants until we are positively compelled to do so.

The health of our household has never averaged better than during the last year. We had little sickness of any kind, and the few cases that did occur readily yielded to the skillful treatment of our attending physician, supplemented by the watchful care of the nurse. In view of the abnormal physical condition of a large portion of the children that come to us, as set forth under the head of "Physical Training," we can not but consider our comparative freedom from sickness as quite noteworthy. Some of this immunity is unquestionably due to the salubrity of our location, and not a little, perhaps, to the excellent ventilation that prevails throughout our building. Yet we may, not inappropriately, we trust, ascribe some of the credit to the care that is taken of the premises with regard to the keeping in order of the sewers, plumbing apparatus and other appurtenances that breed disease when neglected.

## BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The Institute premises, with a single exception, are now in most excellent condition, both as to the buildings and grounds.

During the vacation of 1877, as noted in our report for that year, the shop-building was thoroughly renovated, inside and out, includ-



ing a remodeling of the roof and the substitution of slate for shingles, together with the conversion of the upper story into neat and substantial sleeping rooms for the accommodation of some twenty-five or thirty male pupils, which improvement enabled us, for the time being, at least, to abandon the upper halls of the main building as dormitories. And about the same time the northern half of our premises, as to its three street boundaries, was re-enclosed with a substantial picket fence, and the original front doors of our main edifice were replaced by a recessed entrance of more modern construction, in order to comply with a law passed by the last Legislature that requires the doors of all public buildings to open outward as a protection against loss of life in case of fire. Excepting the fence referred to, for which a special appropriation was made, these and divers other repairs of a minor character were paid for out of savings from the support fund of the then current year.

During the last vacation the entire wood and iron work of the exterior, and some portions of the interior of the main building, together with the iron fencing of the front grounds were thoroughly re-painted; the principal stories of the building were greatly improved by re-coloring and cornicing the walls throughout, arching those of the first story at their intersections, and panneling the ceilings of the front and lateral ones; the green-house was reconstructed, the portico steps were reset, and other necessary repairs made. This much-needed work was likewise all paid for out of the general support fund of the past year without transcending its limits.

The exception referred to above is our old, dilapidated stable. It was erected over thirty years ago—prior to the commencement of the main edifice—and aside from being now in bad condition, through use and the ravages of time, recent improvements have rendered desirable its removal to a site more distant from the other buildings. We would recommend to your Board the asking of an appropriation for the erection of a new stable on a more eligible site. It could probably be built for about \$2,000.

Before dismissing this general topic we are constrained to revert once more to the urgent necessity of an increase in our building accommodations. We have so often spoken of this matter in former reports without avail, that nothing but an imperative sense of duty prompts a further reference to it here.

The Institute building was originally designed for the accommodation of eighty pupils as its maximum capacity, but even for that number it lacked appropriate space for the most efficient conduct of some of the departments. At the time of its erection it was thought that this deficiency could readily be provided for in future enlargements, as the State should grow in wealth and population. The State has grown apace in these directions, and with it the educational needs of its sightless children. But what of the establishment that was founded for supplying those needs? It remains, as to capacity, what it was a quarter of a century ago.

The idea has been suggested that all the officers of the Institution might be required to live without its walls, and thus make room for an additional number of pupils; but the impracticable nature of the suggestion is too manifest to warrant serious consideration. For any one at all versed in the subject it would be difficult to comprehend how a house full of blind children can be properly cared for and instructed under such an arrangement. The duties of the officers are not, and can not be, limited to the ordinary hours of school instruction. Would that it were so, and our calling would be a less onerous one. On the contrary, there is not a day in the week nor an hour in the twenty-four, when the officers can properly free themselves from care. They sustain to the pupils, for the time being, the relation of parents.

So far, however, as the Superintendent alone is concerned, his duties being mainly of a supervisory character, the plan would seem to be more feasible. Indeed it is not without precedent, and has several points to recommend it, especially where that officer happens to have a numerous family. But he is always provided in such case, with a dwelling house near at hand upon the Institution premises. We have plenty of room for any number of such buildings, and it need not cost much to erect one of suitable dimensions. If, therefore, the incoming Legislature can not be prevailed upon to grant an appropriation for the proposed enlargement of our principal building, the dwelling alluded to would relieve us to a limited extent, until the necessary action could be had by a future Legislature and at the same time prove a useful, permanent improvement. In either case the necessary plans and estimates can be prepared in time for legislative approval.

## INDIGENT GRADUATES' FUND.

The origin of this fund, it will be remembered, was a bequest left in trust to the Superintendent of this Institution by the late Mrs. Nancy Fitzpatrick, of Muncie, Indiana, to which were added several prior bequests and donations, (see our twenty-ninth annual report, p. 19). Its object is the furnishing of our needy graduates with a small outfit in the way of tools, or the like, on their leaving the Institute to commence life on their own account.

The following statement shows the status of the fund at this date:

*Debit.*

To balance brought forward from last report, November 1,	
1877 .....	\$856 30
To interest on above.....	68 50
Total.....	<hr/> \$924 80

*Credit.*

By cost of broom tools furnished J. Snapp .....	\$31 50
By cost of broom tools furnished L. Main.....	31 50
By cost of broom tools furnished H. Foster.....	31 50
By cost of broom tools furnished W. Bohley.....	31 50
By cost of broom tools furnished D. Newton .....	31 50
Balance on hand at this date.....	767 30
	<hr/> \$924 80

## ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The fourth biennial meeting of "The American Association of Instructors of the Blind" was held at the Ohio Institution for the Blind, on August 21-23 of the current year, and we are indebted to the management of that institution for the bounteous hospitality extended to a large delegation from our Indiana school, in common with the rest of the members in attendance. Nothing was wanting to make the meeting a complete success, both professionally and socially.

Twenty-six institutions for the blind, including that of Ontario, Canada, and one in Great Britain, were represented by some seventy-five or eighty trustees, superintendents, teachers and other officers thereof. Divers reports from committees appointed at the preceding

meeting, held in Philadelphia, in 1876, were presented, and several interesting papers read by individual members of the association. All of these elicited lively and useful discussion. An abstract of the report of the proceedings would be of interest to your Board, and would be gladly inserted here but that its publication has, for some unexplained reason, been delayed.

The British Institution referred to was the "Royal Normal College and Musical Academy for the Blind," located at Upper Norwood, London, England. This school has no superior among institutions for the blind on either side of the Atlantic, as to its organization, equipment and management; and its musical department is without a rival. It was represented by F. J. Campbell, Esq., its justly honored Principal and founder. That gentleman, we are proud to say, is a native of our own country, and (pardon the seeming vanity of an ardently attached teacher in saying so), was an early pupil of the undersigned while in charge of the Tennessee School for the Blind, prior to his coming to Indiana in 1846. Mr. Campbell is, of course, without sight, and modern history, at least, does not furnish a more notable example of success in overcoming the disability of blindness through persistent energy and tact.

#### CONCLUSION.

I can not feel satisfied to close this communication to your Board without giving expression to the unalloyed satisfaction I feel, in view of the uninterrupted harmony of our intercourse from the beginning of our association, as well as the appreciative interest you have uniformly manifested in the object of our joint labors, and earnestly thanking you for your judicious and timely counsel in reference to the various matters laid before you.

If ripe experience is an important qualification in the executive head of an establishment like this, it surely is no less a *desideratum* in those selected as his official directors and advisers, and I trust it may not be deemed inappropriate in me to express the hope that no combination of circumstances may arise to deprive the Institution of the valuable experience you have already acquired.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. CHURCHMAN,

Superintendent.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1, 1878.

## APPENDIX C.

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### LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR.

#### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Benham's Western Musical Review, Indianapolis.

Dwight's Journal of Music, Boston, Massachusetts.

Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Weekly Courier, Madison, Indiana.

National Repository, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Home Visitor, Chicago, Illinois.

The Goodson Gazette, Staunton, Virginia.

The Philomathean Argus, Ohio Institute for the Blind.

The Musical Record, Boston, Massachusetts.

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# APPENDIX D.

## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS

In Attendance During the School Year ending June 26, 1877.

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Cause of Blindness.
<i>Males.</i>			
1	Arthur, Cemul D.....	Greene county.....	Accident.
2	Ballou, Frank A.....	Laporte county.....	Ophthalmia.
3	Beard, Reed.....	White county.....	Congenital.
4	Becker, William H.....	Rush county.....	Cataract.
5	Bickers, James L. F.....	Montgomery county.....	Ophthalmia.
6	Bohley, William.....	Greene county.....	Jaundice.
7	Bomegardener, Daniel.....	Elkhart county.....	Scrofula.
8	Boyd, Edward.....	Owen county.....	Inflammation.
9	Boyd, Oliver L.....	Marion county.....	Granulation.
10	Brandkamp, William F.....	Montgomery county.....	Inflammation.
11	Brinkman, William.....	Marion county.....	Inflammation.
12	Carpenter, Charles.....	Wells county.....	Inflammation.
12	Cassidy, John.....	Grant county.....	Retinitis.
14	Chard, Levi.....	Steuben county.....	Spotted fever.
15	Conroy, James T.....	Clarke county.....	Congenital.
16	Cook, Enoch.....	Hamilton county.....	Scrofula.
17	Cooksey, Samuel L.....	Owen county.....	Ophthalmia.
18	Elmore, John E.....	Clinton county.....	Congenital.
19	Foster, Henry S.....	Warrick county.....	Inflammation.
20	Groves, Charles M.....	Dearborn county.....	Scrofula.
21	Haley, Henry C.....	Fayette county.....	Ophthalmia.
22	Hansen, Charles F.....	Tippecanoe county.....	Unknown.
23	Hebble, George M.....	Marion county.....	Congenital.
24	Hill, Elmer.....	Henry county.....	Scrofula.
25	Helm, John.....	Marion county.....	Inflammation.
26	Johnson, James.....	Wells county.....	Accident.
27	Johnson, John W.....	Knox county.....	Scrofula.
28	Jones, Robert.....	Dearborn county.....	Congenital.
29	Kelley, William H.....	Johnson county.....	Cataract.
30	Kenady, Thomas M.....	Clarke county.....	Unknown.
31	Kieling, Francis M.....	Whitley county.....	Accident.
32	Law, George W.....	Warrick county.....	Congenital.
33	Lee, George W. B.....	Warrick county.....	Accident.
34	Lyons, Jeremiah.....	Madison county.....	Congenital.
35	Lyons, John.....	Madison county.....	Congenital.
36	Main, Lewis E.....	Ripley county.....	Spotted fever.
37	McGiffin, Charles S.....	Floyd county.....	Congenital.
38	McGiffin, John L.....	Floyd county.....	Congenital.
39	McKinsey, Thomas H.....	Clinton county.....	Congenital.
40	Medcalf, Willie E.....	Gibson county.....	Accident.
41	Medler, Charles E.....	Hamilton county.....	Ophthalmia.
42	Morrison, William J.....	Laporte county.....	Ophthalmia.
43	Morrison, Jonathan J.....	Shelby county.....	Accident.
44	Murtaugh, John F.....	Dearborn county.....	Cataract.
45	Newton, David.....	Hendricks county.....	Scrofula.
46	Penrod, P. Adolph.....	Tippecanoe county.....	Smallpox.

## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—Continued.

No	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Cause of Blindness.
<i>Males.—Continued.</i>			
47	Pratt, James F.....	Porter county.....	Ophthalmia.
48	Ross, William H.....	Shelby county.....	Unknown.
49	Sayce, Arthur.....	Marion county.....	Unknown.
50	Smith, Jacob H.....	Marion county.....	Ophthalmia.
51	Snapp, Jacob R.....	Marion county.....	Ophthalmia.
52	Spurrier, Jesse A.....	Shelby county.....	Accident.
53	Stewart, Clarence.....	Shelby county.....	Congenital.
54	Trussell, Calbert.....	Noble county.....	Accident.
55	Tucker, Francis M.....	Franklin county.....	Congenital.
56	Vanness, Harry N.....	Marion county.....	Congenital.
57	Walter, John F.....	Vermillion county.....	Accident.
58	Wolfe, Thomas J.....	Harrison county.....	Scrofula.
59	Woods, David M.....	Kosciusko county.....	Scrofula.
<i>Females.</i>			
60	Abercrombie, Mary.....	Franklin county.....	Scrofula.
61	Ammon, Mary E.....	Wayne county.....	Measles.
62	Baker, Jane.....	Cass county.....	Congenital.
63	Beaver, Cassie.....	Marion county.....	Scrofula.
64	Benson, Miranda.....	Pulaski county.....	Measles.
65	Beuret, Cecelia.....	Allen county.....	Accident.
66	Bohley, Mary W.....	Greene county.....	Scrofula.
67	Bone, Almada.....	Benton county.....	Congenital.
68	Butcher, Delana.....	Jay county.....	Inflammation.
69	Christy, Aggie.....	Dearborn county.....	Unknown.
70	Clark, Emma.....	Vanderburgh county.....	Scrofula.
71	Cooksey, Elizabeth A.....	Owen county.....	Ophthalmia.
72	Cooksey, Sarah E.....	Owen county.....	Ophthalmia.
73	Cooper, Mary A.....	Knox county.....	Whooping cough.
74	Cotton, Georgia A.....	Marion county.....	Inflammation.
75	Crane, Margaret.....	Miami county.....	Brain fever.
76	Davis, Elizabeth.....	Ripley county.....	Ophthalmia.
77	Dinklerlacker, Christine.....	Wayne county.....	Brain fever.
78	Dixon, Catharine.....	Gibson county.....	Congenital.
79	Duck, Mary I.....	Lagrange county.....	Scrofula.
80	Durst, Elizabeth.....	DeKalb county.....	Unknown.
81	Faleneous, Ida J.....	Dearborn county.....	Accident.
82	Fleming, Nancy E.....	Jennings county.....	Smallpox.
83	Gasper, Margaret.....	Marion county.....	Ophthalmia.
84	Greenwood, Mary A.....	Blackford county.....	Scrofula.
85	Grubbs, Bettie B.....	Marion county.....	Effusion of blood.
86	Hatley, Alice.....	Marion county.....	Poison.
87	Helsel, Louise.....	Marshall county.....	Ophthalmia.
88	Hiatt, Carrie B.....	Jay county.....	Measles.
89	Hill, Jane.....	Shelby county.....	Measles.
90	Huckleberry, Sarah E.....	Clarke county.....	Unknown.
91	Johnson, Frances.....	Huntington county.....	Congenital.
92	Johnson, Anna M.....	Marion county.....	Measles.
93	Lock, Katie O.....	Kosciusko county.....	Scrofula.
94	Lough, Daisy.....	Warren county.....	Ophthalmia.
95	Mayer, Clara.....	Posey county.....	Fever.
96	McPberson, Laura A.....	Vigo county.....	Poison.
97	Miller, Linna O.....	Putnam county.....	Congenital.
98	Moore, Emma D.....	Marshall county.....	Spotted fever.
99	Morris, Anna.....	Cass county.....	Congenital.
100	O'Brien, Della.....	Miami county.....	Ophthalmia.
101	Pavy, Minerva E.....	Decatur county.....	Congenital.
102	Peterson, Susan M.....	Marion county.....	Ophthalmia.
103	Pettit, Hannah G.....	Marion county.....	Ophthalmia.
104	Reed, Martha A.....	Bartholomew county.....	Ophthalmia.
105	Ross, Melinda A.....	Shelby county.....	Congenital.
106	Roth, Rosa J.....	Tippecanoe county.....	Accident.
107	Rust, Ora N.....	Vanderburgh county.....	Scrofula.
108	Schofield, Jane.....	Floyd county.....	Amaurosis.
109	Shreve, Jessie.....	Marion county.....	Scrofula.
110	Spohr, Eckley O.....	Gibson county.....	Congenital.
111	Stevenson, Eliza F.....	Marion county.....	Scrofula.
112	Stuckey, Eva A.....	Fountain county.....	Scrofula.
113	Vanmeter, Florence E.....	Madison county.....	Unknown.
114	Vanmeter, Mary L.....	Madison county.....	Cataract.
115	Winter, Matilda E.....	Ripley county.....	Scrofula.
116	Woods, Isabella.....	Franklin county.....	Scrofula.
117	Young, Sarah.....	Vanderburgh county.....	Measles.

## APPENDIX E.

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### TO THE PUBLIC.

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#### INDIANA INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

This Institution is located at Indianapolis, the capital of the State, occupying a healthful and beautiful site in the northern part of the city.

It is strictly an educational establishment, having for its object the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young blind of both sexes residing in the State, and is, therefore, neither an asylum for the *aged* and *helpless*, nor a hospital for the treatment of disease.

We are almost daily in receipt of applications for persons who wish to be treated for the cure of blindness, and we here take occasion to explain, for the benefit of such, that we have no surgical or medical department connected with our Institution.

For the information of applicants and other interested parties, the following compilation is made from the regulations of the Institution, viz:

1. The school year commences on the first Wednesday after the 15th day of September, and closes on the last Wednesday in June following, making a continuous session of forty weeks, and leaving a vacation of twelve weeks during the warm season.

2. As a rule, applicants who are under nine or over twenty-one years of age are not admitted; but exceptions are sometimes made in peculiar cases, at the discretion of the Board of Trustees.

3. No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, will be knowingly admitted into the Institution, and in case any pupil shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the regulations of the Institution, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

4. No charge is made for the boarding or instruction of pupils from the State of Indiana, but those from without the State are charged at the rate of \$200 per session of forty weeks, payable in advance, i. e., one-half at the beginning, and the other half at the middle of the session.

5. All are required to come provided with an adequate supply of good, comfortable clothing, embracing suitable articles for both summer and winter wear, in such quantity as to admit of the necessary changes for washing and repairing.

6. Each article of clothing shall be distinctly marked with the owner's name, in order to prevent confusion or loss, and must be sent in good condition, not only upon the first entrance of the pupil, but also at each subsequent return from home after the vacations.

7. In cases where the parents or guardians of pupils, from the State of Indiana, are unable through indigence to supply them with the necessary clothing, the same is, by law, provided by the Institution, and the amount of its cost collected from the respective counties in which such pupils reside; like provision is also made for defraying the traveling expenses of indigent pupils to and from the Institution.

8. It is positively required that every pupil shall be removed from the Institution during the annual vacation of the school, as well as at any other time when such removal may be deemed necessary by the proper officers thereof; and in case of the failure of the friends of any pupil to comply with this requisition, provision is made by law for the sending of such pupil to the trustee of the township in which he or she resides, to be by him provided for at the expense of the county.

9. Persons bringing pupils to the Institution, or visiting them while here, can not be accommodated with boarding and lodging during their stay in the city.

10. All letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Institution, in order to insure their prompt delivery.

11. Persons wishing to procure the admission of pupils, should apply to the Superintendent, by letter or otherwise, for printed instructions as to the manner of procedure, and no pupil should be sent to the Institution until such instructions shall have been complied with.

W. H. CHURCHMAN,

Superintendent.







9  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SEAMEN'S

ORPHANS' HOME,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1878.

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TO THE GOVERNOR.

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INDIANAPOLIS:

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1878.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Received November 30, 1878, and referred to the Auditor of State for a verification of the financial statements.

Returned December 5, 1878, with his certificate of correctness (q. v.) appended.

Examined by the Governor, and transmitted to the Secretary of State, to be filed and preserved in his office, and published as ordered by the Commissioners of the Public Printing.

SAMUEL R. DOWNEY,  
Secretary.

Filed in my office December 6, 1878.

JOHN E. NEFF,  
Secretary of State.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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HON. JAMES D. WILLIAMS,

Governor of Indiana :

SIR:—The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' and Seamen's Orphans' Home would respectfully present you this as their report for the year ending October 31, 1878.

The report at the close of 1877 left the board commencing the erection of the new building on the site of the former, destroyed by fire in September, 1877. The progress of its erection was not as rapid as the board had hoped for, but possibly as much so as it should be to secure a substantial building of the dimensions of the one just completed. It was finished in August, and partially occupied in September. In the erection of the new building the board exhausted all the available means under their control, leaving them but little wherewith to furnish the building for the reception of the large number of orphans asking admission. In this crisis you and the State officers nobly came forward and supplied the deficiency, which enabled the Board of Trustees to furnish the house with suitable furniture for the accommodation of these orphans, and the result is that they are now coming by scores. The blessings of these children will ever rest on yourself and those connected with you for this generous act.

The expense incurred in the erection of the new building exceeds the original estimate by a small amount, yet the additional expenditure was well incurred in making the building more substantial and better adapted to its intended use. The trustees spent much time and labor to procure the most approved plans for its construction, adopting the more recent improvements for this class of buildings.

They feel that they can present to you and the people of Indiana a model orphan asylum building.



The following is a detailed exhibit of the cost of material and labor expended in the erection of the Home, as per special contract with each of the parties named:

Henry Watts, removing rubbish .....	\$580 99
Cyrus Armstrong, excavation.....	160 60
Peter Watts, rubble stone.....	702 40
Whittan & McKenzie, cut stone.....	1,312 88
John Martin, brick and bricklaying .....	4,503 29
Thomas & Richter, carpenter work.....	13,855 56
Harry Watts, slate and tin .....	1,858 00
T. H. Saunders, painting, etc.....	1,018 40
James Coulter, plumbing.....	1,703 74
Cornelius & Boring, plastering.....	2,863 50
I. Taylor, architect and superintendent.....	1,920 63
Special labor contracts, including sewerage, grading, extra expense incurred by trustees in the purchase of material, with all miscellaneous expenses not in regular contracts.....	4,082 60
Dean Bros., steam pump .....	350 00
John Van, cooking range.....	722 04
Crane, Breed & Co., steam heating .....	5,603 69
<hr/>	
Total cost of building, including heating and cook- ing apparatus.....	<u>\$41,238 32</u>

Of the above sum of \$41,238.32 all was paid with the exception of \$1,548.17—balance due Messrs. Crane, Breed & Co. on the steam-heating apparatus. This sum, under the contract with that firm, is payable in monthly installments of \$400. With care and close economy this balance can be paid without affecting the efficient working of the Home or the comfort of its inmates in the least.

The means used in the construction of the new buildings for the Orphans' Home was derived from the following sources:

Balance on hand, October 31, 1877.....	\$3,555 18
Amount received from insurance companies.....	19,708 35
Amount received from annual appropriation for sub- sistence, repairs, etc.....	16,426 62
<hr/>	
Total receipts.....	39,690 15
Balance due Crane, Breed & Co.....	1,548 17
<hr/>	
Total cost of building.....	<u>\$41,238 32</u>

The board feel that it is a matter of sincere congratulation that they have been enabled to complete so substantial a building with the means at their control, in the short time it has taken, without being compelled to call upon the people of Indiana for one dollar for that purpose.

The trustees would acknowledge with pleasure the efficient aid they have received from Mr. Isaac Taylor, the architect and superintendent, during the construction of the new building. Mr. Taylor furnished the plans for the former as well as the present building. He discharged his duties promptly, and, by close attention, furnishes to the State of Indiana a most substantial building, one well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended.

The present condition of the Orphans' Home you will find very fully set forth in the report of the Superintendent, Dr. Wm. B. McGavran, which accompanies this communication.

Dr. McGavran commenced his superintendency November 1, 1877, shortly after the destruction of the former building by fire, and at a time when all was confusion, and with very limited accommodations, the larger portion of the children having been sent home, and those left in a very demoralized condition. It would seem a most difficult time in which to take control; however, all has worked as satisfactorily as could have been expected, and the Home is gradually assuming its former usefulness under his management. The board feel that in Dr. McGavran they have a safe, conscientious superintendent, a careful financier, one who will look well to the interests of the people of the State of Indiana in the economical administration of its affairs so far as it concerns the Orphans' Home.

The Rev. R. F. Brewington, retains the position of steward and moral instructor. Mr. Brewington resigned on July 1st, intending to devote his time in the future to the ministry. Circumstances, however, occurred that caused him to again accept his former place on the first of October, much to the gratification of the trustees, and all connected with the institution. In Mr. Brewington they feel that they have a most reliable officer, one who discharges his duty most conscientiously for the benefit of those he represents.

Mrs. L. B. Wishard, Matron, is entitled to the credit, more than any other person, of being the founder of the Orphans' Home. It was opened under her especial supervision, June 15, 1867, and from that time to the present she has never ceased to care for and to look after its interests, giving her whole time, either by day or night, well or sick, to those who required her personal attention. Her

whole life seems to be absorbed in the one desire to care for and make happy these unfortunate orphans. Her success as a governess is not excelled by any lady in the country. Kind and sympathizing in her disposition, yet firm and considerate in all her acts, no better person could possibly be had to fill so important a place as matron of the Orphans' Home.

The teachers, governesses, and all others employed, seem to vie with each other in their kind, careful attention to the children. The board feel that they have a most valuable corps of employes; they could not wish for better.

In a former report your attention was called to the loss sustained by teachers and other employes by the fire which destroyed the building in September, 1877. Herewith is appended a list of the losses sustained by each person. The trustees would most urgently appeal to you, and through you to the General Assembly, to reimburse these parties in their heavy losses. The sums may seem small, but to them it was large, in many cases leaving them with only the clothing on their persons at the time of the fire.

The devotion and love for the orphan children, and the desire to save their lives, caused them to forget self and property in their efforts to rescue the children from the burning building; and certainly such devotion should not go unrewarded, if only in the small amount asked for to partially reimburse them for their loss.

A liberal, generous public will justify such an expenditure when they are informed that these parties saved the lives of two hundred and thirty children, and by doing so lost their all. There is too much patriotism in the people of Indiana to deny this little boon.

The following is a list of names and amounts lost by each:

Mrs. S. M. Hamilton.....	\$154 00
Mrs. Jane Hiner.....	79 00
Mrs. L. B. J. Wishard.....	1,000 00
Miss Kate Thomas .....	300 00
Miss Anna Hamilton .....	478 00
Miss Esther Starr .....	209 00
Miss S. M. Bonfoy .....	80 00
Miss Hubbard .....	75 00
Miss Emma Gray .....	43 00
Miss Dilworth .....	60 00
Miss Ida Wishard .....	350 00

R. F. Brewington .....	\$1,050 00
Axiom Stewart .....	25 00
Bryan Waldron .....	50 00
Total.....	<u>\$3,953 00</u>

The estimates are made from memory, and in many cases fall far below the actual loss.

The farm has been well cultivated the past year, and has yielded an ample supply of vegetables for the children. There is great necessity for about fifty acres more land. That amount could be cultivated with no additional expense, and find profitable employment for the boys, whose labor, with the exception of one man, cultivates all the land now owned by the State in connection with the Home.

The girls, when not in school, are taught sewing and all the various branches of household duties, such as they will have to perform when they leave the institution. These are cheerfully done, it affording them a pleasant change from their studies in the school room.

After a careful examination of the financial condition of the Home, the trustees have come to the conclusion that the present allowance of two dollars per week for each inmate will be sufficient for the coming two years. There is barely one contingency that might occur to embarrass the institution—that of short crops. Of this, however, they do not anticipate.

The estimate should be made on the basis of three hundred and fifty inmates; the capacity of the building will justify that number as the true amount for which to estimate.

The Home has now been in successful operation for over eleven years. Its usefulness has been fully demonstrated, and needs no argument from this board on that subject; the hundreds of orphans that have been received within its walls, trained and educated, and who are now filling places of usefulness in the community, fully show the good that has resulted from its establishment, and will continue so long as the causes which led to its founding remain. The question is frequently asked, "How much longer will there be need of the Orphans' Home?" We answer, that so long as there are any living that served in the army for the suppression of the rebellion.

That the people of Indiana may be fully informed, the board would say that the demand for admission is now as great as it ever has been. With a capacity for three hundred children, they can

not accommodate one-half that would fairly be entitled under the law to a place within its walls.

These children (of soldiers) are taken from the homes of poverty or from the county asylums, where they never could get either education or training.

In an economical point of view this institution has been a blessing to the State, saving it from large expenditure in criminal prosecutions and prison charges, and giving to the public a class of trained and educated young people to fill the walks of life in a creditable manner. Certainly, then, these results will justify the labor and money expended in its erection and maintenance.

In closing this report permit the board to express their most sincere thanks to you, as the Governor of Indiana, and to the Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary and Attorney-General of State, for the uniform courtesy which you have shown to the Board of Trustees and the institution with which they are connected.

May the orphans' God bless you and yours.

Respectfully,

WM. HANNAMAN,  
GEORGE SANFORD,  
ELLISON WILLIAMS,

Trustees.



# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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INDIANA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME,  
KNIGHTSTOWN, IND., Oct. 31, 1878.

*To the Board of Trustees:*

GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully submit to your honorable board the following as the Eleventh Annual Report of this Institution, for the year ending October 31, 1878:

In reviewing the year, I am thankful to be able to say that your kindness to me, both as a board and as individuals, your wise and judicious advice and suggestions in relation to the workings of the Home, has greatly aided me in my duties as superintendent.

And I further feel it a cause of gratitude that in all the deprivations and inconveniences incident to the destruction of the Home by fire, I have found my corps of officers and employes ready and willing to sacrifice their own conveniences to the general good of the Home. And there seems to be but one thought pervading the minds and hearts of all, that of the spiritual, intellectual and physical education of the children.

## NUMBER OF INMATES.

The last annual report shows the number of inmates to have been 281. There has been admitted during the year, 7; discharged, 28; died, 1; leaving now on the roll, 259. Many of these have been and some now are in temporary homes until such time as we may be able to call them in. I now have on file 119 applications for admission, many of them in very destitute circumstances. It has been my aim to find suitable homes for as many children as possible, so that we can care for all those who are entitled to, and

seek a place among us. I have endeavored to comply with the law regulating admissions as closely as possible, requiring regular certificates to be made out, certified to in due form, as to age, parentage, means of support, etc., before admission.

#### HEALTH OF THE INMATES.

I recognize and acknowledge the Divine Blessing upon the Home during the year in the continued good health of its inmates, having to record but ten serious cases of sickness, one of which proved fatal, that of a colored girl aged 7, who died after an illness of twenty-two days of typhoid pneumonia.

Although our surroundings have not been so pleasant as formerly, and our inconveniences great, yet our outdoor life and simple mode of living have been conducive to health, and doubtless this, together with the motherly care and attention of the Matron and Governesses, has been the means, under the direction of our Heavenly Father, of this favorable report.

#### SCHOOLS.

Since the burning of the Home, we have had but two schools, which were held in a building formerly used as a hospital. They were taught by Miss S. M. Bouloy and Miss E. E. Starr, who rendered such efficient service during the year as to justify their retention as teachers for the present term. We think that our children made as rapid progress in their studies as they would have done in any of the common schools of our State.

#### FARM.

Mr. James Daugherty, who has been the farmer ever since the organization of the Home, still remains with us. We have had under cultivation about thirty acres of land, which yielded an abundant supply of vegetables for all our wants. I have endeavored to avoid hired help as much as possible, and to see that all needed assistance should be rendered by the larger boys, thereby teaching them to be industrious and self-dependent.

#### BAKERY.

Mr. William Perkey, a former inmate of the Home, is our baker. He learned his trade here, and has proved himself qualified for the position he occupies.

In concluding this portion of my report, it may be proper to say that the outlook for the coming year bids us to hope for good results. The new building is much better adapted to the uses for which it was designed than the old one.

The working force of the Home is in proper organization. Our governesses are practical christian women. Our sewing department is doing its whole duty. We have an intelligent, judicious man in the kitchen. Our children are under good control, and we think are as obedient, respectful and industrious as will be found in most families.

Of the Matron, Mrs. L. B. J. Wishard, I need say but little. Her long continuance in the position she now occupies is sufficient evidence of her fitness for the place.

The various departments are under the immediate control of the following persons:

John Harrison, in charge of laundry.  
 William Nimal, in charge of kitchen.  
 Mrs. S. D. Hamilton, governess of girls.  
 Miss K. B. Thomas, governess of boys.  
 Miss Jennie Hudelson, governess of boys.  
 Miss Tillie Dilworth, governess of boys.  
 Miss Ella Hubbard, governess of boys.  
 Miss Ida Wishard, governess of boys.  
 Mrs. Jennie Hiner, in charge of sewing room.  
 Mrs. Phebe Colvin, in charge of dining room.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The proprietors of the following papers, sent gratuitously during the past year, will please accept our thanks. The loss of the Home Library, in the fire, was a serious one to the children, many of whom give evidence of desires to become useful men and women. The children regard it a great privilege to receive and have the reading of their county papers, and I trust that, before another annual report shall be made, we may not only have the weekly papers of the most of the counties of the State, on our tables, but a library of choice books; also, Western Christian Advocate, National Repository, Golden Hours, Weekly Times, Cincinnati, Ohio; Wabash Plaindealer, Wabash; Winchester Journal, Winchester; State Journal, Indianapolis; Cambridge City Tribune, Cambridge; Dollar Journal, Evansville; New Castle Courier, New Castle; Terre Haute Gazette, Terre Haute; Brookville American, Brookville; Knightstown Banner, Knightstown.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand, November 1, 1877.....	\$3,555 18
Amount received from State Treasurer, for November expenses.....	2,959 55
Amount received from State Treasurer, for December expenses.....	2,523 12
Amount received from State Treasurer, for January expenses.....	2,748 27
Amount received from State Treasurer, for February expenses.....	3,514 14
Amount received from State Treasurer, for March expenses.....	2,357 17
Amount received from State Treasurer, for April expenses.....	2,899 65
Amount received from State Treasurer, for May expenses.....	2,292 67
Amount received from State Treasurer, for June expenses.....	3,338 97
Amount received from State Treasurer, for July expenses.....	3,024 65
Amount received from State Treasurer, for August expenses.....	2,682 70
Amount received from State Treasurer, for September expenses.....	2,850 89
Amount received from State Treasurer, for October expenses.....	2,808 22
Total receipts.....	<u>\$34,000 00</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

Current expenses for November, 1877.....	\$2,959 55
Current expenses for December, 1877.....	2,523 12
Current expenses for January, 1878.....	2,748 27
Current expenses for February, 1878.....	3,514 14
Current expenses for March, 1878.....	2,357 17
Current expenses for April, 1878.....	2,899 65
Current expenses for May, 1878.....	2,292 67
Current expenses for June, 1878.....	3,338 97

Current expenses for July, 1878.....	\$3,024 65
Current expenses for August, 1878.....	2,682 70
Current expenses for September, 1878.....	2,850 89
Current expenses for October, 1878.....	2,808 22
Total expenditures .....	<u>\$34,000 00</u>
Total receipts for the year .....	\$34,000 00
Total expenditures for the year.....	<u>34,000 00</u>
Balance on hand from last year.....	<u>\$3,555 18</u>

It will be seen that there is a balance to the credit of the Home to the amount of \$3,555.18, which amount was turned over into the hands of the Board of Trustees, and will be accounted for by them in their report of the rebuilding of the Home.

W. B. McGAVRAN,  
Superintendent.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 4, 1878.

On examination of the records, in this office, I find the foregoing statement of receipts and disbursements is correct, and all the vouchers have been promptly filed, according to law, in this office.

E. HENDERSON,  
Auditor of State.

## DETAILED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of Indiana Soldiers' and Seamen's Orphans' Home, at Knightstown, for the fiscal year ending November 1, 1878:

For the Month ending December 1, 1877.

Bills.	Amount.
1. Murphy, Johnson & Co., dry goods.....	\$46 67
2. Schwull & Krag, groceries.....	102 44
3. Yohn Bros., books and stationery .....	9 95
4. William Dell & Sons, cement pipe.....	15 84



Bills.	Amount.
5. Isaac Taylor, services as architect.....	\$200 00
6. Isaac Taylor, cash paid for printing.....	10 00
7. Cyrus Armstrong, excavating cellar.....	160 00
8. Harry Watts, removing rubbish of old building.....	580 99
9. Peter Watts, lumber .....	27 27
10. Peter Watts, lumber and shingles.....	62 60
11. J. W. Loury, beef (October).....	106 40
12. J. W. Loury, beef (November).....	186 79
13. Henly & Aydlott, flour (October) .....	92 00
14. Henly & Aydlott, flour (November) .....	109 00
15. Laurence Johnson, butter.....	55 74
16. Conrad Buscher, hay and butter.....	38 40
17. Wm. B. McGavran, cash paid out.....	4 40
18. F. Crouch, kroust barrels.....	14 00
19. C. A. Humphry, drugs .....	10 36
20. Ithmer Stewart, rent for pasture .....	50 00
21. Mike Devine, labor.....	20 00
22. R. F. Brewington, cash expenses.....	25 87
23. Joseph Pitts, straw.....	7 50
24. Nancy Clair, soap.....	29 87
25. James Nolan, labor.....	22 50
26. Esther Starr, sewing machine.....	35 00
27. Ed. Mastler, repairing shoes.....	24 50
28. R. B. Breckenridge & Co., work and sundries.....	97 68
29. W. M. Edwards, drugs.....	13 33
30. Williams & Hatfield, dry goods.....	139 67
31. Morris Bros., groceries .....	94 70
32. Morgan & Wagoner, insurance.....	90 00
33. Church & Wilkinson, corn and feed .....	22 25
34. James Mills, R. R. agent, freight.....	10 86
35. Ball & Culbertson, hardware.....	12 25
36. H. F. Brown, blacksmithing.....	8 75
37. F. C. Leasure, butter and turkeys.....	25 86
38. J. F. Bell, postage.....	2 18
39. Pay roll employes .....	394 33
Total.....	<u>\$2,959 55</u>

For the Month ending January 1, 1878.

Bills.	Amount.
1. Murphy, Johnson & Co., dry goods.....	\$22 62
2. Schnull & Krag, groceries.....	213 58

Bills.	Amount.
3. Hildebrand & Fugate, bolts and washers.....	6 00
4. Yohn Bros., stationery .....	4 10
5. Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw, lard.....	30 82
6. Cobb & Branham, coal.....	57 40
7. Carthage Turnpike Company, toll.....	7 06
8. Nancy Clair, soap .....	31 75
9. Baker, Schmidlap & Co., printing.....	4 00
10. George Pitts, beans .....	13 90
11. Robert Overman, carpenter work .....	14 00
12. John W. Heaten, chairs and lumber.....	15 56
13. James Mills, shoes.....	16 30
14. Harry Watts, paper.....	5 68
15. James Mills, railroad agent, freight .....	19 05
16. R. F. Brewington, cash expenses.....	22 63
17. Edward Buscher, butter.....	9 35
18. Lawrence Johnson, butter .....	29 18
19. James Nolan, labor .....	16 88
20. Charles Shinn, labor .....	13 75
21. Heisner & Peder, making bolts and washers.....	44 70
22. Harry F. Brown, blacksmithing .....	3 60
23. Pickering & Patterson, drugs and lamps .....	23 20
24. S. & H. Heil, groceries.....	50 77
25. R. B. Breckenridge & Co., tinware and repairs.....	12 74
26. J. W. Lowry, beef.....	145 93
27. Ed. Mastler, repairing shoes .....	49 55
28. J. F. Bell, postmaster, postage.....	7 25
29. Williams & Hatfield, dry goods.....	16 41
30. S. H. Wright & Co., bolts and washers .....	42 64
31. Joseph Pitts, turkeys .....	10 34
32. William Hannaman, trustee.....	145 25
33. Ellison Williams, trustee .....	121 20
34. George Sanford, trustee.....	411 60
35. William B. McGavran, superintendent.....	250 00
36. R. F. Brewington, superintendent one month and steward two months.....	258 33
37. Mrs. L. B. J. Wishard, matron's salary.....	75 00
38. Pay roll, employes.....	361 00
Total.....	<u>\$2,523 12</u>

## For the Month ending February 1, 1878.

Bills.	Amount.
1. Murphy, Johnson & Co., dry goods .....	\$145 05
2. Schnull & Krag, groceries .....	137 75
3. Yohn Bros., books and stationery.....	7 75
4. Henly & Aydlott, flour.....	69 00
5. Nancy Clair, soap .....	51 24
6. R. F. Brewington, cash expenses and bills paid ...	74 53
7. James Daugherty, farmer .....	27 45
8. Edward Busher, butter and eggs.....	12 00
9. Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs.....	33 36
10. Wm. B. McGavran, cash paid for labor.....	24 98
11. Carthage Turnpike, toll .....	3 45
12. James Nolan, labor .....	14 68
13. John F. Bell, postmaster, postage.....	7 71
14. Mart. M. Heaten, groceries ... ..	25 68
15. John Weaver, drugs and oils.....	12 80
16. Williams & Hatfield, dry goods.....	39 57
17. Ed. Mastler, shoe mending.....	36 35
18. Breckenridge & Co., tinware, etc.....	14 51
19. J. W. Lowry, beef and lard.....	131 59
20. Fred. Leasure, produce.....	12 38
21. Frank Hubbard, groceries .....	5 02
22. Harry F. Brown, blacksmithing .....	5 30
23. James Mills, agent, freights, etc.....	32 97
24. Harden & Myer, repairing harness.....	4 65
25. Harry Watts, repairs on roof.....	500 00
26. James Coulter, repairs on gas fixtures.....	400 00
27. Thomas & Richter, carpenter work, repairs, etc .....	600 00
28. Davy & Shields, livery .....	8 50
29. E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., scales.....	24 00
30. Pay roll, employes.....	286 00
Total.....	<u>\$2,748 27</u>

## For the Month ending March 1, 1878.

Bills.	Amount.
1. Murphy, Johnson & Co., dry goods.....	\$88 21
2. Schnull & Co., groceries.....	152 93
3. Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw, meat and lard.....	46 18
4. Yohn Bros., books.....	4 80
5. Richards & Jennings, baking powder.....	2 00

Bills.	Amount.
6. Edward Busher, oats, hay and butter.....	\$49 05
7. Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs .....	20 32
8. Morgan & Wagener, insurance.....	75 00
9. Henly & Aydlott, flour.....	52 50
10. Peter Watts, brick, lumber and cement.....	17 80
11. Carthage Turnpike Co., toll.....	3 35
12. Joseph Pitts, straw.....	5 00
13. N. W. Parker, labor.....	23 20
14. James Nolan, labor.....	10 62
15. Wm. Ware, labor.....	70 75
16. Charles Shinn, labor.....	18 75
17. R. T. Brewington, paid labor and miscellaneous .....	61 93
18. James Daugherty, balance on month's wages.....	32 70
19. Barr & Swim, groceries .....	16 65
20. Church, Wilkinson & Co., feed.....	24 49
21. Breckenridge & Co., tin ware and repairs.....	7 62
22. Ed. Mastler, repairing shoes.....	30 05
23. Wesley Byrely, brooms.....	4 50
24. J. W. Lowry, balance on beef.....	74 14
25. C. A. Humphry, drugs, etc .....	6 50
26. J. F. Bell, P. M., postage.....	3 78
27. Williams & Hatfield, dry goods.....	45 23
28. Pay roll employes.....	286 00
29. James Mills, freights.....	10 09
30. James Coulter, plumbing .....	500 00
31. T. A. Saunders, painting and glazing .....	70 00
32. Cornelius & Boring, plastering .....	125 00
33. Thomas & Richter, carpenter work .....	1,575 00
Total.....	<u>\$3,514 14</u>

For the Month ending April 1, 1878.

Bills.	Amount.
1. Murphy, Johnson & Co., dry goods.....	\$50 25
2. Schnull & Krag, groceries .....	143 40
3. Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw, meat.....	18 86
4. J. G. Stilz, garden seeds.....	12 10
5. John Knight, one valve .....	2 50
6. William Hannaman, trustee and extra salary.....	126 25
7. George Sanford, trustee, salary and expenses.....	324 40
8. Elison Williams, trustee, salary and expenses.....	92 25

Bills.	Amount.
9. William B. McGavran, superintendent's salary.....	\$382 30
10. R. F. Brewington, salary and expenses.....	205 20
11. Mrs. L. B. J. Wishard, salary as matron.....	75 00
12. Henly & Aydlott, flour.....	65 00
13. Joseph Pitts, straw and beans.....	8 12
14. Nancy Clair, soap.....	16 00
15. Cyrus Armstrong, hauling gravel.....	4 50
16. Edward Busher, corn, butter and eggs.....	17 96
17. Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs.....	19 96
18. Henry Wevinger, butter.....	3 15
19. James Daugherty, labor.....	31 60
20. Wm. Ware, labor.....	59 50
21. James Nolan, labor.....	20 80
22. Mike Divine, labor.....	29 10
23. Patrick Shea, labor.....	9 55
24. Charles Shinn, labor.....	14 75
25. N. W. Parker, labor.....	31 00
26. Ed. Dowell, labor.....	4 55
27. James Mills, freights..	5 72
28. J. F. Bell, P. M., postage.....	6 97
29. Ball & Culbertson, hardware.....	6 55
30. Frank Hubbard, groceries.....	7 85
31. W. M. Edwards, drugs and oils.....	5 40
32. Harry F. Brown, blacksmithing.....	6 60
33. H. & W. N. Bell, hardware.....	15 56
34. Milton Peden, lining tank and grate.....	24 80
35. J. W. Loury, beef.....	116 43
36. Church, Wilkinson & Co., mill feed.....	8 31
37. Ed. Mastler, mending shoes.....	34 10
38. Williams & Hatfield, dry goods.....	32 33
39. Deem & Edwards, lumber.....	4 50
40. Pay roll employes.....	296 00
Total.....	<u>\$2,357 17</u>

For the Month ending May 1, 1878.

Bills.	Amount.
1. Schnull & Co., groceries.....	\$143 56
2. J. C. Burton & Co., shoes.....	152 90
3. Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw, meat and lard.....	35 78
4. Cornelius & Boring, plastering.....	1,000 00
5. J. Stewart, pasture rent.....	50 00



Bills.	Amount.
6. John Harkless, corn and straw .....	\$28 00
7. J. H. Cook, one cow.....	30 00
8. Bery Hill, cow and calf .....	30 00
9. Mrs. C. A. Foxworthy, hogs.....	24 00
10. Henly & Aydlott, flour.....	80 00
11. Peter Watts, brick.....	5 70
12. Carthage Turnpike Co., toll.....	3 00
13. Henry Weavinger, butter and eggs.....	8 03
14. Edward Busher, butter and eggs.....	12 10
15. Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs .....	13 31
16. James Nolan, labor.....	8 75
17. Mike Divine, labor .....	3 75
18. N. W. Parker, watchman.....	30 00
19. James Daugherty, labor.....	33 75
20. R. F. Brewington, cash expenses .....	7 41
21. John Deem, printing and paper.....	8 00
22. W. R. Stage, R. R. agent, freights .....	3 93
23. Church, Wilkinson & Co., feed.....	10 88
24. Wesley Byrely, brooms.....	2 25
25. Weasner & Peden, blacksmithing.....	8 65
26. J. W. Lowry, beef.....	103 23
27. J. W. Heaton, lumber and table.....	13 13
28. Ed. Mastler, shoe mending .....	16 50
29. Davy & Shields, livery.....	4 00
30. Morris & Bro., groceries.....	36 05
31. Williams & Hatfield, dry goods.....	31 60
32. Pay roll employes .....	260 00
33. Cornelius & Boring, plastering .....	528 50
34. J. T. Taylor, ornamental plaster work.....	50 00
35. Haugh & Co., iron girder.....	17 15
36. James Coulter, plumbing.....	105 74
Total .....	<u>\$2,899 65</u>

For the Month ending June 1, 1878.

Bills.	Amount.
1. Murphy, Johnson & Co., dry goods .....	\$63 64
2. Schnull & Co., groceries.....	127 57
3. Fortner, Floyd & Co., notions.....	42 23
4. John Manhamer, boys' hats.....	10 40
5. Fahnley & McCrea, hats for girls.....	23 83

Bills.	Amount.
6. Indiana Fertilizing Co., bone dust.....	\$15 00
7. Wolfram & Bro., tin pipe.....	16 00
8. J. Taylor, railroad ticket.....	25 00
9. Morgan & Wagoner, insurance.....	75 00
10. W. B. Gray, insurance.....	37 50
11. Carthage Turnpike Co., toll.....	9 16
12. James Daugherty, labor.....	25 55
13. Edward Busher, butter, eggs and hay.....	19 27
14. Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs.....	20 62
15. Henry Weavener, butter and eggs.....	7 48
16. Henly & Aydlott, flour.....	90 00
17. R. F. Brewington, cash expenses.....	27 20
18. W. B. McGavran, paid labor and railroad fare.....	28 55
19. W. R. Stage, R. R. agent, freights.....	9 87
20. Williams & Hatfield, dry goods.....	87 46
21. Breckenridge & Co., sundries.....	12 62
22. Pickering & Patterson, drugs.....	19 30
23. Harry F. Brown, blacksmithing.....	5 95
24. F. C. Leisure, butter.....	3 84
25. Ed. Mastler, repairing shoes.....	16 40
26. S. & H. Niles, groceries.....	13 80
27. J. F. Bell, postage.....	4 82
28. Morris Bros., strawberries, etc.....	7 45
29. J. W. Lowry, beef.....	104 08
30. Pay roll employes.....	282 00
31. N. W. Parker, watchman.....	31 00
32. Martha Daugherty, labor and soap.....	18 00
33. Builders' and Manufacturers' Association, lumber....	46 40
34. R. S. Whitton, flags and fixing same.....	30 00
35. T. A. Saunders, painting.....	200 00
36. James Coulter, plumbing.....	325 00
37. Thomas & Richter, carpenter work.....	300 00
38. J. Taylor, salary and expenses.....	111 40
Total.....	<u>\$2,292 67</u>

For the Month ending July 1, 1878.

Bills.	Amount.
1. Murphy, Johnson & Co., dry goods.....	\$129 60
2. Schnull & Co., groceries.....	210 16
3. Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw, meat and lard.....	41 41

Bills.	Amount.
4. J. W. Heaton, benches for chapel.....	\$81 00
5. Thomas & Richter, carpenter work.....	300 00
6. J. Taylor, 1,000 mile railroad ticket.....	25 00
7. Carthage Turnpike Co., toll.....	5 00
8. W. B. McGavran, salary and expenses.....	404 25
9. R. F. Brewington, salary and expenses.....	270 81
10. L. B. J. Wishard, salary.....	175 00
11. William Hannaman, salary and expenses.....	157 50
12. Elison Williams, salary and expenses.....	84 70
13. George Sanford, salary and expenses.....	412 40
14. Edward Busher, butter and eggs.....	13 10
15. Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs.....	25 65
16. John Brandow, garden plants.....	26 60
17. James Daugherty, labor.....	30 50
18. N. W. Parker, watchman.....	30 00
19. Steward & Barry, glass.....	8 45
20. J. F. Bell, P. M., postage.....	1 50
21. Ed. Mostler, repairing shoes .....	10 25
22. W. R. Stage, freights .....	14 45
23. Heisner & Peden, blacksmithing .....	7 00
34. J. W. Lowry, beef.....	79 78
25. Williams & Hatfield, dry goods.....	35 73
26. Baer & Swaim, groceries.....	10 83
27. H. & W. N. Bell, hardware.....	10 30
28. Ball & Culbertson, hardware.....	1 65
29. W. M. Edwards, drugs.....	4 55
30. Pay roll employes .....	217 00
31. Daniel Webster, two days' service and railroad fare..	14 80
32. Thomas & Richter, carpenter work.....	500 00
Total.....	<u>\$3,338 97</u>

### For the Month ending August 1, 1878.

Bills.	Amount.
1. Murphy, Johnson & Co., dry goods .....	\$24 77
2. Schnull & Co., groceries.....	110 64
3. D. L. Heritage, burial case.....	11 50
4. Creighlow Larmen, corn.....	11 25
5. J. C. Manheimer & Co., hats.....	9 50
6. Cornelius & Boring, plastering.....	10 00
7. Fletcher & Thomas, brick .....	13 00

Bills.	Amount.
8. Vajen, New & Co., hardware.....	\$12 28
9. R. S. Foster, cement.....	33 70
10. Thomas Clare, sand and gravel.....	12 80
11. James Daugherty, farm labor.....	34 55
12. N. W. Parker, watchman.....	31 00
13. Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs.....	16 68
14. Henry Shafer, repairing sewing machines.....	16 00
15. John Knight, pump, etc.....	13 65
16. R. F. Brewington, balance on salary.....	26 91
17. Henly & Aydlott, flour.....	44 75
18. Baker & Furr, cementing cellar.....	9 50
19. J. Snyder, labor.....	12 00
20. H. & W. N. Bell & Co., hardware.....	10 00
21. J. F. Bell, postage.....	4 48
22. Williams & Hatfield, dry goods.....	17 16
23. Frank Hubbard, groceries.....	22 92
24. Woods & Monteen, repairing wagon.....	13 00
25. Cyrus Armstrong, hauling.....	37 00
26. Peter Watts, brick, lumber, etc.....	66 76
27. W. B. McGavran, cash paid, labor, etc.....	130 63
28. Edward Busher, butter and eggs.....	12 74
29. James Nolan, labor.....	30 68
30. Daniel Divine, labor.....	27 87
31. E. G. Mostler, shoe mending.....	10 30
32. Harry Brown, blacksmithing.....	10 00
33. J. W. Lowry, beef.....	75 87
34. John Weaver, drugs.....	7 10
35. Breckenridge & Co., tinware, etc.....	10 37
36. Pay roll employes.....	200 00
37. W. R. Stage, freight agent, freights, expressage.....	59 44
38. T. A. Saunders, balance on printing.....	173 40
39. Crane, Breed & Co., heating apparatus.....	1,000 00
40. Isaac Taylor, commission and expense.....	149 95
41. John Van, kitchen range.....	500 00
Total.....	<u>\$3,024 65</u>

## For the Month ending September 1, 1878.

Bills.	Amount.
1. Murphy, Johnson & Co., dry goods .....	\$26 56
2. Schnull & Co., groceries.....	137 25
3. Davey & Brother, window curtains .....	40 18
4. Wait M. Heaton, groceries.....	15 92
5. C. A. Humphrey, drugs, oils, etc .....	9 15
6. N. W. Parker, watchman.....	29 00
7. Wilkinson & Peden, flour and feed.....	13 82
8. Frank Hubbard, groceries.....	4 48
9. Weisner & Peden, blacksmiths .....	23 15
10. Fred Busher, butter.....	12 00
11. Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs .....	14 40
12. Cyrus Armstrong, hauling lumber .....	10 00
13. John Bell, postage.....	1 94
14. James Nolan, labor.....	18 75
15. Daniel Divine, labor.....	28 75
16. Erastus Jack, labor.....	11 87
17. William Hatfield, labor .....	10 31
18. Hildebrand & Fugate, hardware.....	7 00
19. Frank Hatfield, labor.....	6 25
20. Frank Brossins, labor.....	8 75
21. Ed. Clark, labor .....	11 75
22. Thomas Mills, labor.....	5 15
23. Sarah E. Fries, toll.....	5 00
24. Baker Furr, cementing, etc.....	19 00
25. Thomas Clare, labor.....	3 90
26. Wolfram & Bro., zinc lining .....	22 85
27. Pay roll employes .....	192 00
28. John W. Heaton, repairing washing machine .....	22 00
29. James Daugherty, farmer.....	43 22
30. C. H. Talbott & Co., boys' caps .....	6 00
31. Wilkinson & Holloway, repairing mower.....	3 50
32. Gideon Johnson, labor.....	9 37
33. J. W. Lowry, beef.....	70 78
34. W. B. McGavran, cash expenses.....	14 55
35. Thomas Richter, lumber.....	4 50
36. W. D. Smith, labor.....	6 25
37. Breckenridge & Co., tinware, etc.....	37 22
38. W. R. Stage, freights .....	5 28
39. Henley & Aydlott, flour.....	45 00



Bills.	Amount.
40. Building & Manufacturing Association, lumber .....	\$251 79
41. James Coulter, plumbing.....	6 40
42. McDonough, piping and cement .....	259 56
43. Thomas & Richter, carpenters.....	500 00
44. Crane, Breed & Co., heating apparatus.....	400 00
45. J. L. Frankem, furnace and heating.....	158 14
46. Isaac Taylor, architect .....	150 00
Total.....	<u>\$2,682 70</u>

For the Month ending October 1, 1878.

Bills.	Amount.
1. Murphy, Johnson & Co., dry goods .....	\$80 88
2. Schnull & Co., groceries.....	171 15
3. Morris, Gorrell & Jones, insurance .....	61 61
4. S. & D. D. Duncan, flour.....	45 00
5. Hildebrand & Fugate, hardware .....	8 40
6. Festus Hall, sand and gravel.....	4 20
7. Wesley Byrely, brooms.....	6 75
8. James Twiddie, labor .....	8 75
9. J. Morris & Bro., groceries .....	20 76
10. John Bell, postage.....	3 06
11. W. M. Edwards, drugs.....	8 10
12. E. B. Niles, stationery.....	4 35
13. James Daugherty, farmer.....	37 06
14. Williams & Hatfield, dry goods.....	44 00
15. W. R. Stage, freights.....	27 66
16. Harry Brown, blacksmithing.....	8 45
17. F. Dovey & Bro., window blinds.....	46 71
18. J. W. Lowry, beef.....	63 00
19. Edward Busher, butter .....	8 35
20. Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs .....	13 85
21. Stewart & Barry, drugs and brushes.....	5 75
22. Sarah E. Fries, toll .....	4 00
23. Breckenridge & Co., tinware, etc.....	10 70
24. S. W. Wales & Co., coal.....	164 70
25. James Nolan, labor .....	17 50
26. William Hannaman, salary and expenses.....	162 95
27. George Sanford, salary and expenses.....	476 00
28. Ellison Williams, salary and expenses.....	84 00

Bills.	Amount.
29. William B. McGavran, salary and expenses.....	\$395 20
30. Mrs. L. B. J. Wishard, salary.....	100 00
31. James Oldham, wood.....	60 00
32. Thomas & Richter, [carpenters.....	150 00
33. Dean Bros., steam pump.....	175 00
34. John Van, kitchen range.....	100 00
35. Pay roll employes.....	283 00
Total.....	<u>\$2,850 89</u>

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM B. McGAVRAN,

Superintendent.

3 S. O. HOME.

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME,  
KNIGHTSTOWN, IND., October 31, 1878.

*To the Board of Trustees :*

GENTLEMEN:—As chaplain and moral instructor of this institution it becomes my duty to present to you a brief report of the labor performed, and the results attained in this department of our work during the year just closed.

The regular religious services have been maintained during the year, though we have labored under serious difficulty in regard to a suitable place of meeting for such services. With the completion of the new building, however, that difficulty has been removed.

Permit me, on behalf of the employes and inmates of the institution, to thank you for the interest you have shown in providing for us such a commodious and elegant chapel.

The chapel has been comfortably seated, and we are now occupying it for religious worship. These services continue in the same order as in former years, and it is a source of sincere gratitude to feel that good results follow the teaching and preaching of the word of God.

In preaching to the children, all mere sectarianism is studiously avoided. At the same time the cardinal principles of the word of God are enforced earnestly and constantly.

And while several religious denominations are represented in the departments of church and Sabbath school labors, the most perfect harmony and unity of purpose and effort have ever been maintained.

We endeavor to practice a broad Christian charity in all our works, and seek to impress the same sentiment upon the minds of the children.

We rejoice to be assured that many who have left the Home are giving evidence that the efforts here made for their moral and religious instruction have not been in vain.

No more attentive congregation can be found than that which assembles each Sabbath morning to listen to the preaching of the gospel.

Our Sabbath school is conducted by faithful, earnest and efficient teachers, and will compare favorably with any in the State.

We are more than ever in need of good reading matter for the children. The small library we had formerly was consumed by the fire, and with the expense of rebuilding, we have not been able to purchase such books and papers as are greatly needed.

Will not the benevolent friends of soldiers' orphans help us by contributing either books or means to purchase the same? Any such contributions will be thankfully received, and will very greatly aid us in the moral and religious education of the children.

We enter upon the new year earnestly invoking the blessing of our Father in Heaven upon the work in which we are engaged.

Respectfully submitted,

R. F. BREWINGTON,

Chaplain.





10  
SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE INDIANA

# REFORMATORY INSTITUTION

FOR

WOMEN AND GIRLS,

FOR THE YEAR

ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1878.

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TO THE GOVERNOR.

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INDIANAPOLIS:

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1878.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, }  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Received November 19, 1878, and referred to the Auditor of State for a verification of the financial statements.

Returned certified as correct.

Examined by the Governor, and transmitted to the Secretary of State to be filed and preserved in his office, and published as may be ordered by the Commissioners of the Public Printing.

SAMUEL R. DOWNEY,  
Secretary, Governor's Office.

Filed in my office November 22, 1878.

JOHN E. NEFF,  
Secretary of State.

# OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

MRS. RHODA M. COFFIN, President.  
MRS. ELIZA C. HENDRICKS.  
MRS. EMILY A. ROACHE.

## SUPERINTENDENT.

MRS. SARAH J. SMITH.

## SECRETARY.

MISS ANNA DUNLOP.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ELMIRA L. JOHNSON, Assistant Superintendent.  
MARTHA M. PRAY, Literary Teacher.  
ELIZABETH SHAW, Housekeeper.  
ELIZABETH L. MAULSBY, Sewing Teacher.  
FRANCIS A. TALBOT, Laundry Teacher.  
ALICE ALCORN, Assistant Housekeeper.  
FLORENCE TAYLOR, Assistant Sewing Teacher.

## STEWARD.

JAMES SMITH.

## PHYSICIAN.

THEOPHILUS PARVIN, M. D.

## EMPLOYEES.

ROBERT GRAY, Engineer.  
THOMAS BARNETT, Watchman.



# MANAGERS' REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE INDIANA  
REFORMATORY INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 31, 1878.

To His Excellency, JAMES D. WILLIAMS,  
Governor of Indiana:

*Sir:* The Board of Managers of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls beg leave to present their Seventh Annual Report, for the year ending October 31, 1878:

## PENAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of convicts at last report, October 31, 1877.....	52	
Number of convicts received during the past year.....	22	
		74
Number of convicts discharged.....	25	
Number of convicts pardoned.....	3	
Number of convicts deceased .....	1	
Number of convicts escaped .....	0	
		29
Number of convicts remaining October 31, 1878.....		45

## GIRLS' REFORMATORY.

Number of girls at last report, October 31, 1877.....	137
Number of girls received during the year.....	43
Number of girls discharged during the year.....	28
Number of girls deceased during the year.....	1
Number of girls released on ticket-of-leave .....	7
Number of girls returned from ticket-of-leave .....	4
Number of girls escaped during the year .....	8
Number of girls re-captured during the year.....	7



Number of girls remaining October 31, 1878.....	149
Born in the Penal Department, infants.....	4
Died in the Penal Department, infants .....	2
Prisoner's child cared for.....	1

We are bound to express our gratitude to a kind Heavenly Father, whose blessing has so signally rested upon the Institution, clothing the officers with grace, wisdom and physical strength, for the performance of the duties assigned unto them.

To your Excellency and the other members of the Board of Audit, we would tender our thanks. By your uninterrupted confidence and sympathy, we have been greatly encouraged and strengthened, and your valuable council so cheerfully given, in times of difficulty and perplexity, has proved invaluable to us. Many formidable difficulties encountered in our experience, have, in a measure, disappeared as we have gained a practical knowledge of the diversified work to be accomplished. By a careful study of the peculiarities of each individual, their previous surroundings, early education and history, much of the difficulty incident to the control and discipline has been overcome.

By the strictest economy, and the low prices which have prevailed, we have succeeded in meeting our expenses.

We have made such repairs only, on house, furniture, and machinery as were absolutely indispensable, and now close our fiscal year without indebtedness.

On a debt which was remaining from the improvements made by the former board, and for which an appropriation had been made by the Legislature of 1874-1875, (but which appears to have not been sufficient to meet the expenses of said Board,) we have paid during the past two years \$434.48. As there were no funds under our control with which to meet this, and as the appropriation made for the expenses of the Institution was very limited, we dared not encroach upon that further than to pay all that could be construed to have a just claim upon us, leaving a balance of \$1,233.09 unprovided for.

It has been cause of regret that no provision was made to meet this emergency, as it has caused suffering and loss to the contractors. The indebtedness still remaining of the former Board for improvements, etc., is as follows:

## IMPROVEMENT BILLS.

1. Iron Bridge, Roof and Bolt Co., for iron fence.....	\$873 59
2. Edward C. Harris, smoke stack.....	100 00
3. C. A. Hubbard, City Civil Engineer.....	54 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,027 59
Interest at 10 per cent. per annum for two years on above,	205 50
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$1,233 09

Whilst we have felt that it was obligatory upon us, to practice the most rigid economy, in order to prevent an indebtedness unauthorized by the Legislature; yet we believe the Institution could have been more economically managed, the work better done, and the labor more remunerative, had the funds at our command been such as to have warranted more liberal measures.

Upon careful examination it was ascertained that not only would we be prevented from increasing our family, but would be compelled to diminish, by discharging the girls more rapidly than was good for them or for the best interest of the State, owing to the want of means to defray the expense, and also the lack of room.

This Institution is yet in its infancy, and the number of those who are fit subjects to be received is increasing, and will continue to do so as our State increases in population and cities multiply; hence, the importance of increased liberality in the provision for its maintenance. We would press upon your consideration the need of an addition to the reformatory side of the building, by the completion of the wing—as contemplated in the original plan. The Girls' Reformatory is full, and it is very desirable that it should be so enlarged as to admit of a classification of the inmates—which, as yet, has not been effected for the want of room. A regular system of gradation can not be established with all of the apartments so crowded.

The knowledge of crime, and degree of degradation revealed in some of the younger children, when received, is alarming, and is a confirmation of the need of assigning girls of a tender age, who have become familiar with vice, to a close supervision and kind motherly care, connected with a wise classification.

Our Superintendent, during the summer, visited a large number of the women and girls who have passed through the Reformatory; by this means, and a correspondence which is maintained with those

who are discharged, we are able to report at present, as doing well and filling useful places in society—in the Girls' Reformatory Department, about 78 per cent.; in the Penal Department, about 82 per cent. We are aware that the test has not been a long one with some of these; but when we take into consideration the fact that the period of greatest danger is soon after they leave the warm Christian home which the State has provided, and go out into the cold, bleak, unforgiving world, to meet the temptations to evil by which they are immediately surrounded, we are greatly cheered.

Our records show the condition of all those who have been discharged or are out on ticket-of-leave; how many have remained steadfast; how many have fallen; and the above is the result, as nearly as we can reach it.

We have no hope of making this Institution anything like self-supporting; it is an impossibility, as will be hereafter shown. Our aim is to reform, and lay a good foundation upon which to build a character when they are liberated; hence, the expenditure will always seem to be large, for the results produced, in dollars and cents; but when compared with the benefit derived from the reformation of that class of poor unfortunates, we believe that it will prove to the State a profitable investment, by removing from its midst a moral cancer which, if permitted to remain, to increase and grow in power and influence, would eventually destroy the life and vigor of our noble State.

#### EDUCATION.

The educational system adopted by our predecessors has been continued, and, we think, with good results. The minds of the girls, as well as the women, are, as a class, uncultivated. They have never been taught or trained to think on any subject of usefulness or profit, or to reason from cause to effect—but from early infancy have been accustomed to gratify every passion and taste without restraint. Born, as many of them have been, in the midst of poverty and crime, they have inherited tendencies from their parents, and, in some cases, a legacy of disease has been handed down from generation to generation—increasing, with accelerated force, the degeneracy, until the powers have become so weakened by the indulgence of all the low, sensual appetites that there seems to be but little to work upon. They are generally easily wrought upon either by love or fear, but appear to have no power of self-restraint or governing their will; hence, the great difficulty of effect-

ing a reformation of character which shall be permanent. The school is invaluable in cultivating the mind—giving it food for nourishment, awakening new ideas and new aspirations; and with the thorough teaching and discipline through which they must pass in this, and the variety of other means which have been employed, we have been able to make some advance in laying a foundation upon which to build a character of self-respect and self-government. We do not aim to give the pupils in the Reform School a finished education, but to form a proper basis, to cultivate a taste in the right direction, putting them in the way to advance and develop in the future to higher grades of cultivation. The school has been a marked success; the instruction is thorough and systematic, and will compare favorably with schools of similar grade in the city. Many of the girls have bright minds, developing talents quite equal to those outside, and manifest a commendable interest in their studies; all of them have an opportunity of obtaining a good common-school education. Before their time expires they are withdrawn from the school, and are carefully instructed in the various duties of housekeeping. Thus, they are discharged with means of procuring an honest livelihood. In the Penal Department the school is held in the evening for five months in the year, four evenings in the week, and is taught by the Assistant Teacher of the Reformatory (one of the older girls), under the supervision of the Principal Teacher.

Many of the convicts upon entering prison can neither read nor write. Opportunity is given to all to avail themselves of the privileges of the school; their progress and interest have been satisfactory; thirty-three (33) can now read. For further details we refer you to the Report of the teacher, which we append.

We have been obliged to employ some assistance for our faithful teacher, who has been with the Institution from its commencement, but whose health has been insufficient for the entire instruction. This deficiency has been supplied by some of the older girls, who have developed quite a talent for teaching and aptness to govern.

#### LABOR.

By far the larger portion of the girls who are received in the Reformatory department are under fourteen years of age; have never been trained to work, are unreliable and not to be trusted, and have been accustomed to idleness and vice, and when received require the closest supervision and care in order to counteract the



evil tendencies which hitherto have mastered them, and it is impossible to make their labor remunerative. Each girl is taken through a course of instruction in washing, ironing, cooking, house cleaning, chamber work, knitting and sewing. They are required to do all the work in this department. Laundry work for the public is carried on to some extent, but owing to their unskilled labor and the cost of supervision, we can not as yet pay expenses.

A laundry teacher is employed, and some of the girls have become quite proficient, and when discharged find profitable employment. Were we to look at the pecuniary profit, only, which results from the labor accomplished, we should be disheartened; but there is a far more hopeful side of the picture, and this we present for your consideration, viz: The large percentage of those who go away reformed, with new thoughts and new purposes, and who are remaining steadfast to the principles instilled in them here. These have gone forth with disciplined minds, habits of industry and thrift, and many of them are filling useful and honorable positions. Quite a number of them, as will be seen by the Superintendent's report, are married, and some of these are furnishing homes for others.

The conduct of the Penal Department is attended with far less difficulty, as regards labor; they are women with more judgment and their physical powers are developed; their reason may be appealed to with more hope of success; they are willing to labor, but for the most part they are to be taught, and the labor is unskilled and consequently in a measure unremunerative. The question of profitable employment has been repeatedly before us, but as yet the problem is unsolved.

We have no Working Fund; and by an act of the last legislature we are prohibited the use "of any of the profits, earnings, or receipts," and with the appropriation allotted us, with an increasing family, it would have been impossible to have carried on any kind of labor had not you, in concert with the other members of the "Board of Audit," kindly come to our relief and authorized the use of the "profits, earnings, and receipts" as a Working Fund. By this means the laundry has been sustained, and other work furnished for the convicts—such as knitting, general sewing, the manufacture of overalls, etc.; for the details of these we refer you to the Superintendent's Report. We would earnestly urge the repeal of the law referred to, as it is not practical. Labor lies at the very foundation of reformation; hence, the need of means being provided for the conduct of labor.



## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

We have strong faith in the renovation of the physical nature, and believe that labor is an invaluable adjunct—that the body must be kept active and engaged, or otherwise it becomes diseased and enervated—and that the intellect must be cultivated, and the reasoning faculties of the mind developed and furnished with suitable food, or else it feeds upon the diet of vulgarity and licentiousness, and completely destroys its power for usefulness. But, whilst we recognize the value of these in reforming the character, we rest our hope and confidence upon the religion of Jesus Christ as the *sure* foundation upon which to build the structure, and earnest efforts are being continually made to bring them to a knowledge of the way of salvation, through faith in Him as the Saviour of the world. Many of them have never been taught the way of life; but when they are brought under the hallowed influence of a Christian example, and hear the simple story of the cross, they “hear the word gladly,” and accept of Him as their Saviour and friend. But they have so long been accustomed to evil influences, and the power of habit is so strong, that much patience and prayerful perseverance is requisite in the officers to instruct and mould a character which shall be able to stand the trials and temptations of life. Much success has crowned the efforts of our noble band of officers, who conscientiously and faithfully labor night and day for the good of those under their care. Our thanks are due to Mr. Morrow, Dr. Wood, and others, who have had charge of the religious services on Sabbath afternoons.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Soon after taking possession of the Institution, it became evident to the present Board that there was a great defect in the system of sewerage and drainage. Much labor and means had been bestowed upon it by the previous Board, but the difficulty had not been overcome as they had hoped. The sewerage which was constructed by them, so as to “convey the accumulated water and refuse matter entirely beyond the Reformatory Grounds into Crooked Run,” has proved, at least, of doubtful utility, and has given great dissatisfaction to our neighbors, and has been the means of involving us in a serious litigation which, we fear, will bring a heavy cost upon the State. Complaint was made by the Commander in charge of the U. S. Arsenal before the U. S. Court against us, and we were sum-

moned to appear and answer to the charge of a "Nuisance." By your advice, counsel was employed to assist the Attorney General in the defense. The case is still pending in the U. S. Court.

The Board, however, has not been without effort; everything that could be devised has been done to prevent deleterious effects from arising, and to remedy the defect as far as lay in our power. The sewer pipes have been flooded with water, according to the design adopted; the cesspools and drains have been frequently cleansed and purified, and disinfectants freely used—and even the cesspool, which you so kindly caused to be made (in addition) did not meet the case.

The construction of a perfect system of sewerage, leading from the Reformatory Building and connecting with the sewerage of the city, appears to be an absolute necessity. As we are outside the city limits, this will involve a heavy expense; and we are unprovided with means to meet it, having no funds at our command but the appropriation made for our living expenses, and that provision so *small* that we have been compelled to practice the most rigid economy to avoid an indebtedness. We have, therefore, thought best to defer the construction of such a system of sewerage until authorized by the legislature to make the needed expenditure.

We have, however, caused a careful survey and estimate to be made, as to the best line of connection and probable cost of constructing such a sewer, and believe that the best line can be made connecting with Market street, and the cost is estimated at about \$4,000. We trust, with such a connection, satisfaction would be given to the neighborhood, and the convenience and comfort of the family be promoted.

#### WATER.

Notwithstanding much time, labor and money has been expended by our predecessors, in their efforts to secure the best possible arrangements in regard to water, they are still unsatisfactory and incomplete; the supply is insufficient and *some* of the arrangements which they fondly hoped would have been a great success, have proved otherwise. In such an Institution an abundance of water is required for the promotion of cleanliness, as well as for cooking, washing, etc. Much water is needed in the two laundries, and that if possible, should be rain water; this we can not have under the present arrangement, as the cisterns have been so constructed that the water from the hydrant passes into the same reservoir as the

water from the various roofs. In order to obviate this difficulty, and keep on hand an abundant supply in case of fire, we ask the construction of two new fire cisterns. The danger of fire is very great; working as we do, with the lowest stratum of society, many of these are the most unprincipled characters; several times since the opening of the Reformatory, has an attempt been made to fire the building, but happily the flames have been extinguished without doing much damage. We are thankful to report that during our term of service no such effort has been made, and yet we live in constant dread lest fire should break out, and if it should, in the center of the building, in the night, the greater part of our family we fear would be destroyed. To provide as far as we had the power against such a calamity, we have purchased two additional fire extinguishers, making now four in all; we have also furnished 200 feet of one inch hose, which is kept attached to the pipes in the house, and in connection with the hydrant outside we have 200 feet of one and one half inch hose. In addition to the above provisions we have purchased two fire escape ladders, but owing to our windows being barred, the use of these is limited; we believe that an iron spiral staircase should be built, reaching from the bottom to the third floor, in the west end of the building, to facilitate the means of escape from fire.

#### INSURANCE.

We would call your attention to the wisdom and propriety of an insurance on the building. We think there are special reasons why this building should be insured, viz: The distance from the fire department; the officers are all women, and so few able-bodied men within reach, it may readily be perceived that the danger of destruction of the property by fire is greater than in some other Institutions. This provision would enable us to rebuild, in case the property should be destroyed during the interim of the Legislature.

#### LIBRARY.

The Reformatory is almost destitute of a library. Mr. S. A. Fletcher upon retiring from the Board, kindly donated the sum of \$260, which was expended in books which were thought to be appropriate. There have been a few volumes purchased since, but they have been in constant use, and such as remain are very much worn, so that we are at present almost destitute. We would ask an appropriation of \$500 as the foundation for a library.

## LAUNDRY.

Greater facilities for washing are an absolute necessity ; the laundries at present are situated in the basement in both departments. Notwithstanding every precautionary measure is used to prevent any deleterious effects, we fear it is not healthful to our family. Much care has been taken with the drainage, and it, perhaps, is as complete as it can be made ; and yet the amount of washing which is done, and the constant steam from the boiling soap-suds, etc., which is ascending, causes an unpleasant effluvia to be constantly permeating the whole building, whilst the basement is kept damp. Our facilities for washing are so limited that we can not have one-half of the number employed in the washing at one time who should be ; and as washing is by far the most profitable business which is within our reach, we would ask that an appropriation be made for the erection of a laundry outside of the present building, but so connected therewith as to make it available for both departments. The removal of the laundries from the basement would give us two good work-rooms, which are greatly needed.

The collections made from counties, by the Treasurer of State, on account of this Institution during the past year, amount to \$9,520.37. As required by Sec. 31, of the Act of May 13, 1869, the Board has estimated the "actual expense per annum of clothing and subsisting an infant committed to the Reformatory Department of the Institution," and has fixed the amount thereof at \$146.

We believe the Institution, in all its departments, has been economically and successfully conducted. The Superintendent and all of the other officers have been selected with reference to their fitness for their work. No change has occurred in the constitution of the Board. Stated meetings have been held on the first Monday of each month, in which the business requiring our attention has been carefully transacted. Special meetings have been held when necessary. A copy of the Reports made to the Board by our Superintendent, including reports from some of our subordinate officers, is appended.

We would respectfully ask that our Institution be incorporated in the list of other benevolent institutions, so that, if at any time the legislature should fail to make an appropriation, we would be provided for by the provision which was made by a former legislature for all the others, in Act approved May 12, 1869.



## RECOMMENDATIONS.

We beg leave to ask an additional

Appropriation for the year upon which we are now entering of .....	\$3,500 00
The annual appropriation for the year of 1879-80.....	30,000 00
The annual appropriation for the year of 1880-81.....	30,000 00
For sewerage .....	4,000 00
For laundry building to be erected.....	6,000 00
For additional fire cistern.....	1,000 00
For fire-escape stairway, and fence cutting off pasture...	400 00
For the purchase of a library.....	500 00
For a contingent fund to bowlder the gutter along Randolph and Michigan streets, if it should be ordered, or any other contingency which may arise (with the privilege of using the fund in the interior as a working fund) .....	3,000 00
For an addition to the Reformatory on the west side.....	20,000 00
For the indebtedness of the former Board.....	1,233 09

Respectfully submitted,

RHODA M. COFFIN, President.

ELIZA C. HENDRICKS.

EMILY L. ROACHE.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Managers:*

LADIES—In looking over our field of labor, preparatory to presenting our Seventh Annual Report, we find so many interesting cases that the mention of a few may not prove inappropriate.

### REFORMATORY DEPARTMENT.

A visit the past summer amongst the discharged and settled girls enables us to note the gratifying fact that 78 per cent. of those gone out, have become useful and orderly members of society. Of these—

No. 1.—“O. S. ;” a low prostitute, taken out of jail—the Chief of Police remarking, “If anything can be done with her, you need never despair!” The change was so great that it was her delight to lead others to the Savior, who had saved her—the chief of sinners. A good home was provided for her; she united with the Methodist Church, remained a respected member until her marriage and removal to the West. Before leaving she called, and begged that her sister might be admitted and taught to work, saying: “It was not knowing how to work that made me bad; now I can get my own living, married or single.”

No. 2.—“M. S. ;” an orphan, taken out of jail; became a bright Christian; went among her friends, was refused admission; wrote, “will still trust.” Married, and is an active member of a Christian church.

No. 3.—“M. S. ;” had parents; committed for incorrigible conduct. Soon became a good girl, saying, “The very fact of mingling with so many motherless girls, when I have so little valued the counsel of the best of mother’s, brought me to beg for mercy and forgiveness.” After leaving the Institution entered school, graduated, has taught school, and is a useful woman.

No. 4.—“M. W. ;” orphan ; married clandestinely, at 14, a base man ; her guardian rescued her, and placed her in the Institution for protection. She was educated for a teacher, sent to Iowa, taught school, married respectably, and returned to us for an orphan girl to whom she had promised to give a home. The latter has since married, and now sends for her sister.

No. 5.—“O. T. ;” a girl of 12 ; mother and sisters prostitutes ; boasted that she could only be kept until 18, then she would be more valuable for the business. Sent to Kansas, at 16, to an aunt, who writes : “O. is a dear, good girl, and bids fair to make a noble woman.”

No. 6.—“M. M. ;” a talented girl of 14 ; lived in a low neighborhood, where profanity was popular ; boasted of having burned the Bible. The love of Jesus worked wonderful change in her ; the Bible became a treasure, and she delighted to tell of how the Lord had “plucked her as a brand from the burning.” She is living a useful and honorable life.

No. 7.—“N. P. ;” a low girl, rather weak intellect ; mother and grandmother bad—Judge H. making the remark when committing her, “It will be money thrown away ; she can’t help being bad !” She writes, “I am married ; have a good husband ; have done three washings this week ; have more furniture in my house to-day than my mother had when she had six children.”

No. 8.—“E. C. ;” a well-educated girl of 16, led into sin by her mother ; kept in affluence by a married man. Remained in the Institution one year ; at the earnest request of friends released, and again urged into sin by her mother ; was brought back ; became changed ; sent to Illinois, where she now is doing well, and says : “For a million dollars I would not be sin’s slave again.”

No. 9.—“I. B. ;” aged 14 ; no mother ; persuaded to run away from home under the promise of marriage ; left ruined and penniless at the hotel. Went in search of work ; was decoyed into a house of ill-fame ; locked up two weeks, and soon sent to the hospital with a loathsome disease. At the request of the physician, christian ladies rescued her and had her placed in the Institution, where she proved herself gentle and obedient. The effect of disease unfitting her for hard work, she has been prepared to teach in her country home.

No. 10.—“S. C. ;” parents living ; led off by a married man at 14 ; her whereabouts not known for one year. All entreaties for

her return were unavailing, and her father had her arrested and committed here. She soon professed Christianity, and became a valuable helper. Left at 17, and my recent visit to her happy home proves what has been done for her.

Failures are not mentioned, yet we have them—and sometimes where we least expected—but for our good results we thank God, take courage, and press on in the great and important work of saving the fallen from the path that surely leads to death.

Thirty girls are married, and with slight exception doing well. Only three deaths have occurred in this Department in the five years.

#### PENAL DEPARTMENT.

The success in the prison is without a parallel in prison history ; a well organized family, performing their daily duties willingly and cheerfully ; the most hardened soon submitting to the influences of christian kindness and forbearance, and at the expiration of their term are prepared to re-enter society as good servants, or the lost place in the family circle. Eighty-two per cent. of those discharged have been reformed, and are now useful members of society ; no runaways, and only *one* recommittal in five years.

#### FINANCES.

By using rigid economy we close our fiscal year without indebtedness, except that left by the former Board, part of which has been paid, so far as our means would admit of, leaving some \$1,200 still unprovided for.

Our current expenses have been for the twelve months	
closing October 31, 1878.....	\$21,500 00
Of this, Improvements and Repairs were.....	706 45

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Leaving as our net current living expense.....	20,793 55
Our average number of inmates per month.....	193
Penal Department.....	47½
Reform Department.....	145½
Hence, our net cost per week, being for the Institution	
(52 weeks).....	399 88
The cost per week, for each inmate, was.....	2 06

Looking to the natural, and to be expected increase in our family, we think \$30,000.00 would be required to keep up the buildings and repairs as needed. For details of year's expenditures I refer you to subjoined Secretary's Report.

Our labors though arduous, are not, and we fear never can be, remunerative ; our women are of a class, in the main, broken down in health by their way of living, and our girls are but children, with seeds of disease in most of them—the fruits of parental vices and transgressions, rendering them physically weak. In order to obtain employment for them, we take all work at very low prices ; thus our showing of net profits is very small. I submit, herewith, account in detail of receipts and disbursements “Working Fund.”

Our laundry work could be made, possibly, a little more profitable, and very much more satisfactory to us, as well as our patrons, had we outside wash-houses.

Grateful thanks are tendered Mr. Wilson Morrow and his co-laborers for their deep interest in the inmates, manifested by regular attendance at our Sabbath services, as well as numerous entertainments for their help and encouragement.

It is with peculiar pleasure I mention the willingness and efficiency with which the officers have discharged their various and arduous duties, which have been so helpful in maintaining order and discipline in the Institution.

Dr. Parvin continues his prompt and valuable assistance.

To the ladies of the Board, who have been so assiduous with their counsel and sympathy, I tender my heartfelt thanks.

Respectfully submitted, together with statistics and officers' reports,

SARAH S. SMITH,  
Superintendent.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S TABLES.

### PENAL DEPARTMENT.

Present number of inmates..... 45

#### *Counties from which received.*

Bartholomew, 2; Cass, 2; Dearborn, 1; Dubois, 1; Grant, 2; Howard, 1; Jennings, 2; Johnson, 2; Jackson, 2; Laporte, 1; Marion, 9; Martin, 1; Parke, 1; Pike, 1; Rush, 2; Spencer, 1; Tipton, 2; Vigo, 2; Vanderburg, 5; Wayne, 1; Washington, 1; U. S. Prisoners, 3. Total, 45.

*Terms of Sentence.*

For life, 6; for 14 years, 1; for 5 years, 2; for 3 years, 5; for 2 years, 22; for 1 year, 8; for 6 months, 1. Total, 45.

Number at last report, October 31, 1877.....	52
Number received during the year.....	22
Number discharged during the year.....	25
Number pardoned during the year.....	3
Number deceased during the year.....	1
Number escaped during the year.....	None.
Number remaining October 31, 1878.....	45
Total number received since opening.....	119
Proportion of those discharged who have become orderly and useful members of society.....	82 per cent.
Number re-committed.....	1

*Education.*

Number that can read.....	33
Number attending evening school .....	30

*Work by Inmates.*

Socks knit for Reform School boys and Prison South.....	2,200
Bedding mattresses for Reform School boys .....	28
Comforts .....	12
Quilts .....	13
Bed spreads.....	13
Garments for patrons.....	30
Overalls, dozen pairs.....	128
Washing—Crawfordsville College, dozen.....	643
Washing—For patrons, dozen.....	2,250
Garments for inmates.....	200
Stockings for inmates, pairs.....	100

## REFORMATORY DEPARTMENT.

Present number of inmates.....	147
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*Counties from which received.*

Allen, 14; Blackford, 2; Bartholomew, 1; Cass, 4; Clinton, 1; Clay, 1; Daviess, 2; Decatur, 5; Elkhart, 6; Fulton, 1; Floyd, 3; Grant, 1; Greene, 1; Hendricks, 1; Howard, 3; Huntington, 1; Hamilton, 1; Henry, 4; Johnson, 3; Jay, 1; Jefferson, 1; Jennings, 2; Jasper, 1; Kosciusko, 1; Laporte, 2; Marion, 30; Miami, 1; Madison, 3; Montgomery, 3; Monroe, 1; Owen, 1; Parke, 2; Putnam, 3; Pulaski, 1; Rush, 1; St. Joseph, 1; Tippecanoe, 7; Vigo, 6; Vanderburg, 11; Wayne, 10; Whitley, 1; Wabash, 2. Total, 147.



*Condition of Inmates.*

Number of orphans.....	61
Number of half-orphans .....	58
Number having parents living.....	21
Number having parents separated.....	7
Total.....	147

*Education.*

Number received into school this year.....	43
Number who could not read.....	20
Number who could read.....	23
Number in First Reader October 31, 1878.....	8
Number in Second Reader October 31, 1878.....	13
Number in Third Reader October 31, 1878.....	24
Number in Fourth Reader October 31, 1878.....	35
Number in History Reader October 31, 1878.....	32
Number at last report, October 31, 1877.....	137
Number received during year.....	43
Number discharged during year .....	28
Number deceased during year .....	1
Number released on ticket-of-leave .....	7
Number returned from ticket-of-leave.....	4
Number escaped.....	8
Number escaped not retaken .....	1
Number remaining October 31, 1878.....	147
Total number received since opening .....	296
Total number deaths since opening.....	3
Proportion of those discharged who have become useful and orderly members of society.....	78 per cent.

*Ages.*

Number six years or over.....	1
Number seven years or over .....	1
Number eight years or over .....	1
Number nine years or over.....	7
Number ten years or over.....	2
Number eleven years or over.....	5
Number twelve years or over .....	8
Number thirteen years or over.....	17
Number fourteen years or over.....	27
Number fifteen years or over .....	31
Number sixteen years or over.....	30
Number seventeen years or over .....	17

*Sewing by Inmates.*

Number dresses for inmates.....	657
Number aprons.....	381
Number skirts.....	153
Number underwear.....	373
Number night dresses.....	14
Number vests, flannel.....	43
Number stockings knit.....	400
Number yards rag carpet.....	81
Number bonnets.....	36
Number sheets.....	297
Number pillow cases.....	283
Number spreads and comforts.....	99
Number of quilts, beds, and bolsters.....	38
Number table-cloths and towels.....	48
Number napkins.....	60

## MENDED.

Underwear .....	1,092
Miscellaneous.....	1,716

## STATEMENT

Of the amount due the State of Indiana from the several counties from which girls have been committed to the *Reformatory Department*, on account of the expense of their clothing and subsistence for the six months from June 1, 1877, to December 1, 1877.

Allen .....	\$112 54
Blackford.....	36 50
Cass .....	36 50
Clinton .....	36 50
Daviess.....	109 50
Decatur .....	182 50
DeKalb .....	36 50
Elkhart .....	182 50
Fulton .....	36 50
Grant .....	121 66
Greene .....	36 50
Hendricks .....	36 50
Henry .....	139 92
Howard .....	73 00
Huntington .....	73 00
Jasper.....	36 50
Jay.....	64 90
Jefferson.....	73 00
Jennings .....	73 00
Johnson .....	121 66
Kosciusko .....	36 50
Laporte .....	50 70

Madison .....	\$36 50
Marion .....	999 70
Miami .....	36 50
Monroe .....	36 50
Montgomery .....	97 33
Owen .....	36 50
Parke .....	48 67
Pulaski .....	36 50
Putnam .....	36 50
Rush .....	45 62
Sullivan .....	36 50
St. Joseph .....	36 50
Tippecanoe .....	194 66
Vanderburg .....	480 58
Vigo .....	471 45
Wabash .....	73 00
Whitley .....	36 50
Wayne .....	462 33
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$4,908 22

## STATEMENT

Of the amount due, etc., for the six months from December 1, 1877,  
to June 1, 1878.

Allen .....	\$146 00
Blackford .....	18 25
Bartholomew .....	73 00
Cass .....	36 50
Clinton .....	36 50
Daviess .....	109 50
Decatur .....	152 08
DeKalb .....	36 50
Elkhart .....	158 17
Fulton .....	36 50
Grant .....	73 00
Greene .....	36 50
Hamilton .....	36 50
Hendricks .....	36 50
Henry .....	109 50
Howard .....	73 00
Huntington .....	36 50
Jay .....	42 58
Jasper .....	36 50
Jefferson .....	73 00
Johnson .....	121 67
Jennings .....	73 00
Kosciusko .....	36 50
Laporte .....	73 00
Marion .....	884 10
Madison .....	45 62

Miami .....	\$36 50
Monroe .....	36 50
Montgomery .....	109 50
Owen.....	36 50
Parke.....	73 00
Pulaski.....	36 50
Putnam .....	103 40
Rush .....	42 58
St. Joseph .....	36 50
Sullivan .....	12 17
Tippecanoe .....	240 30
Vanderburg .....	404 55
Vigo.....	328 50
Wabash .....	73 00
Wayne .....	415 68
Whitley.....	36 50
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$4,612 15

Respectfully,

SARAH J. SMITH,

Superintendent.

## WORKING FUND.

Receipts and expenditures for work by inmates.

### *Receipts.*

Oct. 31, 1878. Received of U. S. Treasurer for care of U. S. prisoner.....	\$46 00
For laundry work.....	1,255 08
For sewing work .....	14 50
For overall work .....	126 39
For chair caning work .....	50
For knitting work.....	391 00
<hr/>	
Total receipts .....	<u>\$1,833 47</u>

### *Expenditures.*

Oct. 31, 1878. Paid for laundry material in year.....	\$1,172 63
Paid for sewing material in year.....	12 50

Paid for knitting material in year.....	\$581 44	
Paid for overall material in year.....	6 30	
		<hr/>
Total expenditures.....	\$1,772 87	
Cash balance on hand.....	60 60	
		<hr/>
		<u>\$1,833 47</u>

## STOCK ON HAND.

Laundry material—Soap.....	\$150 00	
“ Blueing .....	10 00	
“ Starch.....	25 00	
		<hr/>
		\$185 00

## KNITTING.

2,100 doz. prs. socks unpaid for, at 25 cts. average.....	540 00
Total value stock on hand and in collection.....	689 00
Cash balance on hand.....	60 60
Working fund, net profit.....	749 60

## LIVE STOCK OWNED BY INSTITUTION.

Horses .....	1
Cattle.....	5
Hogs for stock.....	5
Hogs for winter, 1878.....	5
Hogs killed for winter, 1877.....	3

## DETAILED LAUNDRY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

*Receipts.*

Received in the month of November, 1877..	\$95 27
Received in the month of December, 1877...	85 95
Received in the month of January, 1878.....	80 13
Received in the month of February, 1878...	93 50
Received in the month of March, 1878 .....	104 41
Received in the month of April, 1878.....	91 61
Received in the month of May, 1878.....	130 52
Received in the month of June, 1878.....	142 55
Received in the month of July, 1878.....	104 47
Received in the month of August, 1878.....	100 17



Received in the month of September, 1878..	\$111 50
Received in the month of October, 1878.....	115 00

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Total laundry receipts.....	\$1,255 08
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*Expenditures.*

October 31, 1878—Paid for soap.....	\$474 65
Paid for water.....	175 50
Paid for coal.....	100 00
Paid for starch, wax, ink, etc.....	83 92
Paid for hardware, irons, etc.....	2 06
Paid for expressage.....	28 95
Paid for teacher.....	240 00
Paid for carpentry.....	12 05
Paid for repairs on wagon, harness, etc.	36 50
Paid for printing and advertising.....	19 00

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Total cash expenditures.....	\$1,172 63
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Balance to working fund.....	\$82 45
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## ITEMIZED LAUNDRY ALLOWANCES.

DATE.	Voucher No.	CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT.
1877.				
November 1.....	1	Wiles, Coffin & Smith.....	Starch.....	\$38 32
November 1.....	2	U. S. Express Company.....	Expressage.....	1 30
November 30.....	3	U. S. Express Company.....	Expressage.....	4 35
November 30.....	4	F. A. Talbot.....	Salary.....	20 00
December 31.....	5	U. S. Express Company.....	Expressage.....	1 85
December 31.....	6	O. Pousey & Co.....	Soap.....	107 67
1878.				
January 2.....	7	Olds & Andrews.....	Soap.....	3 00
January 2.....	8	Indianapolis Water Works Co.....	Water.....	44 25
January 4.....	9	F. A. Talbot.....	Salary.....	20 00
January 4.....	10	Stewart & Barry.....	Wax, ink, etc.....	7 65
January 18.....	11	Jno. Jenkins.....	Carpeting.....	10 25
January 25.....	12	A. Wallace & Sons.....	Soap.....	25 66
January 31.....	13	U. S. Express Company.....	Expressage.....	2 40
January 31.....	14	F. A. Talbot.....	Salary.....	20 00
February 4.....	15	S. R. Lippincott.....	Blueing.....	10 00
February 28.....	16	U. S. Express Company.....	Expressage.....	3 90
February 28.....	17	F. A. Talbot.....	Salary.....	20 00
February 28.....	18	Jno. L. Davidson.....	Carpeting.....	1 80
February 28.....	19	W. J. Holliday & Co.....	Irons.....	25
February 28.....	20	Stewart & Barry.....	Wax, ink, etc.....	3 90
April 1.....	21	Wiles, Coffin & Smith.....	Soap.....	119 70
April 1.....	22	F. A. Talbot.....	Salary.....	20 00
April 1.....	23	U. S. Express Co.....	Expressage on crill box.....	3 00
May 1.....	24	F. A. Talbot.....	Salary.....	20 00
June 1.....	25	F. A. Talbot.....	Salary.....	20 00
June 1.....	26	Stewart & Barry.....	Wax.....	70
June 1.....	27	Shaw Carriage Company.....	Repairs on wagon.....	7 25
June 1.....	28	Indianapolis Journal Company.....	Laundry book lists.....	19 00
June 1.....	29	U. S. Express Company.....	Expressage.....	2 20
June 1.....	30	U. S. Express Company.....	Expressage.....	3 40
June 1.....	31	Stewart & Barry.....	Wax and ink.....	2 70
June 1.....	32	Water Works Company.....	Water.....	62 25
June 1.....	33	Olds & Andrews.....	Soap.....	110 25
June 1.....	34	F. A. Talbot.....	Salary.....	20 00
June 1.....	35	U. S. Express Company.....	Expressage.....	2 85
June 1.....	36	C. Hill.....	Smithing.....	5 00
June 1.....	37	F. A. Talbot.....	Salary.....	20 00
June 1.....	38	Shaw Carriage Company.....	Repairs on wagon.....	6 50
June 1.....	39	H. C. Schultz.....	Repairs on harness.....	2 00
June 1.....	40	F. A. Talbot.....	Salary.....	20 00
September 1.....	41	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal.....	100 00
September 1.....	42	H. C. Schultz.....	Harness.....	5 30
September 1.....	43	Lucke & Hill.....	Smithing.....	10 05
October 1.....	44	Stewart & Barry.....	Wax, ink, etc.....	6 10
October 1.....	45	Wiles, Coffin & Smith.....	Soap.....	108 37
October 1.....	46	F. A. Talbot.....	Salary.....	20 00
October 1.....	47	F. A. Talbot.....	Salary.....	20 00
October 1.....	48	U. S. Express Company.....	Expressage.....	3 70
October 1.....	49	C. Hill.....	Smithing.....	2 40
October 1.....	50	Indianapolis Water Works Co.....	Water.....	69 00
October 1.....	51	Clara V. Lippincott.....	Blueing.....	14 36
Total expenditures.....				\$1,172 63

*Detailed Knitting Receipts and Expenditures.*

## RECEIPTS.

December 12, 1877—Received of A. J. Howard, Prison South, for 1,300 dozen socks .....	\$390 00
October 31, 1878—Received of ——— for three pairs of stockings.....	1 00
Total knitting receipts.....	<u>\$391 00</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

October 31, 1878—Paid for yarn.....	\$577 69
October 31, 1878—Paid for expressage, telegraphing, etc.....	3 75
	<u>\$581 44</u>

Expended in excess of receipts, carried to working fund... \$190 44

Shipment, October, 1878, to A. J. Howard, 1,400 dozen pairs socks, not yet remitted for, for Prison South, at 25 cents.....  
Also, shipment to J. A. O'Brien, 700 dozen pairs socks, not yet remitted for, for Plainfield Reform School, at 22 cents.....

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES SMITH,

Steward.

November 1, 1878.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Managers :*

LADIES:—I have the honor to submit the following classification of expenses for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1878, together with a statement of the various allowances made by you, and of the warrants drawn for the payment thereof:

On account of Salaries, viz. :		
Board of Managers.....	\$480 00	
Superintendent and Officers.....	3,334 00	
Employees.....	1,560 00	
	<hr/>	\$5,374 00
On account of groceries and provisions.....	3,352 45	
On account of flour, meat, and pork.....	3,400 84	
	<hr/>	6,753 29
On account of drugs and medical attendance.....	528 45	
On account of undertaker and lot in cemetery.....	60 00	
	<hr/>	588 45
On account of transportation and discharge allowance to prisoners.....		572 00
On account of illuminating gas .....	360 00	
On account of fuel.....	1,558 74	
On account of water .....	529 67	
	<hr/>	2,448 41
On account of clothing and bedding.....		2,795 90
On account of stable expense .....	188 20	
On account of live stock .....	37 00	
	<hr/>	225 20
On account of school furniture and stationery .....	172 14	
On account of postage and box rent.....	83 00	
	<hr/>	255 14
On account of house furnishings.....	578 70	
On account of table ware and kitchen furnishings.....	657 35	
On account of material, labor, lumber, etc.....	292 25	
On account of seeds, tools, plants, and hardware.....	143 00	
On account of steam fitting, plumbing, and repairs.....	109 86	
	<hr/>	1,781 16

## On account of improvements, viz.:

Carpentry.....	\$96 31	
Painting and glazing .....	72 11	
Repairs on roof.....	124 00	
Repairs on engine and boiler.....	414 03	
		<hr/>
		706 45
		<hr/>
Total.....	\$21,500 00	<hr/>

## STATEMENT showing actual expenditures on account of current living expenses:

Total disbursements .....	\$21,500 00
Less amount paid for improvements, including \$68.36 glazing bill of former Board.....	706 45
Net expenses—living.....	20,793 55
Net expenses per month.....	1,732 79
Net expense per week (52 weeks).....	399 88

*Resources and Disbursements in account with State Treasury.*

## RESOURCES.

October 31, 1877—By appropriation for the fiscal year closing October 31, 1878.....	\$21,500 00
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## DISBURSEMENTS OR WARRANTS DRAWN.

December 3, 1877—Warrant for November allowances.....	\$1,574 36
January 3, 1878—Warrant for December allowances.....	1,799 97
February 5, 1878—Warrant for January allowances.....	1,836 97
March 5, 1878—Warrant for February allowances.....	1,627 35
April 2, 1878—Warrant for March allowances.....	1,430 64
May 6, 1878—Warrant for April allowances.....	1,733 22
June 1, 1878—Warrant for May allowances.....	1,700 33
July 1, 1878—Warrant for June allowances .....	1,590 83
August 5, 1878—Warrant for July allowances .....	2,095 52
September 2, 1878—Warrant for August allowances... ..	2,286 99
October 7, 1878—Warrant for September allowances.....	2,200 22
October 31, 1878—Warrant for October allowances .....	1,623 60
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$21,500 00



## ITEMIZED MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.

Date Allowed.	No.	CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	Amount.	Totals.
1877.					
Dec. 3.....	1	Wiles, Coffin & Smith.....	Groceries.....	\$151 90	
Dec. 3.....	2	W. I. Ripley.....	Groceries.....	15 20	
Dec. 3.....	3	Chas. Thomas.....	Groceries.....	48 70	
Dec. 3.....	4	Resener & Hartman.....	Flour.....	101 00	
Dec. 3.....	5	M. Poudel.....	Meat.....	110 94	
Dec. 3.....	6	Pietre & Henderson.....	Killing hogs.....	3 50	
Dec. 3.....	7	Fall Creek Ice Co.....	Ice.....	8 70	
Dec. 3.....	8	A. A. Barnes.....	Provisions.....	52 60	
Dec. 3.....	9	W. J. Gillespie.....	Coffee, tea and spices.....	17 63	
Dec. 3.....	10	James Smith.....	Potatoes, marketing.....	111 06	
Dec. 3.....	11	Officers and employes.....	Salaries.....	398 00	
Dec. 3.....	12	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal.....	89 40	
Dec. 3.....	13	J. C. & J. Adams.....	Coal.....	38 00	
Dec. 3.....	14	Indianapolis Gas Light Co.....	Gas.....	49 80	
Dec. 3.....	15	Indianapolis Water Works Co.....	Water.....	54 00	
Dec. 3.....	16	Cathcart & Cleland.....	Stationery.....	5 46	
Dec. 3.....	17	American Ex. Co.....	Expressage.....	25	
Dec. 3.....	18	W. B. Burford.....	Notary public seal.....	4 00	
Dec. 3.....	19	Yohn Bros.....	Books.....	9 20	
Dec. 3.....	20	Morris, Gorrell & Jones.....	Queensware.....	21 34	
Dec. 3.....	21	Roll & Morris.....	House-furnishings.....	4 35	
Dec. 3.....	22	Jno. Knight.....	Furniture.....	17 60	
Dec. 3.....	23	Byram, Cornelius & Co.....	Dry goods.....	90 12	
Dec. 3.....	24	Pettis, Ivers & Co.....	Dry goods.....	2 40	
Dec. 3.....	25	Hogshire & Reissner.....	Shoes.....	49 00	
Dec. 3.....	26	J. B. Greenway.....	Repairing shoes.....	6 10	
Dec. 3.....	27	Anna Long and Nell Spencer.....	Discharged prisoners.....	30 00	
Dec. 3.....	28	Florence Taylor.....	Ticket—reform girl leaving.....	5 25	
Dec. 3.....	29	D. R. McDonough, G. T. A.....	Ticket—reform girl leaving.....	13 35	
Dec. 3.....	30	James Smith.....	Provender.....	26 74	
Dec. 3.....	31	Vajen, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	13 77	
Dec. 3.....	32	W. R. Holloway.....	Stamps.....	6 00	
Dec. 3.....	33	Jno. Jenkins.....	Carpentry.....	4 00	
Dec. 3.....	34	Kregelo & Son.....	Undertaker.....	15 00	\$1,574 36
1878.					
Jan'y 3.....	35	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries.....	211 48	
Jan'y 3.....	36	Chas. Thomas.....	Groceries.....	12 28	
Jan'y 3.....	37	Daggett & Co.....	Candy.....	5 00	
Jan'y 3.....	38	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers.....	5 39	
Jan'y 3.....	39	Resener & Hartman.....	Flour.....	181 17	
Jan'y 3.....	40	Resener & Hartman.....	Flour.....	127 15	
Jan'y 3.....	41	H. H. Hall.....	Flour.....	16 50	
Jan'y 3.....	42	M. Poudel.....	Meat.....	100 62	
Jan'y 3.....	43	A. A. Barnes.....	Provisions.....	30 54	
Jan'y 3.....	44	Geo. Rickenback.....	Provisions.....	3 80	
Jan'y 3.....	45	W. J. Gillespie.....	Coffee.....	7 00	
Jan'y 3.....	46	Stewart & Barry.....	Drugs.....	29 44	
Jan'y 3.....	47	Officers and employes.....	Salaries.....	398 00	
Jan'y 3.....	48	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal.....	174 97	
Jan'y 3.....	49	A. Huston.....	Kindling.....	1 50	
Jan'y 3.....	50	Indianapolis Gas Light Co.....	Gas.....	41 00	
Jan'y 3.....	51	Indianapolis Water Works Co.....	Water.....	37 50	
Jan'y 3.....	52	Merrill, Hubbard & Co.....	Stationery.....	5 11	
Jan'y 3.....	53	E. B. Porter.....	Bibles.....	13 90	
Jan'y 3.....	54	W. R. Holloway.....	Stamps and box rent.....	9 00	
Jan'y 3.....	55	H. Frommeyer.....	Queensware.....	2 61	
Jan'y 3.....	56	W. S. Ryan, agent.....	Bureaus.....	18 00	
Jan'y 3.....	57	Geo. F. Adams.....	Repairs on range and stoves.....	76 31	
Jan'y 3.....	58	L. S. Ayres & Co.....	Dry goods.....	98 71	
Jan'y 3.....	59	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	40 58	
Jan'y 3.....	60	V. K. Hendricks & Co.....	Shoes.....	72 00	
Jan'y 3.....	61	J. B. Greenway.....	Repairing shoes.....	11 15	
Jan'y 3.....	62	Mary J. Carter.....	Discharged prisoner.....	15 00	
Jan'y 3.....	63	Libbie Day, Susie Evans, Alice Evans, Melissa and Sarah J. Strong and A. Powell.....	Discharged prisoners.....	65 00	
Jan'y 3.....	64	D. R. Donough, agent.....	Ticket—reform girl leaving.....	4 25	
Jan'y 3.....	65	T. Long.....	Straw.....	5 00	
Jan'y 3.....	66	James Smith.....	Straw, hauling, etc.....	4 50	
Jan'y 3.....	67	Shaw Carriage Co.....	Repairs on keilogg.....	3 50	
Jan'y 3.....	68	Geo. K. Share & Co.....	Washers.....	1 00	
Jan'y 3.....	69	J. Geo. Stilz.....	Seed.....	80	
Jan'y 3.....	70	C. Vonnegut.....	Hardware.....	3 51	
Jan'y 3.....	71	A. Isensee.....	Locks, keys, etc.....	6 05	
Jan'y 3.....	72	Ike King.....	Smithing.....	3 00	
Jan'y 3.....	73	Chas. Doherty.....	Plumbings.....	7 65	1,799 97

## ITEMIZED MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.—Continued.

Date Allowed.	No.	CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	Amount.	Totals.
1878.					
Feb. 5.....	74	A. Wallace.....	Groceries.....	114 72	
Feb. 5.....	75	Charles Thomas.....	Groceries.....	5 60	
Feb. 5.....	76	W. P. Ripley.....	Groceries.....	11 20	
Feb. 5.....	77	J. W. K. Lemon.....	Provisions.....	16 09	
Feb. 5.....	78	H. H. Hall.....	Flour.....	92 50	
Feb. 5.....	79	M. Pouder.....	Meat.....	108 89	
Feb. 5.....	80	Coffin, Wheat, Fletcher & Co.....	Beef.....	284 56	
Feb. 5.....	81	G. G. Holman.....	Provisions.....	28 19	
Feb. 5.....	82	W. J. Gillespie.....	Coffee.....	10 10	
Feb. 5.....	83	Dr. Theo. Parvin.....	Salary three months.....	87 50	
Feb. 5.....	84	Stewart & Barry.....	Drugs.....	11 25	
Feb. 5.....	85	Managers, Officers & Employees.....	Salaries.....	548 00	
Feb. 5.....	86	Niblack, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal.....	165 60	
Feb. 5.....	87	Thomas W. Lewis.....	Kindling-wood.....	1 25	
Feb. 5.....	88	Indianapolis Gas Light Co.....	Gas.....	54 00	
Feb. 5.....	89	Indianapolis Water Works.....	Water.....	44 51	
Feb. 5.....	90	Yohn Brothers.....	Books.....	5 47	
Feb. 5.....	91	W. R. Holloway, Postmaster.....	Stamps.....	8 00	
Feb. 5.....	92	R. L. McQuat.....	Kitchen furniture.....	9 55	
Feb. 5.....	93	Morris, Gornell & Jones.....	Queensware.....	39 20	
Feb. 5.....	94	C. P. Hutchinson.....	Rug carpet.....	5 38	
Feb. 5.....	95	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	122 43	
Feb. 5.....	96	Pattis, Ivers & Co.....	Dry goods.....	3 90	
Feb. 5.....	97	Hogshire & Reissner.....	Shoes.....	9 50	
Feb. 5.....	98	J. B. Greenway.....	Repairing shoes.....	10 85	
Feb. 5.....	99	Thomas Barnett.....	Ticket—reform girl leaving.....	4 00	
Feb. 5.....	100	D. R. Donough, agent.....	Ticket—reform girl leaving.....	7 55	
Feb. 5.....	101	Chas. W. Furgason.....	Corn.....	9 08	
Feb. 5.....	102	T. Long.....	Straw.....	5 00	
Feb. 5.....	103	Z. T. Wiley.....	Hay.....	6 10	
Feb. 5.....	104	R. C. Sturm.....	Pasturage.....	7 50	
Feb. 5.....	105	Vajen, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	6 82	
Feb. 5.....	106	Win. Dell & Sons.....	Line and cement.....	4 00	
Feb. 5.....	107	Capital City Planing Mill.....	Lumber.....	2 32	
Feb. 5.....	108	John Jenkins.....	Carpentry.....	10 00	
Feb. 5.....	109	Dean Brothers.....	Repairs on steam pump.....	8 23	\$1,836 97
Mar. 5.....	110	Conduit, McKnight & Co.....	Groceries.....	168 10	
Mar. 5.....	111	Charles Thomas.....	Groceries.....	13 49	
Mar. 5.....	112	H. Ehrisman.....	Flour.....	24 70	
Mar. 5.....	113	W. N. Ford.....	Flour.....	90 35	
Mar. 5.....	114	Resener & Hartman.....	Flour.....	122 80	
Mar. 5.....	115	M. Pouder.....	Meat.....	94 82	
Mar. 5.....	116	W. J. Gillespie.....	Coffee.....	10 35	
Mar. 5.....	117	J. W. K. Lemon.....	Provisions.....	21 39	
Mar. 5.....	118	L. M. Fitzhugh & Co.....	Tea.....	18 30	
Mar. 5.....	119	J. Scheid & Co.....	Fish.....	2 38	
Mar. 5.....	120	Stewart & Barry.....	Drugs.....	11 31	
Mar. 5.....	121	Officers and Employees.....	Salaries.....	398 00	
Mar. 5.....	122	Niblack, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal.....	158 20	
Mar. 5.....	123	Niblack, Merrifield & Co.....	One set scales.....	60 00	
Mar. 5.....	124	A. W. Morgan.....	Lard oil.....	32 90	
Mar. 5.....	125	Indianapolis Gas Light Co.....	Gas.....	38 20	
Mar. 5.....	126	Indianapolis Water Works Co.....	Water.....	32 40	
Mar. 5.....	127	W. R. Holloway.....	Stamps.....	5 00	
Mar. 5.....	128	J. B. Hoffman.....	Repairing tinware.....	1 10	
Mar. 5.....	129	J. C. Knight, agent.....	Furniture.....	5 85	
Mar. 5.....	130	Hibben, Pattison & Co.....	Dry goods.....	159 35	
Mar. 5.....	131	L. S. Ayers & Co.....	Dry goods.....	5 25	
Mar. 5.....	132	Palmer & Barnard.....	Shoes.....	45 35	
Mar. 5.....	133	J. B. Greenway.....	Repairing shoes.....	9 95	
Mar. 5.....	134	H. S. Frink.....	Repairing sewing machines.....	4 35	
Mar. 5.....	135	D. R. Donough, agent.....	R. R. tickets—reform girls.....	8 95	
Mar. 5.....	136	E. L. Johnson.....	Discharged prisoners.....	50 00	
Mar. 5.....	137	A. Dunlap.....	R. R. tickets—reform girls.....	9 26	
Mar. 5.....	138	R. C. Sturm.....	Pasturage.....	7 50	
Mar. 5.....	139	Vajen, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	7 45	
Mar. 5.....	140	John L. Davidson.....	Carpentry.....	9 50	1,627 35
Apr. 2.....	141	Wiles, Coffin & Smith.....	Groceries.....	172 69	
Apr. 2.....	142	W. P. Ripley.....	Groceries.....	13 25	
Apr. 2.....	143	Charles Thomas.....	Groceries.....	8 92	
Apr. 2.....	144	H. H. Hall.....	Flour.....	140 20	
Apr. 2.....	145	Resener & Hartman.....	Flour.....	4 00	
Apr. 2.....	146	M. Pouder.....	Meal.....	103 82	
Apr. 2.....	147	W. J. Gillespie.....	Coffee.....	26 60	
Apr. 2.....	148	J. W. K. Lemon.....	Provisions.....	7 62	
Apr. 2.....	149	A. A. Barnes.....	Provisions.....	11 55	

## ITEMIZED MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.—Continued.

Date Allowed.	No.	CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	Amount.	Totals.
1878.					
Apr. 2.	150	G. Berner.....	Market stuff.....	\$2 55	
Apr. 2.	151	James Smith.....	Market stuff.....	1 50	
Apr. 2.	152	Reker & Kennedy.....	Fish.....	3 33	
Apr. 2.	153	Stewart & Barry.....	Drugs.....	10 50	
Apr. 2.	154	Officers and employes.....	Salaries.....	398 00	
Apr. 2.	155	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal.....	102 34	
Apr. 2.	156	W. P. Gallup.....	Rebuilding scales.....	18 00	
Apr. 2.	157	Indianapolis Gas Light Co.....	Gas.....	27 00	
Apr. 2.	158	Indianapolis Water Works Co.....	Water.....	51 60	
Apr. 2.	159	Sentinel Company.....	Daily paper six months.....	5 00	
Apr. 2.	160	W. R. Holloway.....	Stamps.....	5 00	
Apr. 2.	161	R. L. McQuat.....	Kitchen utensils.....	5 90	
Apr. 2.	162	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	139 60	
Apr. 2.	163	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	16 09	
Apr. 2.	164	J. W. Perkins.....	Straw.....	5 50	
Apr. 2.	165	Hogshire & Reissner.....	Shoes.....	59 30	
Apr. 2.	166	J. B. Greenway.....	Repairing shoes.....	9 00	
Apr. 2.	167	D. R. Donough, Agent.....	Tickets—reform girl.....	2 80	
Apr. 2.	168	R. C. Sturm.....	Pasturage.....	7 50	
Apr. 2.	169	E. B. Eichoffs & Bro.....	Trees.....	3 30	
Apr. 2.	170	J. George Stiltz.....	Seed and plants.....	10 45	
Apr. 2.	171	Sarah Cox.....	Seed and plants.....	3 58	
Apr. 2.	172	Vajen, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	8 55	
Apr. 2.	173	Sinker, Davis & Co.....	Flue plug.....	60	
Apr. 2.	174	A. Cammel.....	Manure and hauling.....	19 00	
Apr. 2.	175	W. Williams.....	Digging.....	1 00	
Apr. 2.	176	L. Kounholz.....	Cleaning cesspool.....	20 00	
Apr. 2.	177	D. Kregelo & Son.....	One case and grave.....	5 00	\$1,430 64
May 6.	178	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries.....	148 51	
May 6.	179	Charles Thomas.....	Groceries.....	8 53	
May 6.	180	Resener & Hartman.....	Flour.....	129 96	
May 6.	181	M. Pouder.....	Meat.....	69 86	
May 6.	182	Coffin, Wheat, Fletcher & Co.....	Pork.....	7 14	
May 6.	183	S. N. Gold & Co.....	Provisions.....	15 13	
May 6.	184	W. J. Gillespie.....	Coffee, etc.....	5 25	
May 6.	185	L. M. Fitzhugh & Co.....	Tea.....	37 80	
May 6.	186	Reker & Kennedy.....	Fish.....	5 50	
May 6.	187	James Smith.....	Marketing.....	23 50	
May 6.	188	Stewart & Barry.....	Drugs.....	22 83	
May 6.	189	Dr. Theo. Parvin.....	Salary.....	87 50	
May 6.	190	Managers, officers and employes.....	Salaries.....	513 00	
May 6.	191	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal.....	126 25	
May 6.	192	Indianapolis Gas Light Co.....	Gas.....	28 20	
May 6.	193	Indianapolis Water Works Co.....	Water.....	28 58	
May 6.	194	Merrill, Hubbard & Co.....	Books and stationery.....	7 45	
May 6.	195	E. B. Porter.....	Bibles.....	3 00	
May 6.	196	W. R. Holloway.....	Stamps and box rent.....	9 00	
May 6.	197	Morris, Gorrell & Co.....	Queensware.....	50 89	
May 6.	198	Byram, Cornelius & Co.....	Dry goods.....	113 05	
May 6.	199	Hibben, Pattison & Co.....	Dry goods.....	46 72	
May 6.	200	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	18 47	
May 6.	201	L. S. Ayres & Co.....	Dry goods.....	5 33	
May 6.	202	V. K. Hendricks & Co.....	Shoes.....	37 80	
May 6.	203	Hogshire & Reissner.....	Shoes.....	12 50	
May 6.	204	Mary O'Neil & U. Powers.....	Discharged prisoners.....	30 00	
May 6.	205	Thomas Barnett.....	Arresting runaway girl.....	2 40	
May 6.	206	Ike King.....	Smithing.....	1 65	
May 6.	207	C. Vonnegut.....	Hardware.....	6 85	
May 6.	208	T. Floyd.....	Sharpening.....	70	
May 6.	209	Builders' and Manuf'rs' Ass'n.....	Lumber.....	5 08	
May 6.	210	John Knight.....	Plumbing material.....	6 00	
May 6.	211	Pioneer Brass Works.....	Plumbing material.....	31 73	
May 6.	212	Dean Bros.....	Plumbing material.....	2 00	
May 6.	213	David Kregelo.....	Undertaker.....	15 00	
May 6.	214	Mrs. P. R. Pearsell.....	One lot in Greenlawn Cemetery.....	20 00	
May 6.	215	John L. Davidson.....	Carpentry.....	19 38	
May 6.	216	Haugh & Co.....	Iron bars to attic windows.....	30 68	1,733 22
June 1.	217	Conduit, McKnight & Co.....	Groceries.....	95 00	
June 1.	218	Charles Thomas.....	Groceries.....	22 40	
June 1.	219	Resener & Hartman.....	Flour.....	121 60	
June 1.	220	W. N. Ford.....	Flour.....	119 00	
June 1.	221	H. Reichenmayer.....	Flour.....	5 75	
June 1.	222	M. Pouder.....	Meat.....	103 48	
June 1.	223	T. L. Bacon.....	Provisions.....	28 68	
June 1.	224	W. J. Gillespie.....	Coffee and spice.....	38 40	
June 1.	225	Reker & Kennedy.....	Fish.....	2 64	



## ITEMIZED MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.—Continued.

Date Allowed.	No.	CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	Amount.	Totals.
June 1.....	226	James Smith.....	Marketing and straw.....	\$17 32	
June 1.....	227	Stewart & Barry.....	Drugs.....	6 45	
June 1.....	228	Officers and employes.....	Salaries.....	392 00	
June 1.....	229	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal.....	115 50	
June 1.....	230	Wash Hoax.....	Kindling wood.....	1 25	
June 1.....	231	Indianapolis Gas Light Co.....	Gas.....	21 60	
June 1.....	232	Indianapolis Water Works Co.....	Water.....	46 20	
June 1.....	233	W. B. Burford.....	Stationery, ink, etc.....	8 70	
June 1.....	234	Cal F. Darnall.....	Recording deed.....	1 25	
June 1.....	235	W. R. Holloway.....	Stamps.....	5 00	
June 1.....	236	R. L. McQuat.....	Kitchen ware.....	16 97	
June 1.....	237	Hibben, Pattison & Co.....	Dry goods.....	164 19	
June 1.....	238	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	28 55	
June 1.....	239	V. K. Hendricks & Co.....	Shoes.....	84 55	
June 1.....	240	Hogshire & Reissner.....	Shoes.....	19 00	
June 1.....	241	J. B. Greenway.....	Repairing shoes.....	10 30	
June 1.....	242	Mary White and Huldah Hall.....	Discharged prisoners.....	30 00	
June 1.....	243	D. R. Donough.....	Ticket—reform girl.....	1 20	
June 1.....	244	Mr. Covdill.....	Corn.....	16 05	
June 1.....	245	T. Lewis.....	Plants.....	5 00	
June 1.....	246	R. C. Sturm.....	Plants.....	1 60	
June 1.....	247	Vajen, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	14 20	
June 1.....	248	Builders' & Mfrs. Association.....	Lumber.....	18 39	
June 1.....	249	Capital City Planing Mill.....	Lumber.....	1 82	
June 1.....	250	William Dell & Sons.....	Lime.....	1 50	
June 1.....	251	Dr. Oliver.....	Gravel.....	5 00	
June 1.....	252	A. Cammell.....	Plowing.....	7 50	
June 1.....	253	Butler & Bells.....	One cow and calf.....	37 00	
June 1.....	254	Browning & Sloan.....	Bill of A. Harder, glazing.....	68 36	
June 1.....	255	John L. Davidson.....	Carpentry.....	15 93	\$1,700 33
July 1.....	256	Wiles, Coffin & Smith.....	Groceries.....	135 59	
July 1.....	257	Charles Thomas.....	Groceries.....	3 63	
July 1.....	258	W. J. Gillespie.....	Coffee.....	42 79	
July 1.....	259	Reisner & Hartman.....	Flour.....	13 05	
July 1.....	260	Coffin, Wheat, Fletcher & Co.....	Pork.....	9 00	
July 1.....	261	M. Pouder.....	Meat.....	96 42	
July 1.....	262	S. U. Gold & Co.....	Provisions.....	15 81	
July 1.....	263	James Smith.....	Provisions.....	10 90	
July 1.....	264	Thomas Barnett.....	Chickens.....	2 50	
July 1.....	265	Reker & Kennedy.....	Fish.....	1 88	
July 1.....	266	Stewart & Barry.....	Drugs.....	20 80	
July 1.....	267	Officers and employes.....	Salaries.....	413 00	
July 1.....	268	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal.....	94 77	
July 1.....	269	Indianapolis Gas Light Co.....	Gas.....	14 60	
July 1.....	270	Indianapolis Water Works Co.....	Water.....	37 50	
July 1.....	271	Bowen, Stewart & Co.....	School books.....	16 26	
July 1.....	272	Catheart & Cleland.....	Bibles.....	14 05	
July 1.....	273	W. R. Holloway.....	Stamps.....	5 00	
July 1.....	274	H. Frommeyer.....	Queensware.....	4 16	
July 1.....	275	I. L. Franken.....	Repairs on ranges.....	38 40	
July 1.....	276	J. D. Miller, agent.....	Fire extinguisher.....	70 00	
July 1.....	277	Mooney, Taylor & Smith.....	Hose and reel.....	100 00	
July 1.....	278	Udell Ladder Works.....	Ladders.....	42 11	
July 1.....	279	A. Gall.....	House furnishings.....	17 05	
July 1.....	280	Hogshire & Reissner.....	Shoes.....	44 75	
July 1.....	281	J. B. Greenway.....	Repairing shoes.....	8 50	
July 1.....	282	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	164 50	
July 1.....	283	Pettis, Ivers & Co.....	Dry goods.....	3 23	
July 1.....	284	D. R. Donough, agent.....	Ticket—reform girl.....	2 40	
July 1.....	285	Samuel Barker.....	Arresting runaway.....	20 00	
July 1.....	286	Stearns & Stemmons.....	Arresting runaways.....	2 00	
July 1.....	287	Lucy Weatherspoon.....	Discharged prisoner.....	15 00	
July 1.....	288	Vajen, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	20 45	
July 1.....	289	J. George Stiltz.....	Seeds.....	5 35	
July 1.....	290	City of Indianapolis.....	Fire Alarm Telegraph.....	50 00	
July 1.....	291	A. Cammell and S. Berry.....	Plowing and mowing.....	10 50	
July 1.....	292	S. Wade.....	Driving cow.....	1 00	
July 1.....	293	Lovel Bass.....	Whitewashing.....	5 10	
July 1.....	294	John L. Davidson.....	Carpentry.....	18 75	1,590 83
August 5.....	295	Conduit, McKnight & Co.....	Groceries.....	170 57	
August 5.....	296	Charles Thomas.....	Groceries.....	11 28	
August 5.....	297	T. Lyon Whyte.....	Teas.....	31 50	
August 5.....	298	Resener & Hartman.....	Flour.....	108 00	
August 5.....	299	M. Pouder.....	Meat.....	83 08	
August 5.....	300	Coffin, Wheat, Fletcher & Co.....	Pork.....	92 57	
August 5.....	301	A. A. Barnes.....	Provisions.....	54 99	

## ITEMIZED MONTHLY ALLOWANCES—Continued.

Date Allowed.	No.	CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	Amount.	Totals.
1878.					
August 5...	302	James Smith.....	Marketing .....	\$14 02	
August 5...	303	W. J. Gillespie.....	Coffee, etc.....	30 89	
August 5...	304	Fall Creek Ice Co.....	Ice .....	6 15	
August 5...	305	A. M. Kennedy.....	Fish .....	2 50	
August 5...	306	Clara Lippincott .....	Honey .....	4 50	
August 5...	307	Stewart & Barry.....	Drugs.....	16 41	
August 5...	308	Dr. Theo. Parvin.....	Salary.....	87 50	
August 5...	309	Managers, officers and employes.....	Salaries.....	519 00	
August 5...	310	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal .....	95 26	
August 5...	311	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas .....	16 60	
August 5...	312	Indianapolis Water Works Co.....	Water .....	53 10	
August 5...	313	Cathcart & Cleland.....	Bibles.....	6 70	
August 5...	314	Fletcher's Bank.....	Checks.....	4 50	
August 5...	315	W. R. Holloway.....	Stamps.....	9 00	
August 5...	316	Speigel, Thoms & Co.....	Furniture.....	50 45	
August 5...	317	A. Gall.....	House furnishings.....	8 00	
August 5...	318	R. L. McQuat.....	Repairing roof and utensils.....	21 70	
August 5...	319	Chas. L. Hutchinson.....	Rag carpet .....	6 72	
August 5...	320	C. Meyer & Co.....	Wax tapers.....	50	
August 5...	321	Mooney, Taylor & Smith .....	Balance on hose.....	17 25	
August 5...	322	Morris, Gorrell & Jones.....	Queensware .....	51 26	
August 5...	323	Hibben, Pattison & Co.....	Dry goods.....	230 18	
August 5...	324	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	106 05	
August 5...	325	Hogshire & Reisener.....	Shoes.....	13 80	
August 5...	326	J. L. Laken.....	Painting kellogg .....	16 50	
August 5...	327	J. B. Greenway.....	Repairing shoes.....	13 35	
August 5...	328	D. R. Donough.....	Tickets—reform girls .....	12 45	
August 5...	329	Alice Hays.....	Discharged prisoner.....	15 00	
August 5...	330	Eliza Murray.....	Discharged prisoner.....	15 00	
August 5...	331	Simoa Smock.....	Straw .....	3 00	
August 5...	332	C. Vonnegut.....	Hardware.....	4 85	
August 5...	333	Builders' & M'frs Association .....	Lumber.....	29 03	
August 5...	334	Wm. Dell & Sons.....	Lime.....	2 95	
August 5...	335	Dietrich Leckang.....	Brick .....	6 00	
August 5...	336	C. Wright.....	Repairing pump.....	3 25	
August 5...	337	L. Krumholz.....	Cleaning cesspool.....	20 00	
August 5...	338	Pioneer Brass Works.....	Plumbing material.....	13 86	
August 5...	339	J. L. Davidson.....	Carpentry.....	16 25	\$2,095 52
Sept. 2.....	340	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries .....	174 69	
Sept. 2.....	341	Chas. Thomas.....	Groceries .....	43 06	
Sept. 2.....	342	W. J. Gillespie.....	Coffee.....	22 17	
Sept. 2.....	343	Resener & Hartman.....	Flour .....	257 58	
Sept. 2.....	344	M. Pouder.....	Meat .....	98 68	
Sept. 2.....	345	A. A. Barnes.....	Provisions.....	11 37	
Sept. 2.....	346	T. L. Bacon.....	Provisions.....	14 05	
Sept. 2.....	347	T. Lyon Whyte.....	Teas .....	22 25	
Sept. 2.....	348	James Smith.....	Marketing, etc.....	39 36	
Sept. 2.....	349	Fall Creek Ice Co.....	Ice .....	7 46	
Sept. 2.....	350	Stewart & Barry.....	Drugs.....	14 67	
Sept. 2.....	351	Officers and employes.....	Salaries.....	399 00	
Sept. 2.....	352	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal .....	177 56	
Sept. 2.....	353	Sinker, Davis & Co.....	Two-boiler flues.....	200 00	
Sept. 2.....	354	Indianapolis Gas Light Co.....	Gas.....	19 60	
Sept. 2.....	355	Indianapolis Water Works Co.....	Water.....	70 50	
Sept. 2.....	356	F. M. Herron.....	Watchman Detector Tickets.....	5 00	
Sept. 2.....	357	Yohu Bros.....	Gospel hymns.....	36 00	
Sept. 2.....	358	W. R. Holloway.....	Stamps.....	6 00	
Sept. 2.....	359	Morris, Gorrell & Jones.....	Queensware .....	44 31	
Sept. 2.....	360	H. Frommeyer.....	Queensware .....	7 51	
Sept. 2.....	361	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	168 00	
Sept. 2.....	362	Byram, Cornelius & Co.....	Dry goods.....	27 77	
Sept. 2.....	363	L. S. Ayres & Co.....	Dry goods.....	11 95	
Sept. 2.....	364	V. K. Hendricks & Co.....	Shoes.....	215 30	
Sept. 2.....	365	C. Freidgen.....	Shoes.....	32 15	
Sept. 2.....	366	J. B. Greenway.....	Repairing shoes.....	5 20	
Sept. 2.....	367	Anna Lewis and Anna Goins.....	Discharged prisoners .....	15 00	
Sept. 2.....	368	Eva Jeffries.....	Discharged prisoner.....	15 00	
Sept. 2.....	369	Robt. Campbell.....	Arresting runaway.....	10 00	
Sept. 2.....	370	D. R. Donough.....	Tickets—reform girls .....	10 90	
Sept. 2.....	371	H. C. Schultz.....	One set harness.....	25 00	
Sept. 2.....	372	Vajen, New & Co.....	Hardware .....	8 87	
Sept. 2.....	373	A. Isensee.....	Locks, keys, etc.....	3 45	
Sept. 2.....	374	I. L. Frankem.....	Repairs on ranges .....	24 88	
Sept. 2.....	375	Wm. Dell & Sons.....	Lime and bricks .....	6 70	
Sept. 2.....	376	L. Krumholz.....	Cleaning cesspool.....	20 00	
Sept. 2.....	377	Wm. H. Morrison.....	Survey for sewer.....	16 00	2,286 99



## ITEMIZED MONTHLY ALLOWANCES—Continued.

Date Allowed.	No.	CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	Amount.	Totals.
1878.					
Oct. 7.....	378	Conduit, McKnight & Co.....	Groceries.....	214 46	
Oct. 7.....	379	Charles Thomas.....	Groceries.....	34 80	
Oct. 7.....	380	Rosener & Hartman.....	Flour.....	100 00	
Oct. 7.....	381	M. Ponder.....	Meat.....	94 42	
Oct. 7.....	382	James Smith.....	Potatoes and marketing.....	34 00	
Oct. 7.....	383	Charles L. Dietz.....	Provisions.....	8 74	
Oct. 7.....	384	Fall Creek Ice Co.....	Ice.....	6 48	
Oct. 7.....	385	Stewart & Barry.....	Drugs.....	21 54	
Oct. 7.....	386	W. H. Adair.....	Drugs.....	4 00	
Oct. 7.....	387	Officers and employees.....	Pay-roll department.....	404 00	
Oct. 7.....	388	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal.....	44 80	
Oct. 7.....	389	Indianapolis Gas Light Co.....	Gas.....	20 00	
Oct. 7.....	390	Indianapolis Water Works Co.....	Water.....	.....	
Oct. 7.....	391	Bowen, Stewart & Co.....	Shoes, trunks and stationery.....	11 43	
Oct. 7.....	392	W. R. Holloway, P. M.....	Stamps, ink and pen.....	10 00	
Oct. 7.....	393	L. L. Frankfort.....	Range and kitchen ware.....	244 75	
Oct. 7.....	394	George F. Adams & Co.....	Calibrating materials.....	8 00	
Oct. 7.....	395	R. L. McCord.....	Refrigerator parts, etc.....	2 00	
Oct. 7.....	396	C. L. McKinnis & Co.....	Ice.....	50 00	
Oct. 7.....	397	Street Maintenance Co.....	Sewer pipe.....	30 00	
Oct. 7.....	398	Albert Galt.....	Wall paper.....	11 13	
Oct. 7.....	399	Byram, Cornelius & Co.....	Dry goods.....	11 00	
Oct. 7.....	400	A. Haywood.....	Trunk.....	4 00	
Oct. 7.....	401	J. B. Greenway.....	Repairing shoes.....	1 00	
Oct. 7.....	402	D. R. Donahue, Jr.....	Trunk and clothing.....	8 00	
Oct. 7.....	403	Thos. Burton.....	Shirts and runaway girl.....	1 00	
Oct. 7.....	404	Martha Southard.....	Discharged prisoner.....	15 00	
Oct. 7.....	405	Cynthia A. Wood.....	Discharged prisoner.....	15 00	
Oct. 7.....	406	Lacy Little.....	Discharged prisoner.....	15 00	
Oct. 7.....	407	Alvy Christwell.....	Discharged prisoner.....	15 00	
Oct. 7.....	408	Lilly Maxwell.....	Discharged prisoner.....	15 00	
Oct. 7.....	409	Sarah Wilsey.....	Discharged prisoner.....	15 00	
Oct. 7.....	410	C. Vonberg.....	Hardware.....	6 08	
Oct. 7.....	411	L. Krumholz.....	Cleaning cesspool.....	10 00	
Oct. 7.....	412	Deil & Sons.....	Lime, etc.....	8 20	
Oct. 7.....	413	J. L. Davidson.....	Carpentry.....	2 00	
Oct. 7.....	414	Sinker, Davis & Co.....	Iron tank and repairs.....	141 20	
Oct. 7.....	415	Pioneer Brass Works.....	Planing and gas fitting.....	2 00	
Oct. 7.....	416	D. Kregeno.....	One grave and case.....	5 00	\$2,200 22
Oct. 31.....	417	Sutton & Co.....	Groceries.....	123 23	
Oct. 31.....	418	Charles Thomas.....	Groceries.....	24 79	
Oct. 31.....	419	W. J. Gillespie.....	Groceries.....	56 82	
Oct. 31.....	420	Rosener & Hartman.....	Flour.....	100 00	
Oct. 31.....	421	M. Ponder.....	Meat.....	78 75	
Oct. 31.....	422	Coffin, Greenstreet & Fletcher.....	Hats.....	10 45	
Oct. 31.....	423	Chas. L. Dietz.....	Provisions.....	15 40	
Oct. 31.....	424	Chas. V. Lippincott.....	Honey and blueing.....	6 80	
Oct. 31.....	425	James Smith.....	Potatoes, pt. yender, etc.....	195 68	
Oct. 31.....	426	Dr. Theo. Parvitz.....	Sugar.....	87 50	
Oct. 31.....	427	Stewart & Barry.....	Drugs.....	11 50	
Oct. 31.....	428	Managers, officers and employees.....	Salaries.....	524 00	
Oct. 31.....	429	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal.....	71 02	
Oct. 31.....	430	Indianapolis Gas Light & Coke Co.....	Gas.....	28 00	
Oct. 31.....	431	Merrill, Hubbard & Co.....	Stationery.....	3 40	
Oct. 31.....	432	W. R. Holloway.....	Stamps.....	6 00	
Oct. 31.....	433	R. L. McCord.....	Kitchen utensils.....	24 88	
Oct. 31.....	434	Hibben, Pattison & Co.....	Dry goods.....	125 16	
Oct. 31.....	435	L. S. Ayers & Co.....	Dry goods.....	8 19	
Oct. 31.....	436	Amos Sellers.....	Shoes.....	17 50	
Oct. 31.....	437	J. B. Greenway.....	Repairing shoes.....	11 10	
Oct. 31.....	438	James Smith.....	Reward for and expenses in arrest of three runaway girls.....	57 60	
Oct. 31.....	439	Fanny Morgan.....	Discharged prisoner.....	15 00	
Oct. 31.....	440	Wm. Deil & Sons.....	Cement pipe.....	4 83	
Oct. 31.....	441	Robert Pietre.....	Labor.....	2 50	
Oct. 31.....	442	L. Krumholz.....	Cleaning cesspool.....	20 00	
Oct. 31.....	443	Capital City Planing Mill.....	Lumber.....	4 20	
Oct. 31.....	444	Pioneer Brass Works.....	Plumbing material.....	5 16	
Oct. 31.....	445	H. Bernstein.....	Glazing.....	3 75	
Oct. 31.....	446	Sinker, Davis & Co.....	One boiler flue plate.....	4 83	1,623 60
Total.....					\$21,500 00

Respectfully submitted,

November 1, 1878.

ANNA DUNLOP, Secretary.

## OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,

INDIANAPOLIS, November 19, 1878.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, The Governor of State:

I have examined the foregoing statement of disbursements of the Indiana Reformatory Institution, and find that the amounts compared with the original bills, receipts and vouchers, which have been placed on file in this office.

E. HENDERSON,  
Auditor of State.

## ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

### *To the Board of Managers:*

LADIES:—I feel that our labor the past year has been attended with great success, there having been improvement, both moral and religious, to a very encouraging extent. With but few exceptions, those in my department have cheerfully complied with the rules of the Institution, and done all the work assigned them. I find that the system of marking for "daily conduct," and the loss of time attendant upon bad records, has the desired effect upon them. We have been successful in procuring homes for those going out who had no friends to go to. There have been three births; two of the infants deceased. We have also cared for one child belonging to a prisoner. Had one death among the inmates—Mary Horton, committed from Clay county.

In conclusion, I would thank the ladies for the interest they have always shown, and the support they have given me.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELMIRA L. JOHNSON.

## LITERARY TEACHER'S REPORT.

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The school has been kept up throughout the year with the exception of four weeks. All girls are required to attend except those who will shortly be discharged, and go out to learn more perfectly the domestic arts, and a few who were doing no good work in school.

The school is composed of four grades. The First and Second Reader class form No. 1, the Third Reader class forms No. 2, the Fourth Reader class forms No. 3, the History reader class forms No. 4. Nos. 1 and 2 have been taught by one of the older girls, who is fully competent, both in conduct and education.

All branches are taught that are used in grades corresponding in the city public schools, and I find that the capacity of our pupils, considering their former advantages, will compare favorably with those of the public schools. It is, I think, force of circumstances that brings most of them here, and all they need is a good common school education, hand in hand with the moral and religious training which they receive, to make good women, an honor to their sex and a comfort to friends.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTHA M. PRAY.

## SEWING TEACHER'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Managers:*

LADIES:—The number of girls in the sewing room (Reformatory Department) ranges from ten to over twenty, alternating sets of girls morning and afternoon. When they begin in this work, they show a restless disposition, and would much rather participate in the more active duties incident to the Institution; but as they become accustomed to the restraint put upon them, they show considerable stability of character, and soon learn to take an interest in the work given them. There are several who deserve commendation in this respect.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE MATHER,

Sewing Teacher from Oct. 31, 1877, to Sept. 1, 1878.



## HOUSEKEEPER'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Managers:*

LADIES:—In looking over the work of the past year, I see much to be thankful for. In the various departments of labor I find the girls generally willing, and many of them apt to learn, though the long-standing habits of idleness would seem, at first, to present an obstacle exceedingly difficult to surmount.

Taking into consideration the depths from which these have come that are gathered about us, remembering that well nigh every influence of their previous lives has been degrading, and that (as with many is the case) there are strong natural tendencies to evil, we cannot look to see within a few weeks or months thoroughly changed principles and lives. It is not an easy thing to lift up the fallen and build again such a character as will stand the test of life's battles. Yet, looking into the faces of some of these under our charge, noting from day to day the altered looks and manners, we cannot say "all has been for naught"—this labor of months and years, for there is surely promise of a future far removed from the record of the past. True, there are other lives upon whose pages we can not look so hopefully; but "with God all things are possible," and, prayerfully sowing the seed, we can trust Him for the harvest which, in after years, may come even from the seemingly barren soil. I would respectfully tender my sincere thanks to the Superintendent and my sister officers for their uniform kindness and sympathy, to the ladies of the Board for their courtesy, and, above all, to Him to whom all praise is due, and without whom we can do nothing.

Very respectfully,

ELIZABETH SHAW.

## LAUNDRY TEACHER'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Managers:*

LADIES:—All girls in the Institution have been at work in this department through the year, an average of twenty at a time washing on all working days. The family, house and officers' work has been done, and, since the 25th of March last, one thousand five hundred and forty-three dozen pieces for patrons, with comparatively few complaints for bad work.

But few of the girls know anything about washing, and it requires time and a vast amount of patience to teach them and bring their work up to the standard. The majority like to work, and have made rapid progress. Quite a number do fine laundry work, equal to the best "custom work," who knew nothing about it a year ago.

The deportment for the year has been fair, with a general improvement in morals.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS A. TALBOT.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Managers:*

LADIES:—During the year terminating with October, 1878, there have been two (2)<sup>7</sup> deaths in the Reformatory—one in the Reformatory Department, the other in the Penal, and each from pulmonary consumption.

Mary E. Harding, sixteen years of age, died on the 6th of last November.

Mary Horton, aged seventy-four years, died on the 13th of April.

The number visited in their rooms or in hospital wards during the year was one hundred and thirty-six (136). Nearly one-half of these had some form of malarial fever. There were four cases of typhoid fever, and also four of pneumonia. Next in number to the cases of malarial fever were those having whooping cough, thirty-eight being affected.

You, the resident officers, and all the friends of the Institution, are to be congratulated, not only upon its successful management and increasing usefulness, but also upon its exemption from any serious epidemic.

Yours respectfully,

THEOPHILUS PARVIN.



11

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

INDIANA HOUSE OF REFUGE

FOR

JUVENILE OFFENDERS,

FOR YEAR

ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1878.

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TO THE GOVERNOR.

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INDIANAPOLIS:  
INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.  
1878.



THE STATE OF INDIANA, )  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Received November 18, 1878, and referred to the Auditor of State for a verification of the financial statements.

Returned with his certificate (q. v.) appended.

Examined by the Governor, and transmitted to the Secretary of State to be filed and preserved in his office, and published as may be ordered by the Commissioners of the Public Printing.

SAMUEL R. DOWNEY,

Secretary, Governor's Office.

Filed in my office November 23, 1878.

JOHN E. NEFF,

Secretary of State.

# OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

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## COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN P. EARLY, President, Laporte.  
FINLEY BIGGER, Rushville.  
LEWIS JORDAN, Indianapolis.

## SUPERINTENDENT.

JAMES O'BRIEN.

## MATRON.

MRS. SARAH O'BRIEN.

## HOUSE FATHERS.

E. H. SHUMWAY,  
S. S. KILVINGTON,  
J. M. JEWELL,  
J. LEE POTTS,  
WILLIAM P. SAMPSON,  
E. C. DIBBLE,  
P. F. MOORE.

## PHYSICIAN.

J. T. STRONG, M. D.



## COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

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To His Excellency, JAMES D. WILLIAMS,

Governor of Indiana:

The Board of Commissioners of the House of Refuge for Boys, begs leave now to present the Twelfth Annual Report of the Board, together with the Report of the Superintendent and such others of the officers as will give to you a clear statement of the interests of the State placed in their hands.

Number of boys in the Institution .....	383
Number at last report.....	339
Increase during the year.....	44
We estimate the number which will be in the Institution on	
October 31, 1879, at.....	425
October 31, 1880, at.....	475
October 31, 1881, at.....	525

On which numbers the estimates for appropriations for the respective years may be safely based; the number of admissions, from year to year, runs quite regularly. The number which may be out on ticket-of-leave rests in the judgment of the Board. The liberality of the Board, in granting tickets the past year, has been quite as great as justice to society would allow.

### COST PER INMATE.

As required by the 20th section of the act creating the house, we estimate the cost of keeping each inmate for the coming year at one hundred dollars. This sum is free from any cost or charge upon the property.

This amount is but half the sum which your present board found to have been laid when the trust was placed in their hands, and we find from the records of the institution that, for the ten years of its existence, prior to the present year, the actual cost per annum for each inmate, free from any charge for buildings and improvements, has been \$187.50.

We have now brought the expenses down to the least actual expenditure of money consistent with the wants of the inmates in food, clothing, and care. The management has been free from any circumstances of embarrassment which would tie them down to any former precedents. This freedom to buy to the best advantage to the State has enabled us to make an exhibition of the best practical results in the year's work. We make the following comparative statement:

The aggregate number of inmates for ten years, taking the number for each year as the number at its close, is 2,302; the aggregate cost for ten years, free from charges for buildings, etc., is \$431,945, or an average of 230 inmates, at an average cost of \$43,000 per annum. We now present a statement for the current year, of 383 inmates and an expenditure of \$36,300, excluding charges for buildings and improvements. We feel that we can safely say this rate can not be reduced—the cost of food has been ten cents and of clothing three cents per day to each inmate. The supply of both food and clothing has been abundant, but the food has been economically used and the clothing guardedly taken care of. The law requires us “to reform the characters of the boys and preserve their health.” Nearly all the boys come from the homes of the poor. The first step in their reformation is to better their physical condition; they must have a clean place to sleep, plain but good clothing, an abundance of substantial and nutritious food, well prepared and neatly served, and the buildings and grounds must be kept clean and in good order. These conditions can not be maintained without considerable expense; we can not treat the boys as paupers and expect reformation. We are also required “to promote regular improvement in their studies, trades, and employment, and secure to them fixed habits of industry, morality, and religion.” This can not be done without first-class teachers and employes. In order, therefore, to make this Institution what it was intended to be by the law creating it, viz., a *school* for the reformation and education of juvenile offenders, we think the expenditure per capita has about reached the lowest limit during the year just closed.



## PROPERTY INTERESTS.

Since the last meeting of the legislature, we have erected an excellent Hospital building, a description of which we gave in our last report, to which we now refer, not needing to repeat it; it has proved not only a blessing to the sick, of which we may speak in another place, but an economy to the State; the cost of medicine and medical attendance has been so much reduced that a large percentage upon the cost of the building has been saved to the State.

After two unsuccessful attempts to render safe the use of the chapel in the upper part of the main building for assembly purposes, the Board acting upon the advice and authority of proper officers (a record of which is found in the minutes of their May meeting), proceeded to erect a chapel or assembly room, and have now completed and brought into use a commodious and suitable building, forty by seventy-five feet, sufficiently large for many years to come, where the entire body of inmates and officers may be gathered for evening and for Sunday services, such as are contemplated by the law in requiring the Board "to employ such methods of discipline as will, as far as practicable, reform the characters and secure fixed habits of industry, morality and religion on the part of the inmates." A strict regard has been had in the construction of this building to real value for all the purposes for which it is intended.

## VENTILATION.

Before the setting in of last winter, the Board entered upon a plan of ventilation for the school rooms and dormitories; in our reports of 1875, 1876 and 1877, we called attention to the deplorable condition of the buildings with regard to ventilation. We trace to the want of pure air and plenty of fresh water, and to insufficient hospital accommodations, the unusually fatal sickness which has prevailed in the Institution in former years. The character and tendencies of the diseases, leading to typhoid fevers, pneumonia, consumption, with other less fatal characteristics, prove to us the cause in a large measure. We ventilated for last winter's use the family buildings which were in the worst condition, and during the year we have not had a death in the Institution, whereas the average since the opening of the Institution has been 1 45-100 per cent. per annum, which rate continuing this year would have given five or six deaths. The cost of medicines and medical attendance has been reduced about

one-half. It is our present intention to arrange for ventilating the two remaining family buildings and the work shop before winter shall set in.

#### PURE WATER.

There are several bold, never-failing springs close to the buildings, but no arrangements have been made to supply the buildings, unless we except a costly futile attempt by means of hydraulic rams to supply the main building.

We have placed an iron tank in the tower of the chapel, for the purpose of distributing water from it to the various buildings, when suitable reliable arrangements can be made to raise the water.

Until an abundance of water, with pure air, is supplied, the disagreeable smell of the workhouse will hang around the buildings and inmates. We can not too strongly impress the fact that a healthy cleanliness is one great desideratum in elevating and reforming the character of the inmates.

#### BUILDINGS.

The steady growth of the Institution makes it necessary to add a family building about once in two years. The families are now overcrowded. There should not be exceeding fifty to a family. There is an excess now. A building will be needed the coming summer.

#### THE FARM.

The number of large boys grows rapidly. The demand for work on the farm has not been so large as to give work to this increasing class. Many large boys who should be employed at outdoor work on the farm have to be kept in the chair shop. Outdoor manual labor is more suitable and more healthful for them. It must be their employment when they leave the Institution. The mass of the inmates will either be laborers, and principally on farms, hereafter, or they will go to help swell the vicious, criminal or lazzaroni classes of society. That these boys are to become the future judges, legislators, governors, etc., may relieve in its saying the embarrassment of the casual visitor who addresses them, but it is the merest sentiment.

We have brought under cultivation very nearly all the land belonging to the State which can be so used, and have found it neces-

sary to rent additional adjoining land. We have here the labor sufficient to raise all the supplies of grain and vegetables needed for the use of the Institution, if we had the necessary land. We submit to the good sense of the practical body of legislators who shall determine this matter, (a very large proportion of whom are practical farmers,) whether this branch of our work shall be enlarged by increasing the farm or not.

The crops of grain this year have been good. The vegetable garden of some forty acres, which gave us a considerable revenue in 1877, has only been moderately productive this year, and will barely supply, if it does so, the wants of the Institution.

#### CHAIR SHOP INDUSTRY.

We entered upon the year with the caning department in such condition of efficiency as to give it a fair opportunity of showing what its capacity for earning money could produce in results.

The invested capital, as it appeared on the books a year since, was reduced, on final settlement with the former Superintendent, and on adjusting fully the accounts due the Institution from different parties for work done, to the sum of \$7,730.73—which sum now represents the actual value of the cane on hand, and the acknowledged indebtedness of the different parties for whom work was done. This sum is sufficient for the successful management of the business of the shop. The profits for the past year have been \$4,500, which, as seen by the annual exhibit accompanying, has been paid over to the State treasury.

#### SETTLEMENT.

At the time of our last report there were unsettled claims of several years standing, amounting to some \$15,000—a large part of which, it was thought, might fall, with its liability, on the State, and prove a loss in that sum; for a part we were satisfied the State was liable, but that part was left unadjusted until the liability for the larger amount was determined. After long and tedious negotiations, decisions were finally had in the Marion Superior Court relieving the State from liability as to those claims about which the Board had doubts; since which time we have paid off and closed the other and legal claims, using \$2,600 from the old accumulated surplus, arising from county accounts accruing prior to the changes made in the law at the last session. The balance of that fund now passes into the general treasury of the State.

## FINANCES.

Accompanying the tabular statements, at the close, you will find details from which we give this summary:

*Receipts.*

Amount appropriated by legislature.....	\$53,000 00
Amount net earnings of chair shop .....	4,500 00
Amount of sales for products of garden, etc.....	884 29
Amount from support of inmates.....	416 33
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$58,800 62

*Disbursements.*

Amount of expenditures for the year.....	\$43,000 00
Amount of legislative appropriation not used .....	10,000 00
Amount of earnings, etc., paid over in 1878.....	5,536 73
Amount of earnings, 1877, paid State treasury .....	263 89
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$58,800 62

The cost to the State for expenses of the year as follows:

Total used.....	\$43,000 00
Less amount used on property .....	6,701 20
	<hr/>
	\$36,298 80
Less amount paid State treasury .....	5,800 62
	<hr/>
Net expense to State.....	\$30,497 18

JNO. P. EARLY,  
FINLEY BIGGER,  
LEWIS JORDAN,

Commissioners.

I signed this report at our November meeting, after a casual examination. After a more careful reading, I must say that I can not concur in the language used in regard to tickets of leave. I have always insisted that when a boy has been an inmate of the institution for some time, has obeyed all our rules and obtained his honor, he should be discharged. Frequently boys are sent by their parents for incorrigible conduct, and after a year or more of discipline become obedient and good boys. When parents apply for the discharge of those boys, it should be granted. It is true the board has been liberal in granting discharges, but experience and reflection has led me to the conclusion that, in the future, the board should be more liberal in discharging boys than it has been in the past. Justice to many of the boys demands this, and, at the same time, the tax-payers of the State will be benefitted by the saving made in the expenses.

I feel no pleasure in the fact that the number of inmates is increasing from year to year. It would show a healthy condition of society if very few boys were found in our State who required the discipline of this institution.

Many of the boys are not naturally very bad. Perfect conduct for a year, entitles a boy to his honor and it is no unusual thing for boys to get their honor at the end of the first year. These boys should not be kept for years in the institution. They show such evidences of good character that the board would be warranted in reposing confidence in them, and should discharge them. And I see no reason why such boys may not become good and useful citizens, and reach the best places in society and government, if they maintain their good characters. The mere fact that they were once inmates of this institution, should not cut off all hope of preferment if they show themselves worthy.

The third division of Section 10, of the act of December 10, 1872, should in my opinion be amended by requiring complaint to be filed in the Circuit Court, by the township trustee, or mother, and proof made of the facts. I have heard of no case where the power conferred by this clause of the law as it now stands has been abused, but I can very well see that such a thing might be done.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS JORDAN,  
Commissioner House of Refuge.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Commissioners of the Indiana House of Refuge:*

GENTLEMEN: It again becomes my pleasant duty to submit an annual report of the House of Refuge for the year ending October 30, 1878.

I am happy to be able to state to you that the Institution, in its conditions and workings, has never been a source of so much pride and satisfaction to me as at present. It seems to me that never hitherto (however just its claims to the support of every individual in the State) has it been so deserving of the rank it holds among the public institutions for which Indiana is becoming distinguished. Its object is best seen in its results. I need not call your attention to them, nor to the necessity of such an institution. You are too well informed on this subject for me to do more than to remind you of a few of the leading features embraced by it. As the State increases in population, I believe there is a more than corresponding increase in the education and virtue of its citizens; but unfortunately there is here as in other States a large number of children being brought into the world under conditions not calculated to preserve them from ignorance and crime. These are the children, largely, with whom we have to deal. To let them grow up to manhood, unfettered in their lawless instincts, and unchecked in their lawless tendencies, would be as unwise as unsafe; and if a problem of economy is to be considered, there can be no doubt that its solution would be more favorable of the course adopted in the present arrangement of this Home. It is better to treat crime as a disease, and if it can not be wholly prevented, let it be so treated in its incipient stages as to prevent the terrible climax of absolute danger, which would follow as a consequence of neglect.

Of the boys dealt with in this Institution, the greater number become useful and law-abiding citizens on leaving it. It is fair to say that a majority of these, had they been left to pursue their own course,

would sooner or later find their way to the penitentiary or the gallows. Here, not to speak of the evil inflicted by them on society, is a possible item of expense to the State far exceeding in the aggregate the cost of maintaining a House of Refuge for them.

The Reform School occupies a somewhat singular position in the history of public institutions. It is scarcely a charity house, nor is it, in the strict sense of the word, a prison. Refractory boys are sent to it, charged, in many cases, it is true, with criminal acts of so grave a character that, in persons who had attained a legal age, and whom the law would hold to answer in the criminal courts, would be met with the appropriate punishment defined in the criminal statute. Such boys are under restraint while inmates of the Home, or until by their conduct they have proved to be trustworthy; but they are made to feel as little as would consist with the necessary rules of its government that their being here is either a disgrace or a criminal punishment. They are taught that, no matter what has been done by them in the past, from this time on they can look forward to a life of honor and usefulness by repenting now and giving their young hearts to God. This is one of the first lessons inculcated. It is hoped that, by showing them in an effective and proper manner the advantages of industry, education, and true Christian reformation, they will be led to embrace these and eschew their opposites. The purpose which underlies their government is essentially *reform*.

Whatever means best calculated to develop their better natures are employed. The lessons impressed upon their minds are designed to awaken in them a desire to study, to be industrious, gentle, sober, and truthful. It is easy to see, in looking over the number now in charge, how radically they, for the most part, have been changed since the time of their becoming inmates. I need not mention nor dwell upon the importance of this work. Realizing fully, I trust, the grave responsibility of my situation, I have endeavored to do my duty no less to them than to the interests of the State and you, gentlemen, who have placed me here. With the causes which have led to the existence of organic or inherited vices, and with the associations which have, in other cases, blunted the moral sense or ripened the fruits of evil, I have individually and directly nothing further to do than to reform, as far as possible, those under my charge, and enter, with every right-thinking man, a protest against that policy which would neglect to provide rational means to prevent these unfortunate waifs and outcasts growing up

to recruit the ranks of a dangerous class, now so numerous that the State is heavily taxed to protect its good name from their lawlessness. My heart goes out in sympathy to these boys, because the longer I am associated with them the more fully I become convinced that they are creatures of circumstances, and that, had they been brought up under different associations and influences, they would have grown to be useful members of society.

#### CONDITION.

The present condition of the Institution, in every department, is such as may challenge successfully the investigation and criticism of the public. I am satisfied with the disposition displayed by its inmates, but none the less will continue to study to improve them in every proper manner. The boys seem cheerful and contented in the performance of their labors and studies. I am well pleased with the progress they have made in the latter, and with their readiness and alacrity in the former.

#### SCHOOLS.

Realizing that we have entered upon an age when at least a practical common school education is necessary in order to obtain any position of trust or profit—or even an introduction into good society—and that the same is really essential as a source of pleasure, no less than as a safeguard against evil influences, I have neglected no effort which looks to the improvement or perfection of our system of schooling. Every method calculated to instill in the minds of the boys a desire for knowledge is given a judicious trial, and adopted if found true and practicable. The schools are divided into eight grades, each of which is under the instruction of an earnest and competent teacher; and the improvement made by the pupils is especially pleasing to all connected with them. They are generally attentive to their studies, and in the main I believe that their progress will not be greatly lower, but compare favorably, with that of our common schools. Many of them show a praiseworthy disposition to excel one another, and seem to take a deep interest in everything pertaining to their studies; this, in itself, is a promise of future excellence. It is impossible to see them and not think that the lessons impressed on their minds will be remembered in such a manner as to do them permanent good.

## REFORM SCHOOLS.

There are two plans or systems of conducting Reform Schools—known as the “Congregate” and “Family” systems. After a careful comparison of the workings and results, I am convinced that the Family system far excels. It enables the Superintendent to separate and classify the boys in a harmonious relation; the older and more vicious are thus prevented from too free an association with the younger and less hardened. We have seven families, ranging in their membership from forty-five to sixty boys each, under the immediate supervision of officers known as “House Fathers.” It is the duty of these officers to look closely to the welfare of all under their respective charges. They are expected to see that the boys over whom they have direct supervision are properly taught, trained, and managed. I have already alluded briefly to the average status of these boys. They are mostly from the lower grade of society, and have been born with a propensity to do wrong; their associations in poverty and viciousness have strengthened their hereditary dispositions; neglect and want have aided in early developing immoralities in them. The course of training adopted is calculated to remove their natural bias to evil, and develop the moral faculties. Each officer is held to a strict accountability for the behavior of his family. He is not allowed to exercise at pleasure any mode of correction, other than just persuasion and a firm control.

## SABBATH SCHOOL.

In this department we have continued the same plan as heretofore. The use of the International Lessons has been continued, and has met the wants of the school admirably. The interest evinced by all in the religious exercises is a matter for serious congratulation. The good effects manifested in a healthy moral growth are more and more striking. The hall which we have hitherto used as a chappel having been declared unsafe, I divided the attendance into two sections during the summer, one for the forenoon, and the other for the afternoon services. Now that our commodious chapel is completed, we have the pleasure of seeing all attend the exercises at once. I desire to present my acknowledgments to the Rev. J. B. Abbett, who has been connected with us as moral instructor during the past year. His earnest labors,



have convinced many of the boys of the reality of the christian religion, and all of them have been benefitted.

The chapel is forty by seventy-five feet, and is really an indispensable building to an institution of this kind; and I am pleased to report that the one just completed will answer every purpose for which it was designed. The religious instruction, which is also the morale imparted, takes hold of the heart, as we are fully aware of the utter worthlessness of any method of reform which does not embrace the moral and religious nature of the boys. It is aimed to meet his wants not only in this regard, but at the same time to develop him into a sound man both mentally and physically. The chapel is a source of satisfaction to every one who has the welfare of the inmates at heart. Other improvements have been carried on without any unnecessary outlay; but this will be evident to you when you consider the financial condition of the Institution, a matter to which I call your especial attention, for with the great reduction of expenses and actual saving to the State, the boys have never before been fed and clothed so well, nor had the comforts which they now enjoy. The good achieved is beyond dispute, and I confidently believe that in all the essential features of a first-class school of reform, the Indiana House of Refuge for boys stands today at the head of its kind in the United States. A comparison of methods and results is invited.

The boys are in a fair way to a manhood of honor and usefulness, and I have not a doubt but in a majority of cases they will continue in well doing to the end. This is a cause for gratitude to God, a source of comfort to every one interested in humanity, and a matter of just pride to the band of workers in the institution.

The internal workings of the institution are harmonious and pleasing, and, we consider, above reproach or censure.

#### THE FARM.

In addition to the two hundred and twenty-five acres of land belonging to the State, we have farmed one hundred and sixty acres of land rented of J. S. Moore. The crops were as follows :

Wheat .....	60 acres.
Corn.....	45 “
Oats .....	27 “
Potatoes.....	25 “
Gardening purposes .....	20 “



Beans .....	11 acres.
Mangel-wurzel.....	6 “
Onions.....	6 “
Turnips.....	5 “
Broom-corn.....	5 “
Carrots.....	2 “
Meadow .....	35 “
<hr/>	
Total.....	247 acres.

The average of the crops were good, and we are well supplied with feed and grain for winter use. The work on the farm was done almost entirely by the inmates. We are now supplied with live stock, agricultural implements, etc., o which I submit the following list:

Work horses.....	13
Buggy horses.....	2
Milch cows.....	20
Calves .....	16
Heifers.....	8
Work oxen.....	3
Beef steer.....	1
Bull.....	1
Hogs (stock).....	97
Hogs (fat).....	67
Sows (brood).....	24
Wagons.....	7
Carts .....	2
Buggies (single).....	2
Buggy (double) .....	1
Carriage.....	1
Ploughs .....	8
Cultivators (one-horse).....	5
Cultivator (two-horse).....	2
Harrows.....	3
Reaper .....	1
Mower.....	1
Sulky rake.....	1
Wheat drill .....	1
Corn drill .....	1

Fanning mill .....	1
Potato digger .....	1
Drag saw.....	1

Of the above stock and implements, all are in good condition and repair, and many of the implements are nearly new.

#### HEALTH.

It is with a profound feeling of thankfulness that I report that there has not a single death occurred since August 10, 1877. I do not think that there is another community in the land, embracing nearly four hundred souls, in which the health has been so uniformly good and mortality utterly unknown for so long a time. This is partly to be ascribed to the skill of our worthy physician, Dr. J. T. Strong, and for the rest to the sanitary rules of the Home—bathing, cleanliness, exercise, amusements, wholesome food, etc. The Hospital has been a great aid in preventing the spread of any disease, and in affording facilities for taking care of the sick in a proper manner.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

No doubt all people realize the importance of recreation and fun. Pleasant homes become dull and monotonous without variety and change. The most agreeable occupations become tiresome without seasons of rest and amusement. Recreation and play, therefore, form a part of each day's programme for the boys, at which they have their games of base-ball, foot-ball, horizontal bar, and various other means of amusement.

#### FINANCIAL.

The annual appropriation was \$53,000. The total expenses, including \$6,700.20 for building the chapel and other improvements, amount to \$43,000. The actual expenses, then, are but \$36,298.80. We have turned \$10,000 of the appropriation for current expenses back into the State Treasury, and, according to law, have also paid over \$5,800.62 as net earnings.

In all our dealings and consumption of supplies we have endeavored to be as careful and economical as if it were a private matter, as the report will fully show.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to renew my expressions of thanks for your continued kindness and support, as well as your valuable aid so freely bestowed during the past year, and at the same time it gives me pleasure to bear testimony as to the fidelity of all associated with me in the management of this Institution. The present corps of officers are faithful and efficient, and are working nobly for the reformation of the boys and the success of the Institution.,

Trusting that God may bestow His richest blessing upon us, and guide us by His unerring wisdom, and that our labors may result in good to all concerned,

I remain, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'BRIEN, Superintendent.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

TO JAMES O'BRIEN,

*Superintendent Indiana House of Refuge:*

SIR:—It is with pleasure that I submit the following as my report of the sanitary condition of the Institution for the year beginning November 1, 1877, and ending October 31, 1878. The following tabular list shows the number and kind of cases I have been called to treat during the year, viz.:

Mumps .....	85 cases.
Intermittent fever .....	45 “
Conjunctivitis .....	30 “
Remittent fever.....	26 “
Diarrhoea .....	12 “
Typho-malarial fever .....	10 “
Pneumonitis .....	7 “
Dysentery.....	5 “
Pleuritis.....	4 “
Bronchitis.....	4 “
Typhoid fever.....	3 “
Rheumatism.....	3 “
Colic (intestinal).....	3 “
Erysipelas .....	2 “
Pernicious intermittent fever.....	2 “
Jaundice.....	2 “
Nephritis.....	2 “
Eczema .....	2 “
Necrosis .....	2 “
Urticaria .....	2 “
Epilepsy .....	1 “
Anasarca.....	1 “
Tinea capitis.....	1 “

Orchitis .....	1	“
Anchylosis .....	1	“
Fracture of humerus.....	1	“
		<hr/>
Total.....	257	cases.

I take great pleasure in being able to report to you that no death has occurred in the Institution since last yearly report. No epidemic or contagious diseases, with the exception of mumps, has visited us during the year; and while a number of the cases of fever and pneumonia were of a grave type, most of the cases of local troubles were easily managed. The ventilating of the dormitories last fall, and heating the school-rooms and dormitories by furnaces, has contributed much to the cleanliness, comfort, and health of the inmates. The sanitary condition is now better than it has been for ten years. The buildings and grounds are kept thoroughly policed, the boys cleanly, neatly, and warmly dressed, and have a healthy diet.

The hospital is well heated and ventilated, and is supplied with every modern convenience conducive to the comfort of its patients. Every possible care is given to every case of sickness, and the hospital attendants have been faithful in the discharge of their duties. I am under many obligations to the Superintendent and Matron for their zeal taken in supplying delicacies and luxuries to the sick, which materially aids recovery.

Very respectfully submitted,

J. T. STRONG, M. D.

PLAINFIELD, November 1, 1878.



## CHAIR SHOP REPORT.

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*To the Superintendent :*

SIR: I present to you the following as the report of the Chair Shop for the year ending October 31, 1878.

We have had an abundance of work during the year, until within the last two or three months, when our supply of frames has not been sufficient for the caning force, which is constantly increasing. During the year we have caned 101,421 seats, the work giving entire satisfaction.

The discipline has been maintained with but little punishment. Tasks have been willingly and faithfully performed, and rewards have been given to those doing overwork.

The tools are in good condition. Each boy is held accountable for those consigned to his care ; and in all cases where the boy is to blame for their loss or destruction, he is required to make good such loss by overwork. By this method the destruction of property has been, in a great measure, avoided.

The reports given of the boys during the week for breaking the rules governing the shop and other departments of the Institution, and read in the presence of the whole school on each Sabbath, have had a marked and salutary effect on the discipline of the Institution. I consider it one of the *best methods* ever adopted to aid those under our charge in bettering their condition and furthering the means used for their reformation.

Respectfully submitted.

E. H. SHUMWAY.

## BOYS' LETTERS.

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ROME CITY, INDIANA, Feb. 10, 1878.

*Bro. O'Brien :*

MY DEAR FRIEND—Your postal was received last Thursday evening, and I was much pleased to hear from you.

I have been at work on a farm until last Sabbath. I came home on a visit, and found my mother very sick, not expected to live, with no one to care for her ; so I staid, and she has been improving very fast. I have to do my own cooking, washing and ironing ; but having become skilled in all three of the arts at the Institution, I find no difficulty. I shall return to the farm to work as soon as mother recovers her health.

Mother says she can see a great difference in me. She says I am more modest and quiet, and say “yes ma'am” and “no ma'am” to her, something I never did before going to the House of Refuge. I will close.

Yours respectfully,

H. W.

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WEST LEROY, MICHIGAN, June 30, 1878.

*Bro. O'Brien :*

DEAR FRIEND—Inclosed find my “ticket-of-leave,” which expires next Wednesday. Will you please renew.

I am getting along first-rate, working for a good man for six dollars per month, my board and washing, which I think is good ; for boys of my age, who have lived on a farm here all their lives, are only getting seven and eight dollars per month. Please renew my ticket. I must close.

From your boy,

I. S. K.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, July 12, 1878.

*Dear Bro. O'Brien:*

I am so glad I was sent to the reform school. It made me a better boy. My father and mother, and all the neighbors, say that I have changed and improved very much. I am trying to be a good boy, and don't stay out nights. I am helping my father on the farm, digging potatoes.

If you wish me to come back I will. Find enclosed my "ticket-of-leave," which I wish you would renew for a longer time. My love to the officers and boys. I must close.

Your boy,

G. W. B.

---

CORNING, IOWA, July 14, 1878.

*Brother O'Brien:*

DEAR SIR: As I have not written you for some time, I thought I would drop you a line to let you know of my whereabouts, and that I am still trying to behave myself. I suppose the boys had a nice time at the Institution on the Fourth?

The man for whom I am working is going to sell out this fall, and says he will not want me after that. If I get all my pay I think I shall go home, and will stop off and see you. Crops are looking well in this section of the country, and some of the farmers have already commenced their harvest. It has been very warm here during the past week, the thermometer standing at one hundred and four degrees in the shade at Corning. I will close, hoping to hear from you soon.

As ever, I remain your boy,

C. L. M.

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LARAMIE CITY, WYOMING, August 22, 1878.

*Brother O'Brien:*

DEAR FRIEND: I feel it my duty to drop you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along in this western country, among the hills. I am in the mining business, and making quite a success of it at the present time. I should have written you some time ago, but mother said "let it go." I then told her that I would not

be free without a renewed "ticket-of-leave," and she then told me to write. I would like my discharge, as I wish to go east some time this summer.

I enjoy myself very well out here; go to Sunday-school and church concerts. I am studying music; attend Sunday-school, and also take lessons on the piano. You would hardly know me if you should see me now. I weigh one hundred and sixty-four and a half pounds. Remember me to Mrs. O'Brien and all the officers.

Ever the same,

H. D. P.

ARLINGTON, —October 1, 1878.

*Brother O'Brien:*

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I write you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along. I am doing splendidly—learning the tinner trade. It will be one year to-morrow since I left the Institution. I believe that taking me back there the last time was the making of me. I have no desire any more to do wrong, and when I get to be a man I can look back to the House of Refuge where I got my start. Had I not been taken there, there is no telling where I would have been to-day. I thank you and the officers for the care you and they had for me when an inmate. Hoping to hear from you soon,

I remain your boy,

H. C.

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

Whole number of boys admitted since opening.....	1,128
Number in the Institution October 31, 1878 .....	339
Number admitted during the year ending October 31, 1878...	145
Number returned during the same period.....	15
Whole number in the Institution during the year.....	499
Number granted tickets-of-leave, etc.....	110
Number dropped .....	6
Number in the Institution October 31, 1878.....	383
Greatest number in the Institution at any one time.....	383

*Counties from which boys have been received since opening.*

Allen county .....	27
Bartholomew county .....	7
Benton county.....	5
Blackford county.....	1
Boone county .....	10
Brown county .....	3
Carroll county .....	2
Cass county.....	41
Clarke county.....	9
Clay county.....	6
Clinton county.....	9
Daviess county.....	4
Dearborn county .....	15
Decatur county .....	20
DeKalb county.....	4
Delaware county.....	3
Dubois county.....	1
Elkhart county .....	21
Fayette county.....	4
Floyd county .....	5
Fountain county .....	3
Franklin county .....	6
Fulton county.....	1
Gibson county.....	8
Grant county.....	6
Greene county.....	3
Hamilton county.....	11



Hancock county.....	7
Harrison county.....	1
Hendricks county.....	25
Henry county.....	22
Howard county.....	18
Huntington county.....	8
Jackson county.....	5
Jasper county.....	1
Jefferson county.....	40
Jennings county.....	4
Johnson county .....	15
Knox county.....	6
Kosciusko county.....	9
Lagrange county.....	3
Laporte county.....	44
Lawrence county .....	2
Madison county .....	23
Marion county .....	277
Marshall county.....	8
Martin county.....	3
Miami county.....	6
Monroe county.....	12
Montgomery county.....	11
Morgan county.....	15
Noble county.....	4
Ohio county .....	2
Orange county .....	1
Owen county .....	3
Parke county .....	4
Perry county.....	2
Pike county.....	5
Porter county.....	14
Posey county.....	3
Pulaski county.....	2
Putnam county.....	9
Randolph county.....	8
Ripley county.....	1
Rush county.....	3
St. Joseph county .....	30
Shelby county.....	10
Spencer county.....	4

Sullivan county .....	6
Switzerland county.....	6
Tippecanoe county.....	29
Tipton county.....	2
Union county.....	6
Vanderburg county.....	30
Vermillion county.....	4
Vigo county.....	60
Wabash county.....	5
Warren county.....	3
Warriek county.....	7
Washington county.....	6
Wayne county .....	50
Wells county .....	3
White county.....	3
Whitley county.....	3
Total .....	1,128

*Counties from which boys were received from November 1, 1877, to  
October 31, 1878.*

Allen county .....	10
Bartholomew county .....	1
Benton county.....	1
Boone county.....	4
Carroll county.....	1
Cass county .....	9
Clinton county.....	3
Dearborn county.....	3
Decatur county .....	4
Elkhart county .....	7
Floyd county.....	1
Franklin county .....	1
Gibson county.....	2
Greene county.....	1
Hamilton county.....	1
Harrison county .....	1
Hendricks county.....	1
Henry county .....	1
Howard county.....	3
Jackson county.....	2

Jefferson county .....	3
Johnson county.....	3
Laporte county .....	4
Lawrence county .....	1
Madison county.....	1
Marion county.....	32
Marshall county.....	1
Miami county.....	2
Monroe county.....	2
Montgomery county .....	1
Morgan county.....	1
Noble county.....	1
Orange county.....	1
Porter county.....	2
St. Joseph county.....	2
Shelby county .....	2
Sullivan county.....	3
Tippecanoe county.....	7
Tipton county .....	1
Union county.....	1
Vanderburgh county.....	2
Vigo county.....	3
Wabash county .....	2
Washington county.....	3
Wayne county.....	6
White county .....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	145

*Number of boys received each month from November 1, 1877, to  
October 31, 1878.*

November .....	13
December .....	15
January .....	10
February .....	15
March .....	12
April .....	10
May.....	15
June.....	8
July .....	12
August.....	7

September.....	11
October.....	17
<hr/>	
Total .....	145
Increase over last report.....	30

*Ages of boys admitted during the year ending October 31, 1878.*

Five years.....	3
Six years.....	2
Seven years.....	2
Eight years.....	3
Nine years.....	11
Ten years.....	16
Eleven years.....	16
Twelve years.....	11
Thirteen years.....	28
Fourteen years.....	21
Fifteen years.....	27
Sixteen years (commutations).....	3
Seventeen years (commutation).....	1
Unknown.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	145
Average age—years.....	12

*Parentage of boys admitted during the year ending October 31, 1878.*

Number who have father and mother living.....	45
Number who have only father living.....	23
Number who have only mother living.....	41
Number who are orphans.....	22
Unknown .....	14
<hr/>	
Total .....	145

*Education of boys admitted during the year ending October 31, 1878.*

Number who could read, write and cipher.....	59
Number who could read and write only.....	13
Number who could read only.....	15

Number who could not read, write or cipher.....	32
Unknown .....	16
<hr/>	
Total.....	145

*Employment of boys admitted during the year ending October 31, 1878.*

Number who had been employed.....	37
Number who had not been employed.....	92
Unknown.....	16
<hr/>	
Total .....	145

### STATEMENT No. 1.

Giving the Monthly Expenditures of the Indiana House of Refuge  
from November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878.

November. Support.....	\$1,226 54	
Boys' clothing.....	129 58	
Fuel and light.....	66 10	
Live stock.....	40 00	
Officers' salaries.....	974 00	
Contingent expenses.....	169 13	
Buildings and improvements..	988 41	
<hr/>		
Total.....		\$3,593 76
<hr/>		
December. Support .....	\$956 34	
Furnishing goods.....	211 84	
Boys' clothing.....	348 42	
Fuel and light.....	239 77	
Agricultural implements.....	162 50	
Officers' salaries.....	1,042 00	
Contingent expenses.....	357 21	
Books .....	15 03	
Buildings and improvements.	439 49	
Office expenses.....	54 50	
<hr/>		
Total.....		\$3,827 10
		<hr/>



January.	Support.....	\$1,161 64	
	Furnishing goods.....	445 79	
	Boys' clothing.....	586 17	
	Fuel and light.....	112 12	
	Officers' salaries.....	928 85	
	Contingent expenses.....	934 46	
	Books.....	10 80	
	Buildings and improvements..	255 53	
	Total.....		\$4,135 36
February.	Support.....	\$1,076 07	
	Boys' clothing.....	194 78	
	Fuel and light.....	245 28	
	Officers' salaries.....	885 00	
	Contingent expenses.....	380 46	
	Building and improvements..	229 55	
	Total.....		\$3,011 14
March.	Support.....	923 75	
	Boys' clothing.....	98 87	
	Fuel and light.....	24 00	
	Agricultural implements .....	116 92	
	Officers' salaries.....	932 00	
	Contingent expenses.....	260 06	
	Buildings and improvements..	278 32	
	Officers' expenses.....	39 84	
	Total.....		\$2,673 76
April.	Support.....	\$1,104 14	
	Furnishing goods.....	329 19	
	Boys' clothing.....	318 02	
	Fuel and light.....	91 52	
	Live stock.....	30 00	
	Agricultural implements.....	75 01	
	Officers' salaries.....	905 00	
	Contingent expenses.....	715 36	
	Buildings and improvements..	363 30	
	Office expenses.....	27 34	
	Total.....		\$3,958 88

May.	Support .....	\$1,300 86	
	Furnishing goods.....	75 06	
	Boys' clothing.....	285 63	
	Fuel and light.....	44 30	
	Agricultural implements.....	18 00	
	Officers' salaries.....	857 00	
	Contingent expenses.....	355 28	
	Books.....	14 35	
	Buildings and improvements..	118 67	
	Office expenses.....	30 00	
Total .....			<u>\$3,099 15</u>
June.	Support.....	\$1,006 02	
	Furnishing goods.....	186 49	
	Boys' clothing.....	195 20	
	Agricultural implements.....	216 87	
	Officers' salaries.....	868 00	
	Contingent expenses.....	273 25	
	Buildings and improvements..	177 39	
	Office expenses.....	2 25	
Total.....			<u>\$2,925 47</u>
July.	Support.....	\$1,306 84	
	Furnishing goods.....	20 00	
	Boys' clothing.....	597 13	
	Officers' salaries.....	869 88	
	Contingent expenses.....	718 99	
	Buildings and improvements..	911 04	
	Fuel and lights.....	42 20	
	Office expenses.....	9 30	
Total.....			<u>\$4,475 38</u>
August.	Support.....	\$1,002 17	
	Boys' clothing.....	462 06	
	Officers' salaries.....	825 00	
	Contingent expenses.....	347 56	
	Books .....	10 00	
	Buildings and improvements..	1,091 00	
Total.....			<u>\$3,737 79</u>

September.	Support.....	\$570 23	
	Boys' clothing.....	272 53	
	Fuel and light.....	20 60	
	Agricultural implements.....	14 00	
	Officers' salaries.....	780 32	
	Contingent expenses.....	395 23	
	Books .....	66 74	
	Buildings and improvements..	1,392 34	
	Office expenses.....	53 85	
		<hr/>	
	Total.....		\$3,565 84
			<hr/>
October.	Support.....	\$1,068 90	
	Furnishing goods.....	49 07	
	Boys' clothing.....	553 43	
	Fuel and lights.....	89 56	
	Officers' salaries.....	794 00	
	Contingent expenses .....	664 05	
	Building and improvements...	456 16	
	Office expenses .....	21 20	
		<hr/>	
	Total.....		\$3,696 37
			<hr/>

## RECAPITULATION.

Expenditures for November.....	\$3,593 76
Expenditures for December .....	3,827 10
Expenditures for January .....	4,435 36
Expenditures for February .....	3,011 14
Expenditures for March.....	2,673 76
Expenditures for April .....	3,958 88
Expenditures for May.....	3,099 15
Expenditures for June.....	2,925 47
Expenditures for July.....	4,475 38
Expenditures for August.....	3,737 79
Expenditures for September.....	3,565 84
Expenditures for October.....	3,696 37
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$43,000 00
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## STATEMENT NO. 2,

Showing the Aggregate Receipts and Expenditures from November  
1, 1877, to October 31, 1878.

*Total Receipts.*

Annual appropriation .....	\$53,000 00
Received from Chair Shop earnings.....	4,500 00
Received from sale of hides, tallow, vegetables, etc.....	700 07
Received from individuals for support of infants.....	416 33
Received from sale of rags, old iron, etc.....	96 97
Received from greenhouse sales.....	87 25
Total.....	<u>\$58,800 62</u>

*Total Expenditures.*

Support.....	\$12,703 50
Officers' salaries.....	10,661 05
Buildings and improvements.....	6,701 20
Contingent expenses .....	5,571 04
Boys' clothing.....	4,041 82
Furnishing goods .....	1,317 44
Fuel and light.....	975 45
Agricultural implements.....	603 30
Office expenses.....	238 28
Books.....	116 92
Live stock.....	70 00
Earnings for 1878, paid into State Treasury.....	5,536 73
Earnings paid into the State Treasury during year 1877, but not accounted for in last report.....	263 89
Balance of appropriation paid into State Treasury .....	10,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$58,800 62</u>

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, }  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 22, 1878. }

The foregoing statement of the receipts and disbursements of the House of Refuge correspond with the records in this office.

E. HENDERSON,  
Auditor of State.



12  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

NORTHERN INDIANA PRISON

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1878.

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TO THE GOVERNOR.

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INDIANAPOLIS:

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1878.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Received December 17, 1878, and referred to the Auditor of State for a verification of the financial statements.

Returned with his certificate (q. v.) appended.

Examined by the Governor, and transmitted to the Secretary of State, to be filed and preserved in his office, and published as may be ordered by the Commissioners of the Public Printing.

SAMUEL R. DOWNEY,

Secretary.

Filed in my office January 2, 1879.

JOHN E. NEFF,

Secretary of State.

## DIRECTORS' REPORT.

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DIRECTORS' OFFICE,  
NORTHERN INDIANA PRISON,  
MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA, October 31, 1878.

To his Excellency, JAMES D. WILLIAMS,  
Governor of the State of Indiana:

SIR:—We have the honor to present to your Excellency our Second Annual Report of the condition and management of the Penitentiary North for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1878, accompanied by reports of Charles Mayne, Warden; Dr. M. G. Sherman, Physician; Rev. J. P. Wash, Moral Instructor; and John H. Bowes, Clerk.

In our last annual report we intimated that we hoped to be able to make a more favorable financial showing this year than last—we hoped that the present report would show the Institution to be fully self-sustaining. In this regard, as the Warden's Report will show, our expectations have not been fully realized.

The earnings of the Prison have been \$74,427.67; the expenditures have been \$75,295.73, showing a deficit of \$808.06. In explanation of the excess of expenses over receipts, we will state that during the past year the Institution had to bear some unusual burdens; for instance, quite a large sum had necessarily to be expended in the purchase of bedding and furniture, to prepare the new cell-house for occupancy—furthermore, in occupying the same an increase of guards was necessitated—since which time the number of prisoners has been decreasing, the number at present being 605 against 646 a year ago, a fact which—if indicating a decrease of

crime—should be a matter of congratulation to all good people. It, nevertheless, remains true that had the number of prisoners increased in ratio to the forced increase of expenditures, a better financial showing would have been the result.

One matter more in relation to the financial operations of the Prison. Heretofore, the salaries of the officers were drawn directly from the State treasury, and not charged, in the reports, against the revenues of the Prison. By the action of the last Legislature, the salaries named are paid out of the earnings of the Prison, which amounts to six thousand dollars per annum. Upon a careful examination of the expenditures, we can not see where more economy could have been practiced without injury to the Institution. All purchases, we think, have been well made—especially so in reference to provisions—and quantity and quality have fully met with our approval.

We have been able to place all labor during the past year, and, indeed, have had opportunities to place the labor of from one to two hundred more prisoners than here confined. We would refer to the suggestion made in our last report to your Excellency, in reference to the enlargement of the district of the Prison North.

The completion of north wing of cell-house, and construction of work-shops, for which the last Legislature appropriated eighty thousand dollars, has been accomplished—together with the building of a main sewer, which was much needed, at a cost of \$3,247.97, and paid for, by your sanction, out of the above appropriation. We are gratified to be able to state that this work has been achieved, leaving a balance of \$19,666.03 of the appropriation unexpended.

The presence of many convicts in the Prison who have become insane, continues to embarrass the officers. The want of conveniences for their proper care and treatment exhibits a great want of consideration toward such persons. If the suggestion made in our last report, to-wit: that they should be removed to the State Asylum for the Insane, is inadmissible, humanity prompts that some adequate means should be adopted for their welfare within the Prison. We earnestly recommend and submit, as the least that ought to be done for these persons would be to follow the suggestion made by the Warden, to-wit: to construct a number of solitary cells, a part of which could be used for the confinement and treatment of those who have become bereft of reason.

The health of the Prison has been exceptionally good since our last report; only four deaths have occurred during the year, and

comparatively little sickness has prevailed. This state of things is due, undoubtedly, largely to the watchfulness and ability of Dr. M. G. Sherman, Prison Physician, as well as to the liberal supply of wholesome food furnished, and the proper preparation of the same by the steward, B. Elliott—and, perhaps, in some degree to the better sewerage introduced into the Prison.

We beg to call the attention of your Excellency to the want of proper conveniences in the Prison for bathing. We would recommend that a building of suitable dimensions be constructed for a bath-house, and in which better laundry arrangements than now exists can be introduced; and, also, a drying-room in the second story, where there also could be a room where clothing passing from the laundry could be stored until wanted. We visited the Michigan Penitentiary, at Jackson, and there found in use a system of bathing, worthy of imitation at once, promotive of cleanliness, decency, and self-respect. We also recommend that a suitable dwelling house be erected for the Warden's use; also, that a solitary be constructed, embracing say twelve cells, to be used for disciplinary purposes. A part of said cells could be used in caring for the insane, in the absence of better arrangements. We suggest that the unexpended balance of cell-house appropriation might be transferred for construction of the above, which sum, by judicious management, we think would meet the expense.

We also recommend an appropriation of twelve thousand dollars for the purpose of removing the one-story shop on north side of prison-yard, and building a two-story shop of dimensions to fill space west of north gate, to be two hundred and thirty feet in length and forty feet in width. Our impression is that an increase of shop-room will be needed before the meeting of the Legislature in 1881.

We would call the attention of your Excellency to the amount due James Lillie, of twelve hundred dollars, for extension of two-story work-shop, more particularly detailed in our Annual Report of 1877, for which amount an appropriation is respectfully asked.

The discipline of the Prison has not retrograded. Within the past year a uniform has been prescribed for the subordinate officers of the Prison, and, more recently, the prisoners have been supplied with sheets for their beds—improvements, we think, in the right direction.

It affords us pleasure to be able to say that all the contractors now in Prison are meeting their bills for labor with reasonable



promptitude, and accounts of existing contractors are all in proper shape.

We recommend the enactment of a better Good Time law for the Prison, as follows: For good behavior—an abbreviation of sentence of two days on the month for the first year, four days on the month for the second year, six days on the month for the third year, eight days on the month for the fourth year, ten days on the month for the fifth year, and ten days on the month for every succeeding year; and that it be enacted that such good time earned by any convict may be taken from him, in part or in whole, by the Warden for bad conduct, and that convicts sentenced for life will be entitled to five per cent. of the receipts that the State may derive from their labor, but such gratuity shall only be paid during good behavior and may be suspended for disobedience, for any length of time, at the discretion of the Warden.

We would especially call the attention of your Excellency to the matter of exchange of land fully set forth in the Warden's Report.

The salary of the Physician is fixed by statute at \$800 per annum. We invite attention to what the physician in charge says relative thereto. The Physician is always an important factor in the problem of making the Institution self-sustaining. The average convicts derive great pleasure, *in their pleasure*, from being able, in any way, *to beat the Prison*. The Physician, though always leaning to the side of mercy, should have experience enough in his profession to be able to discriminate between real and simulated sickness. We can better illustrate what we mean by stating a fact in the history of this Prison, to-wit: that during a period of some weeks the record shows that from forty to fifty were excused from labor daily, at a time when no epidemic or unusual sickness prevailed either outside or inside the Prison, thus causing a loss to the State. We would recommend an appropriation of \$1,000 for library for the next two years.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT DYKES,  
JOHN W. BAKER,  
CHAS. R. LUTHER,

Board of Directors.

# WARDEN'S REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE WARDEN,  
NORTHERN INDIANA PRISON,  
MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA, October 31, 1878.

MESSRS. R. DYKES, CHAS. R. LUTHER, AND J. W. BAKER,  
Board of Directors of the Northern Indiana Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the requirements of the laws governing State Prisons, I have the honor to submit my Eighth Annual Report.

This report is made out in full to the thirty-first of October, 1878, with this exception: that the financial portion show the fractional report of October, 1877, which was not reported for the reasons given in my annual report of that year, giving the full report to September 30—and also shows all monies drawn out and paid into the State treasury during the month of October, 1878. The disbursements for current expenses for October, 1878, could not be reported, from the fact that they were not examined and approved by the Board of Directors until November 8, 1878, and it was then too late to have them audited, as the money would have to be drawn out of the State treasury after the end of the fiscal year; therefore, they will be reported in the next annual report.

The average monthly number of prisoners was .....	619
At the date of my last annual report, October 31, 1877,	
there were in prison.....	646
Received from courts.....	299
Total .....	945

Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	282
Pardoned by the Governor .....	40
Pardoned by the President .....	2
Remanded for new trial.....	12
Died.....	4
Total .....	340
Number now remaining in prison October 31, 1878.....	605

The following statement shows the condition of contracted labor,  
viz.:

J. R. & J. Winterbotham, on cooperage, carriage, sleigh and wagon manufacturing (contract expires May 18, 1882), at 45 cents per day.....	50 men
Ford, Johnson & Co., on chairs (contract expires Febru- ary 4, 1879)—this contract was reduced November 20, 1876, to 45 cents per day.....	50 men
Contract expires August 4, 1879—this contract reduced to 45 cents per day.....	25 men
Ford, Johnson & Co., on chairs, at 57½ cents per day (contract expires August 4, 1879)—this contract reduced from November 20, 1876, to 45 cents per day .....	25 men
Contract expires January 1, 1880—this contract re- duced from November 20, 1876, to 45 cents per day	50 men
Ford, Johnson & Co., from November 20, 1876, thirty (30) additional men at 45 cents per day.....	30 men
Ford, Johnson & Co., on chairs, (contract expires July 19, 1882) at 45 cents per day .....	25 men
Joseph Pratt & Co., manufacturing boots and shoes, at 55 cents per day (contract expires February 10, 1881)—this contract reduced from November 20, 1876, to 45 cents per day.....	60 men
J. M. Southworth, knitting business (contract expires June 9, 1877, with privilege of three (3) years longer), at thirty cents per day.....	25 men

In addition to the former is the following list of new contracts made for this year, viz:

J. R. & J. Winterbotham, coopering, carriage, sleigh, and wagon manufacturing—contract made March 16, 1878, for five years (contract expires March 16, 1883)—at 45 cents per day.....	75 men
Hibben & Straus, cigar manufacturing—contract made on the fifteenth of March, 1878, for five years, for twenty-five men, with the privilege of fifty men (contract expires 1883)—at 35 cents per day.....	50 men
J. G. Mott, wire and agricultural tools—contract made on the fifteenth of August, 1878, for five years (contract expires August 15, 1883)—at 45 cents per day	50 men
Making total number contracted.....	<u>495 men</u>

#### RECAPITULATION OF CONTRACTS.

J. R. & J. Winterbotham, total number men contracted.....	125
Ford, Johnson & Co., total number men contracted.....	205
Joseph Pratt & Co., total number men contracted.....	60
John M. Southworth, total number men contracted.....	25
Hibben & Straus, total number men contracted.....	50
John G. Mott, total number men contracted.....	30
Total .....	<u>495</u>

The receipts and earnings of the Prison for the year, are as follows:

For labor.....	\$69,047 80
From sales.....	2,222 69
From rent.....	170 74
From visitors' fund.....	378 13
From interest (Jos. Pratt & Co., on labor bills).....	272 93
From United States, (keeping convicts).....	<u>2,335 38</u>

Total receipts and earnings of  
prison.....

\$74,427 67

## Disbursements on account of current expenses, viz.:

Discharged convict account.....	\$4,920 00	
Guard account.....	22,964 64	
Provision account.....	27,919 77	
Clothing and bedding account.....	5,434 95	
Drugs and medicine account.....	533 91	
Stationery, postage stamps, and news- paper account for prisoners.....	492 06	
Fuel account.....	1,777 77	
Expense account.....	3,105 35	
Physician's salary account.....	799 92	
Escaped convict account.....	10 00	
Officers' salary from October 1, 1877	6,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Total current expenses.....		\$73,958 37
		<hr/>
Excess of receipts and earnings over current expenses.....		\$469 30
Expended for permanent improve- ments and repairs of prison and prison buildings, and water works		1,337 36
		<hr/>
Total excess of expenditures over re- ceipts and earnings.....		\$868 06
Received from State of Indiana:		
On account building new cell house..	\$20,920 99	
On account officers' salary from Octo- ber 1, 1877.....	6,000 00	
Expended on account appropriations:		
On account building cell house.....		20,920 99
Amount paid into the State Treasury on the 5th of November, 1878.....		6,000 00
Balance. ....	868 06	
	<hr/>	
Amount.....	\$27,789 05	\$27,789 05
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Balance excess of expenses over all receipts and earnings.....		\$868 06
Balance October 18, 1877, receipts and earnings.....	\$10,008 47	
Balance October 31, receipts and earnings of Prison.....		9,140 41
Amount.....	<u>\$10,008 47</u>	<u>\$10,008 47</u>
Total balance receipts and earnings October 31, 1878.....		\$9,140 41
Amount due prisoners for overwork and deposit account.....		1,342 40
Total amount.....		<u>\$10,482 81</u>

## RECAPITULATION BALANCE ACCOUNT.

Amount received on account of receipts and earnings of prison, (including \$2,335.38 received from the United States).....	\$74,427 67	
Amount received from State of Indiana on account of appropriations..	20,920 99	
Amount received from State of Indiana on account of officers' salaries from October 1, 1877.....	6,000 00	
Amount disbursed on account of current expenses.....		\$73,958 37
Amount disbursed on account of permanent improvements, repairs and water works account.....		1,337 36
Amount disbursed on account of appropriations.....		20,920 99
Amount paid into State Treasury, (on the 5th of November, 1878)..		6,000 00
Balance receipts and earnings October 18, 1877.....	10,008 47	
Balance receipts and earnings.....		9,140 41
Amount.....	<u>\$111,357 13</u>	<u>\$111,357 13</u>



The balance unexpended of the appropriation for current expenses, which is now in the State Treasury, is \$11,345.42, from which is to be paid the disbursements of October, 1878, unreported.

For further information in regard to the details of the financial and statistical condition of the Prison, I would respectfully refer you to the report of the clerk, Mr. John H. Bowes.

From the above statement, it will be seen that the receipts and earnings of the Prison have, within \$868.06, paid all of the current expenses of the Prison, including salaries of all the officers and employes connected with the Prison; repairs and all other disbursements for the maintenance of the Prison.

The average cost for each prisoner, per week, including officers' salaries, guards, repairs of prison, clothing, provisions, medicines, gateage for prisoners on discharge, and all other expenses, was two dollars and twenty-seven and nineteen twenty-sixths cents (\$2.27 19-26); and, per day, thirty-two and three-sevenths cents (32 3-7 cents). The cost of provisions alone, per week, 78 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents, and, per day, was 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents.

The north wing of cell-house was completed last January, and, after being placed in a proper condition for occupancy, the prisoners, to the number of 300, were removed from the old cell-house; each prisoner now has a cell to himself, and we have a surplus of about 200 cells, which gives altogether, accommodations for 850 prisoners with safety and comfort. The fitting up and furnishing the new cell-house, and two additional guards required, has added considerably to our expense and guard account.

I would call your attention to balance due James Lillie, as per agreement for building the extension to the two-story chair shop, so that you may lay the subject before the Governor.

The main sewer of the Prison, that was under construction at the date of my last annual report, has been completed, and adds greatly to the health and comfort of the Prison. The work was well done, and at a very reasonable price.

I would call your attention to the importance and necessity of having a solitary prison for the insane and incurable; also, for refractory prisoners, which is almost indispensable for good and humane treatment of the insane. A bath, wash and dry-house, and, also, a warden's residence, which is much needed, the present one being insufficient for a small family, let alone to furnish accommodations for guests. In my opinion, the unexpended balance remaining in the State Treasury, from cell-house appropriations, amounting

to about twenty thousand dollars, would about be sufficient to make the above necessary improvements, if same can be transferred for that purpose.

The discipline of the Prison has been good, having no unusual violations of the rules and regulations governing the same, with the exception of one attempt of an escape by twelve or fifteen prisoners, on the 1st of May last, about 9 P. M., getting out of their cells and making a raid for the door, which was immediately quieted by the guards firing two shots from the guard-house, one of which wounded the leader in the shoulder, after which they all returned to their cells. I had an investigation next morning of all that I could ascertain that were implicated in the raid, and they were punished as I thought their cases merited.

I am well aware that there is a wide-spread feeling among the people, that the punishment inflicted in the prisons of the country is too severe and inhuman. After eight years of experience, as Warden of this prison, I think it is a duty I owe to the public to express my views in regard to the punishment necessary to enforce the discipline of the Prison. When a criminal is sentenced for the commission of a crime, the law has performed all its requirements, so far as the outside public is concerned; he then is turned over to the Prison authorities, whose duties are to carry out the sentence of the court, in conformity with the laws of the State for the government and discipline of the prisons thereof. The convict at once becomes subject to the Prison rules and laws which are made for the enforcement of the discipline, which is absolutely necessary to hold the prisoners in subjection. Without this control it would be impossible to enforce good order and industry, and might, possibly, lead to the utter destruction of the Prison. Every violation, no matter how trivial, of the rules, to some extent effects the whole discipline of the Prison. All violations of the rules unpunished become known to other convicts, and have the effect to make some of them refractory, and in time they would set the laws of the Prison at defiance. Then the question arises, What is the best method of punishment to enforce the discipline?

We have here established the following for infractions of the rules:

1. Prisoner reprimanded in office.
2. Correspondence suspended for a certain length of time.
3. Loss of good time for one month.

4. For stealing from another convict, or from contractor or Prison: one side of hair clipped.
5. The wearing of shackle.
6. Wearing ball and chain certain length of time, in accordance with the extent of infraction of the rules.
7. Solitary, on short rations.

For more serious breach of discipline — insubordination — and when all the above modes fail to accomplish the subordination of the prisoner, we use the four-tailed cat, which, during my eight years here, has not failed, with but one exception—with from one to four strokes—to bring the most refractory convicts to submission, and has the effect to keep them obedient to the laws of the Prison afterward, and also on the balance of the prisoners. I am glad to say that the number that this punishment is inflicted upon will not exceed four per cent. of the total number of prisoners. The punishment does not injure them physically, and they lose no time from labor—as they do in other punishments, as shut up in dark cells on bread and water. I do not believe in any barbarous or excessive punishment, which I do not consider as necessary to enforce the discipline.

The public generally can not appreciate the difficulties and danger attending the enforcement of the laws, and the control of so large a body of desperate men sent here for the safety of the people outside, upon whom they have depredated, and for the reformation of the prisoner.

I am well aware that some prison officials are opposed to the lash, when they use more barbarous and dangerous punishments. I think that they can not be sincere from their own experience, but wish to court popularity of the public.

It gives me great satisfaction to be able to report that we have not lost a single prisoner by escape for the last two years. This is certainly a very fortunate and unusual circumstance, when we consider the crowded condition that the prison has been until the last six months, and the number that work outside.

I have endeavored, and think can justly say, that the prisoners have been well clothed, and supplied with an ample quantity and quality of good food, they having wheat bread twice and corn bread once each day: meat, either fresh or salt, twice a day: soup twice a week: and potatoes, beans, hominy and coffee, and during the sea-

son a good supply of fresh vegetables raised on the farm, including tomatoes, radishes, onions, and cabbage, besides sixty-five barrels krout and thirty barrels pickles, put up for winter use.

I would call your attention to a very important matter that has laid in abeyance for the last four years. There was an act passed by the Legislature, and approved March 10, 1873, to authorize the Governor to exchange with Peter Donnely lands described therein. This law was made for the exchange of a certain quantity of prison land to Peter Donnely in exchange for a certain quantity of lands belonging to him to the State, the advantage of such exchange was to give the prison access to Fish Lake Creek for the main sewerage of the prison. This act was found to be defective in description. I would advise you to call the attention of the Governor, that he may have the Legislature rectify the mistake in the description of the lands.

The sanitary condition of the prison has been remarkably good. There have been but four deaths during the past year. For further information I would refer you to the Prison Physician, Dr. M. G. Sherman, to whose age and experience I can attribute much of the success of his department.

For the moral and educational welfare of the prisoners, I would refer you to the report of Bro. J. P. Nash, Moral Instructor.

To all the officers of the institution I return my thanks for the very efficient manner in which they have performed the duties entrusted to them. And to you, gentlemen of the Board, allow me to return my thanks for all the courtesy received at your hands.

I remain your obedient servant,

CHARLES MAYNE, Warden.

# PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT,  
NORTHERN INDIANA STATE PRISON,  
MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA, October 31, 1878.

To the Honorable Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—I would respectfully submit to you the following report from the department, for the year ending October 31st, 1878:

The general health of the prisoners has been comparatively good. There has been admitted and treated in hospital for accident and various diseases incident to the climate and country, such as pneumonia, phthisis, bronchitis, pharyngitis, dysentery, diarrhea, hemorrhoids, malarial fevers, venereal diseases, erysipelas, etc., sixty-two cases. From the number treated, there has been fifty-four returned to service, four deaths, and two remained in hospital November 1st, 1878. November 12th, 1877, George Mitchell (colored) died with Tuberculosis; November 12th, 1877, Lucas Hertwick died with dysentery; February 7th, 1878, William Harvey died with pneumonia; June 23d, 1878, John H. James (colored) died from poison, he having boiled the leaves of the datura stramonium and eat them for greens on Saturday, and dying on the following Sunday.

The hygienic provisions for the inmates are good, with the exception of facilities for bathing. The baths should be so arranged that no two should be compelled to bathe in the same water.

The food is good and wholesome, and is furnished in sufficient quantities.

I would respectfully call attention to the necessity of making provision for the care of the insane that are sometimes sent to the prison, or become so after entering the institution. They should be en-



tirely removed from contact with other prisoners, confined in cells where they can be kindly treated, and their noise beyond the hearing of others, night or day.

In view of the fact that my term of office will expire in the month of March, next, and as I could not expect to remain, perhaps it would be admissible for me to suggest the propriety of increasing the salary of the physician in charge, to such an amount as would command the talent of one of experience and ability. The salary is the same now as when the institution was first organized with one hundred and fifty convicts, and is so small that no experienced physician will accept the position, and the result has been that young men just from college or school, with a limited amount of experience, have filled the place, not for the salary, but for the benefit of the practice they receive, and the welfare of the institution and interests of the state have not been subserved.

In conclusion, I would express my thanks to your honorable body and the officers of the institution, for the assistance they have rendered me in the discharge of my several duties.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. G. SHERMAN.

2 S. P. NORTH.



## MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

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NORTHERN INDIANA PRISON,  
MICHIGAN CITY, October 31, 1878.

Messrs. R. DYKES, C. R. LUTHER and J. W. BAKER, Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor of submitting to you my second annual report of the moral and religious condition of the men now confined in this prison. It may be considered by the people generally, that in a state prison is a poor place to find moral principle, or to develope christian character. Can there be, among those convicted of the grossest crimes against the people, the state and the nation, any foundation left upon which to build up a character? It should not be thought of all the men who go to prison, that they are guilty beyond reprieve, or, that they have been given over to "hardness of heart, and reprobity of mind," abandoned by God and man, and that they are necessarily bad men at heart.

Some of the greatest reformers and most useful men the world ever had, have been incarcerated within prison walls, from whence they have gone forth to bless the world by preaching, writing, and lecturing, among whom are living examples of the present age. Yet it is a fact that many bad men, "rude fellows of the baser sort" are here, whose lives and actions give us but little grounds for hope of moral recovery. But we believe in the doctrine of reconstruction; that if the proper influences are brought to bear, even upon these apparently abandoned ones, they may be saved from the dominion of sin, and become, through grace, partakers of the love of God. Jesus Christ came to call "not the righteous, but sinners to repentance." He came to "seek and to save that which was lost," and the same spirit should characterize His servants in all their affiliations with their fellows.

The way to save men is to reform them. Physical force may hold a man in subjection, may compel him to a certain line of action, and to the performance of special duties; but when freed from the dominion of the master, he has learned to hate, will turn about and curse the power, and the master who exercised the power. And the man whose actions are controlled only by a servile fear, or physical force, is a dangerous man in any community; for he seeks but the gratification of his own appetites and passions at whatever cost to others. But surround the same man with different circumstances; bring the proper reformatory influences to bear, and there is not only a possibility, but a probability of his becoming a reconstructed man, so that he will do the things that are right because it is right to do them; obey the law, for the respect he has for the law; live a sober and industrious life, because he entertains a due and proper regard for the good of the community, seeking to promote the prosperity of all, thereby adding to his own pleasure and happiness—there is hope for that man. This has been the aim and design in my moral teaching to these men, that they might be reformed—"reconstructed"—in their convictions, their habits, and their lives. And I have many assurances that my labor has not been altogether in vain.

Of the six hundred and five men here as convicts, about sixty per cent. are young, or single men; and about fifteen per cent. of the whole number are less than twenty years of age; coming from families in good social standing, and some even have been reared in luxury, have not forgotten their early home teaching. And now as they attend our Sabbath School and Chapel service the home-taught truths and maxims come back, inspiring them with greater desire and stronger resolutions to hereafter live honorable men.

#### THE SABBATH SCHOOL

Is a great auxiliary in the accomplishment of this work; and I think the Sabbath School was never more interesting than at the present. We are under many obligations to Mr. H. V. Hitchcock, Profesor Miller, and other christian workers, for their energy and labor in making the school a power for good.

#### IN THE CHAPEL SERVICE

Most of the men seem to give reverent attention to the reading of the Scriptures, and to the preaching of the word, while others appa-

rently attend only because prison discipline requires it. But as I pass from cell to cell I hear many inquiring the way of life and salvation. Some confess their sins and appear deeply penitent. Others give very clear evidence of having met with a change of heart; talk freely of the peace of mind they experience in believing; tell of their joy and their new hope of eternal life through the mediation of Jesus Christ. And in view of all these facts, I feel warranted in saying that the moral and religious condition of the prison is in advance of what it was at our last report. The Bible is more carefully read and studied, truth more earnestly sought after, and right-doing, virtue, sobriety, and the welfare of others more respected.

#### EDUCATING THE ILLITERATE.

The statute makes it a part of the duties of the Moral Instructor to teach the uneducated ones, at least in the elementary principles of a common education, but has made no provisions as to school room or other advantages by which that clause in the statute may be carried out; yet in the absence of these facilities a few are learning to read; a number who could not write their names can now write fair legible hands, and still others are making advancement in the knowledge of arithmetic and geography.

Then the sentence of the courts upon these men is "to hard labor" in the penitentiary for a specified time, which gives them no chance for study during working hours, hence their time for study is very limited, yet we are glad to report advancement on this line.

I suggest that the incoming Legislature take this matter of education and lack of facilities under advisement, and make some enactment or provision by which illiterate young men can be aided in obtaining the rudiments of an education.

#### THE LIBRARY

Is in as good condition as it was a year ago, except the natural wear of the books, several of which are worn out and laid aside; and by constant watching of the books, and extra care upon the part of the Librarian and his helpers, the new purchase of the books have been kept passably free from being defaced by pencil marks, obscene writing and mutilations so common in the old.

But the Library is too small. First, we need more school books. About twelve per cent. of the convicts can neither read nor write, and about seven per cent. can read, but can not write. This makes a heavier demand for school books than the Library can at present supply. Of dictionaries, we have about an average of one to fifteen men, and one geography to twenty or twenty-five men, while sixty per cent. or more of the men call for, and really need a dictionary; and there are daily calls for geographies that can not be answered; then we need spellers, and readers of the various grades, and grammars and arithmetics. I think at least two hundred dollars can be judiciously expended in school books, that would be of great benefit to these unfortunate ones, thirsting for knowledge, that in time will fully repay the State for this small appropriation.

Is it not an act of injustice to confine a young man in the prison, depriving him of his liberties and compel him to remain in ignorance, by withholding from him the means of obtaining an education? Is it for the welfare of the State, and the best interests of community, to keep a young man for one, or five, or ten years, shut up in the prison, and then turn him out again into the community as ignorant, or more ignorant than before?

Certainly not. Then, gentlemen, please request the law-makers to look carefully after this matter, and make provisions whereby the means of an education may be placed within the reach of these unfortunate young men.

We, also, need a liberal appropriation for the Library, in its miscellaneous department. There are too many works of fiction, romance, novels, etc., in proportion to the standard works of the higher order of literature.

Ask the Legislature to make an appropriation of at least one thousand dollars, at its next session, and, after that, the usual appropriation, which will purchase and support a Library worthy of the State, and of which visitors need not be ashamed.

And, in conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to make a few suggestions that, perhaps, if carried out, would help to raise the standard of morals among the men, and make it more easy for the officers to maintain prison discipline.

Let the men be classified or graded. The hardened, rebellious out-laws, who would stir up rebellion, placed in one grade; the scoffing, unbelieving opposers of Christianity in another, and the peaceable, religiously inclined, well disposed ones with the boys in another. Or they may be graded differently, as in the wisdom of

the Legislature, or the circumstances may indicate and necessities require.

Another suggestion: Might not those refractory spirits, who give so much trouble—defying all authority and prison discipline—be more effectually subdued, and brought to render obedience by being placed in a dark, or partially darkened cell—isolated from the cell-house—in solitary confinement, on a diet of bread and water, rather than by corporal punishment.

Allow me, also, to express my thanks to the Warden, the Clerk, the Deputy, and, indeed, to all the officers and guards, *without exception*, for the uniform kindness and courtesy they have shown me, and the help they have rendered me in my efforts to reform these men.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN P. NASH,

Moral Instructor.

TABLE A.

Showing the number of Prisoners received into and discharged from the Indiana State Prison North, from its establishment until October 31, 1878. Compiled from incomplete published reports (including 389 received from the Prison South.)

YEAR.	Received.	Re-taken.	From the Prison South.	Discharged.	Pardoned by Gover- nor.	Pardoned by Presi- dent.	Escaped.	Died.	To House of Refuge. Granted new trial, etc.	TOTAL.	TOTAL.	Remaining.	
1860.....	.....	.....	189	23	10	.....	4	3	2	189	42	147	
1861.....	17	.....	200	69	21	.....	13	3	5	364	111	253	
1862.....	34	.....	.....	95	7	.....	11	1	42	287	156	131	
1863.....	48	.....	.....	17	8	.....	11	3	.....	142	39	103	
1864.....	42	.....	.....	25	2	.....	1	2	1	145	31	114	
1865.....	62	2	.....	46	6	.....	6	2	1	178	61	117	
1866.....	130	.....	.....	36	9	.....	3	3	1	247	52	195	
1867.....	186	.....	.....	79	15	.....	5	4	2	381	105	276	
1868.....	132	2	.....	62	14	1	1	2	10	2	410	92	318
1869.....	146	1	.....	93	21	1	1	4	2	465	126	339	
1870.....	109	2	.....	97	22	.....	1	4	2	6	450	132	312
1871.....	100	1	.....	88	21	.....	1	6	2	413	118	295	
1872.....	168	.....	.....	94	13	1	3	6	2	3	463	122	341
1873.....	175	2	.....	108	24	1	2	2	6	518	150	368	
1874.....	244	2	.....	125	20	1	4	2	7	614	159	455	
1875.....	278	1	.....	174	31	.....	1	4	13	734	223	511	
1876.....	329	1	.....	205	24	.....	1	3	5	841	238	608	
1877.....	297	.....	.....	203	29	3	.....	7	12	900	254	646	
1878.....	299	.....	.....	282	40	2	.....	4	12	945	340	605	



TABLE No. I.

Exhibit of Counties where Convicted, and Number from Each.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Adams.....	4	Lagrange.....	4
Allen.....	47	Laporte.....	38
Benton.....	4	Madison.....	6
Blackford.....	2	Marion.....	217
Boone.....	11	Marshall.....	8
Carroll.....	4	Miami.....	7
Cass.....	19	Montgomery.....	21
Clinton.....	12	Newton.....	2
Clay.....	1	Noble.....	9
Delaware.....	13	Porter.....	4
DeKalb.....	12	Randolph.....	12
Elkhart.....	11	St. Joseph.....	21
Fulton.....	2	Steuben.....	3
Fountain.....	11	Tipton.....	4
Grant.....	15	Tippecanoe.....	25
Hamilton.....	6	Wabash.....	9
Howard.....	13	Warren.....	3
Huntington.....	5	Wayne.....	1
Jay.....	4	Whitley.....	4
Jasper.....	1	White.....	2
Kosciusko.....	7		
Lake.....	1	Total.....	605

TABLE No. II.

Different Crimes, and Number in Each.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	NO.	CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.	NO.
Arson.....	7	Assault and battery with intent to murder.....	15
Assault and robbery and grand larceny.....	2	Assault and battery with intent to murder, second degree.....	1
Burglary.....	29	Assault and battery with intent to kill.....	8
Burglary and larceny.....	5	Assault and battery with intent to commit manslaughter.....	3
Burglary and grand larceny..	32	Assault and battery with intent to rape.....	6
Burglary and petit larceny...	2	Blackmailing.....	1
Counterfeiting.....	1	Bigamy.....	3
Concealing stolen goods.....	1	Incest.....	3
Combining with intent to commit felony.....	1	Manslaughter.....	9
Embezzlement.....	3	Murder.....	39
Forgery.....	38	Murder, second degree.....	1
Forgery and false pretense...	1	Poisoning with intent to injure.....	1
False pretense.....	4	Poisoning with intent to kill.....	1
Felony.....	4	Rape.....	11
Grand larceny.....	222	Seduction.....	1
Grand larceny and robbery and receiving stolen goods	6		
Grand larceny and receiving stolen goods.....	16		
Grand larceny and burglary and receiving stolen goods	12		
Grand larceny and robbery..	9		
Larceny.....	10		
Obtaining goods and money under false pretense.....	2		
Obstructing railroad.....	2		
Petit larceny.....	82		
Petit larceny and receiving stolen property.....	1		
Receiving stolen goods.....	4		
Robbery.....	5		
Violating pension laws.....	1		
		Total.....	605

TABLE No. III.

Periods of Sentence of Convicts now in Prison.

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.	NO.	PERIODS OF SENTENCE.	NO.
For one year.....	106	For ten years.....	5
For one year and six months.....	5	For eleven years.....	1
For two years.....	246	For twelve years.....	1
For two years and six months.....	11	For fourteen years.....	1
For three years.....	75	For fifteen years.....	3
For three years and six months.....	3	For sixteen years.....	1
For four years.....	32	For eighteen years.....	1
For five years.....	42	For twenty years.....	2
For six years.....	10	For twenty-one years.....	5
For seven years.....	15	For life.....	30
For eight years.....	7		
For nine years.....	3	Total.....	605

TABLE No. IV.

Pursuits followed before Conviction.

OCCUPATION.	NO.	OCCUPATION.	NO.
Bakers .....	5	Gunsmiths.....	2
Barbers.....	10	Glass Blower.....	1
Barkeepers .....	5	Harness Makers.....	4
Blacksmiths.....	11	Hostlers.....	11
Book-keepers.....	5	Hotel Keepers.....	7
Brakemen.....	2	Hotel Waiters.....	4
Bricklayers.....	3	Herder.....	1
Brick Makers.....	4	Horse Racer.....	1
Butchers .....	11	Herb Merchant.....	1
Basket Maker.....	1	Lawyers.....	3
Boot-black.....	1	Laundryman. ....	1
Boiler Makers.....	2	Laborers.....	103
Caners .....	7	Lumpers .....	4
Carpenters.....	14	Linen Draper.....	1
Carriage Makers.....	5	Lumber Man.....	1
Chair Makers.....	19	Machinists.....	2
Cigar Makers.....	8	Moulders .....	6
Clerks and Book-keepers....	9	Merchants.....	3
Commercial Traveler.....	1	Miners.....	2
Cooks.....	7	Marble Cutter.....	1
Coopers .....	20	Marble Polisher.....	1
Cabinet Makers.....	2	Mason .....	1
Clergyman .....	1	Ox Driver.....	1
Cistern Builder.....	1	Painters .....	26
Carpet Weaver.....	1	Pork House Men.....	3
Dentist.....	1	Planing Mill Man.....	1
Druggists .....	2	Pump Maker.....	1
Druggist's Clerk.....	1	Peddler .....	1
Dead Beat.....	1	Pattern Maker.....	1
Engineers .....	6	Plasterers .....	5
Errand Boy.....	1	Printers .....	3
Farmers.....	117	Puddler .....	1
Firemen, Railroad.....	5	Photographers.....	3
Furniture Business.....	1	Physicians .....	2
File Cutter.....	1	Paper Makers.....	2
Finishers .....	2	Railroad Men .....	11
Gravel Roofers.....	2	Railroad Conductor.....	1
Gardeners .....	2	Rolling Mill Man.....	4
Gas Fitters .....	2	Roustabouts.....	2
Grocers .....	2	Stone Cutters.....	2

TABLE No. IV—Continued.

Pursuits followed before Conviction.

OCCUPATION.	NO.	OCCUPATION.	NO.
Stone Masons.....	2	Traveling Agent.....	1
Seat Caners.....	4	Teamsters.....	14
Saw Mill Man.....	1	Thief.....	1
Shoe Makers.....	9	Tramp.....	1
Saddle Maker.....	1	Trader.....	1
Sailor .....	1	Teachers.....	2
Servants and Domestics.....	4	Tinner.....	1
Screw Maker.....	1	Umbrella Maker.....	1
Sewing Machines.....	3	Upholsterer.....	1
Stable Men.....	2	Veterinary Surgeon.....	1
Steward .....	1	Wagon Makers.....	2
School Boys.....	2	Waiters .....	4
Saddle and Carriage Trim- mer .....	1	Woolen Manufacturer.....	1
Tailors .....	9		
Telegraph Operator.....	1	Total.....	605

TABLE No. V.

Place of Birth of each Convict.

STATE OR COUNTRY.	NUMBER.		STATE OR COUNTRY.	NUMBER.	
	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.
Alabama.....	1	.....	South Carolina.....	1	.....
California.....	4	.....	Tennessee.....	1	3
Connecticut.....	3	.....	Vermont.....	5	.....
Dist. Columbia.....	2	.....	Virginia.....	13	7
Delaware.....	1	.....	Wisconsin.....	3	.....
Georgia.....		2			
Illinois.....	22	.....	United States total..	463	59
Indiana.....	135	11			
Iowa.....	3	.....	Austria.....	1	.....
Kentucky.....	21	23	Bavaria.....	1	.....
Louisiana.....	2	3	Canada.....	9	.....
Massachusetts.....	2	1	England.....	15	.....
Michigan.....	13	.....	France.....	2	.....
Missouri.....	7	2	East Indies.....	1	.....
Maryland.....	9	1	Germany.....	13	.....
Maine.....	3	.....	Ireland.....	21	.....
New York.....	54	.....	Prussia.....	10	.....
New Jersey.....	5	.....	Poland.....	2	.....
North Carolina.....	3	4	Scotland.....	2	.....
New Hampshire.....	1	.....	Sweden.....	3	.....
Nebraska.....	1	.....	Switzerland.....	3	.....
Ohio.....	118	.....			
Pennsylvania.....	28	2	Foreign total.....	83	
Rhode Island.....	2	.....	Whole total.....	605	



TABLE No. VI.

AGE AT TIME OF CONVICTION.	No.
Number fifteen years of age and under.....	1
Number twenty years of age and under, above fifteen.....	92
Number twenty-five years of age and under, above twenty.....	195
Number thirty years of age and under, above twenty-five.....	127
Number thirty-five years of age and under, above thirty.....	63
Number forty years of age and under, above thirty-five.....	50
Number forty-five years of age and under, above forty.....	32
Number fifty years of age and under, above forty-five.....	17
Number fifty-five years of age and under, above fifty.....	11
Number sixty years of age and under, above fifty-five.....	7
Number sixty-five years of age and under, above sixty.....	6
Number seventy years of age and under, above sixty-five.....	2
Number above seventy years of age.....	2
Total.....	605

TABLE No. VII.

GRADE.	No.
Number who can read and write.....	484
Number who can read only.....	45
Number who can neither read nor write.....	76
Total.....	605

TABLE No. VIII.

RELATIONS.	NO.
Number single.....	377
Number married.....	201
Number widowers.....	27
Total.....	605

TABLE No. IX.

HABITS.	NO.
Number of temperate habits.....	226
Number of moderate habits.....	119
Number of intemperate habits.....	260
Total.....	605

## CLERK'S REPORT.

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CLERK'S OFFICE,

NORTHERN INDIANA PRISON,

MICHIGAN CITY, October 31, 1878.

MESSRS. R. DYKES, CHARLES R. LUTHER, and J. W. BAKER,  
Board of Directors for Northern Indiana Prison:

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit to you a full statement of the financial and statistical operations of the Northern Indiana Prison for the year ending October, 1878, which includes fractional financial report for month of October, 1878.

I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN H. BOWES, Clerk.

# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings, and Expenditures for the month of October, 1877.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.		Amount.
Amount.				
\$10,008 47	Balance receipts and earnings.....	Discharged convict account.....		\$435 00
2,024 33	J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, labor account.....	Guard account.....		1,886 27
2,428 43	Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account.....	Provision account.....		2,350 12
839 73	Joseph Pratt & Co., labor account.....	Clothing and bedding account.....		273 13
137 55	John M. Southworth, labor account.....	Stationery account (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners).....		48 63
373 75	James Lillie, labor account.....	Expense account.....		224 52
199 13	H. H. Walker, labor account.....	Drugs and medicine account.....		86 68
43 00	Visitors' fund account.....	Physician's salary account.....		66 66
12 00	Rent account.....	Permanent improvement and repairs account.....		17 50
202 44	Sales account.....	Fuel account.....		155 21
		Building cell-house account.....		63 60
		Balance of receipts and earnings forwarded to next month.....		9,681 41
Total.....		Total.....		\$16,288 83

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the month of October, 1877.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID	Amount
From No. 1 to No. 29	Twenty-nine prisoners discharged during month of October, 1877.	Gatagee on discharge twenty-nine prisoners at \$15 each, \$435; allowance to A. Raymer, 10 cents allowance to Thomas Cookson, 75 cents; allowance to Noah Williams, 10 cents. Payroll of the guards for month of October, 1877. Physician's salary for month of October, 1877. Bill of drugs and medicines for month of October, 1877. Bill of three and a half days work, repairing oven, at \$5 per day. Bill of coal, \$2,200 lbs., at \$3.60 per ton. Bill of newspapers and periodicals for prisoners. Bill of postage and postage stamps for prisoners. Bill of underwear for prisoners. Bill of dry goods. Bill of brigans, leather, and findings. Bill of fifteen head of cattle, 11,150 lbs., at 34 cents. Bill of eighty-three and a third buhels of potatoes, at 30 cents per bushel. Two bbls. syrup, 43½ gals., at 40 cents; 57½ 40; 2 bbls. syrup, 97½ gals., at 45 cents; \$46.80; dry- age, 75 cents.	\$445 80 1,886 27 66 66 86 68 17 50 147 96 7 53 15 75 65 35 19 45 188 18 389 95 25 00
43	Wm. Stevens	73 35-60 bushels potatoes, at 30 cents	84 95
44	C. F. May	206 bushels potatoes, at 25 cents; \$51.50; 26 bushels potatoes, at 20 cents, \$7.80.	22 07
45	Wm. Crawford	86½ bushels Early Rose potatoes, at 25 cents.	59 30
46	Charles Lugs	105 bushels turnips, at 18 cents.	22 04
47	C. Pagels	Two loads straw, at \$4.	18 90
48	H. Henrichs	25 5-6 bushels potatoes, at 30 cents	8 00
49	B. Coyne	43½ bushels potatoes, at 25 cents.	7 75
50	Wm. —	89½ bushels potatoes, at 30 cents.	13 55
51	McKindly, Gilchrist & Co.	Bill of groceries.	26 90
52	Hamilton & Co.	Six bbls. ground coffee, 902 lbs., at 10 cents.	364 32
53	E. L. Furness	11 bushels potatoes, at 30 cents; 3.30; 30½ bushels Early Rose potatoes, at 25 cents; \$7.58.	90 20
54	C. C. Cook & Co.	Six earlys tobacco, 120 lbs., at 55 cents; \$33.15; 2 bbls. syrup, 102½ gals., at 52 cents; \$53.30; dry- age, 50 cents.	10 88
55	Schenckmann & Ashton.	Bill of groceries.	156 95
56	H. Kofler	75½ bushels potatoes, at 30 cents.	88 83
57	Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	60 bbls. extra prime pork, at 29.30; \$570; 10 bbls. prime mess, at \$13, \$130; 10 bbls. hocks, at \$6, \$60; 5 bbls. extra mess, 500 l, at \$10.50, \$52.50.	22 55
58	Edward Grankle.	105½ bushels potatoes, at 30 cents.	812 50
59	Casper Kuhn.	7,000 lbs. flour, first, at 3 cents; \$211.80; 6,781 lbs. flour, second, at 2½ cents, \$169.52.	31 70
60	Joseph Dolman	13,108 lbs. corn meal, at \$1.20.	381 32
61	M. C. Blackly & Co.	7,803 lbs. first flour, at 2½ cents.	157 30
62	Thomas Shreve	87 bushels potatoes, at 30 cents.	217 06
63	W. W. Rust	105½ bushels turnips, at 18 cents.	26 10
			18 99

64	John Horan.....	59 1/2 bushels potatoes, at 30 cents.....	17 80
65	Michael Bolka.....	60 bushels potatoes, at 30 cents.....	18 00
66	Joseph Regal.....	180 1/2 bushels potatoes, at 30 cents.....	54 15
67	Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago R. R. Co.....	Freight on five bbls. coffee, from Ft. Wayne.....	3 69
68	M. C. R. R. Co.....	Freight on provisions and supplies in October.....	58 98
69	M. W. Gaynor.....	Services as baker of Prison.....	60 00
70	J. E. Haddock.....	Bill of stationery, for October.....	17 89
71	P. D. Doran, express agent.....	Express charges on packages, \$2.10; express charges on one bbl. coffee from Ft. Wayne, \$2.60.....	4 70
72	Ford, Johnson & Co.....	One-quarter dozen chairs, walnut, fine, at \$34, \$8.50; 256 feet oak lumber, \$3.55.....	12 35
73	Staiger & Klopsch.....	Bill of hardware and tinware.....	58 49
74	W. C. Manny.....	Bill of hardware and tinware.....	63 37
75	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	Bill of telegraphing, for month of October.....	8 52
76	F. & E. Jaeger.....	Bill of crockery.....	19 00
77	Charles Mayne.....	One trip to Indianapolis and return, \$16; two trips to Chicago and return, \$8.80; one trip to Peru and Ft. Wayne and return, on Prison business, \$11; paid for barber-hone and express charges, \$2.50.....	38 30
78	Dan. Kennedy.....	Services as engineer in giving the levels of cell-house.....	10 00
79	O. R. Butler.....	14 1/2 cords wood in the tree, at 50 cents.....	7 25
80	Peter O'Keefe.....	158 1/2 bushels potatoes, at 30 cents.....	47 55
81	William Brummett.....	328 2/3 bushels potatoes, at 30 cents.....	98 50
82	John W. Baker.....	Printing, etc., 1,000 blank vouchers.....	16 50
83	Thomas W. Miles.....	Services as superintendent and architect, 16 days, at \$3 per day, \$48; 8 trips from Michigan City to Chesterton and return, \$5.60.....	53 60
Total.....			\$6,607 42



# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures for the Month of November, 1877.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.		Amount.
Amount.				
Balance receipts and earnings from last month.....	\$9,681 41	Discharged convict account.....		\$525 00
J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, labor account.....	1,966 05	Guard account.....		1,895 00
Ford, Johnson & Co, labor account.....	2,300 18	Provision account.....		2,320 14
Joseph Pratt & Co., labor account.....	855 90	Clothing and bedding account.....		352 87
John M. Southworth, labor account.....	150 15	Stationery account (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners).....		
H. H. Walker, labor account.....	195 50	Expense account.....		55 22
James Lillie, labor account.....	226 26	Drugs and medicine account.....		372 39
James and John McNichols, labor account.....	38 03	Physician's salary account.....		75 25
Visitors' fund account.....	12 75	Fuel account.....		66 66
Rent account.....	12 00	Building cell house account.....		31 87
Sales account.....	296 49	Building cell house account.....		124 60
State of Indiana (paid warrant to James Lillie, account building cell house.....	7,168 50	Balance of receipts and earnings forwarded to next month.....		7,168 50
Total.....	\$22,903 22	Total.....		9,915 72
				\$22,903 22

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of November, 1877.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 35	Thirty-five prisoners discharged during month of November, 1877.		\$525 10
36	Guard	Gateage on discharge of thirty-five prisoners at \$15 each, \$525; allowance to George Evans, 10 cents	1,835 00
37	M. G. Sherman	Pay-roll of guards for November	66 66
38	J. E. Haddock	Physician's salary	75 25
39	L. Pergeck	Bill of drugs and medicines	31 87
40	Joseph Pratt & Co.	123/4 cords of wood at \$2.50	31 87
41	Joseph Pratt & Co.	Bill of brogans, leather and wax	49 90
42	A. T. Stewart & Co.	Bill of brogans, leather and pegging awls	146 70
43	John Ashton	Bill of cotton batts, checking, ticking and denim for prisoners	156 27
44	Herman Clough	109 25-60 bushels potatoes at 30 cents	32 82
45	Robert Holden	246 2/3 bushels potatoes at 30 cents	73 90
46	Daniel Burns	2 days use of oven in baking bread for prison at \$1.25, \$3.75; 1/2 barrel fire clay, \$1.50	5 25
47	G. S. Hart	111 bushels potatoes at 30 cents	33 30
48	D. S. Stephens	263 bushels potatoes at 30 cents	78 90
49	Godlieb Clough	86 5-6 bushels potatoes at 30 cents	26 05
50	E. Ratkey	309 1/2 bushels potatoes at 30 cents	92 75
51	W. Concannon	230 1/2 bushels potatoes at 30 cents	69 05
52	O. R. Butler	11 head of cattle, 10,100 lbs. at 23/4 cents	277 75
53	Baumgarten & Brothers	28 3/4 bushels potatoes at 30 cents	8 90
54	Arbuckle & Brothers	Bill of groceries	57 85
55	Caspar Kuhn	50 lbs. baking powder at 27 cents	13 50
56	Joseph Dolman	5,115 lbs. 1st flour at 3 cents, \$15.45; 4,275 lbs. 2d flour at 2 1/2 cents, \$106.87	260 32
57	E. L. Valentine	13,843 lbs. corn meal at \$1.20 per cwt	166 11
58	M. C. Blackly & Co.	75 bushels onions at 50 cents	37 50
59	A. W. Furness	6,103 lbs. flour at \$2.75	167 83
60	Michigan Central Railroad Co.	29 1/2 bushels potatoes at 30 cents	8 80
61	Schoenemann & Ashton	Bill of freight on supplies for month of November	40 32
62	Chicago Packing and Provision Co.	Bill of groceries for November	55 49
63	John Bluett	20 bbls. extra mess beef at \$10.25, \$205; 25 bbls. extra prime pork at \$9, \$225; 25 bbls. extra prime mess pork at \$11.25, \$281.25	711 25
64	M. Gaynor	1,700 head cabbages at 2 1/2 cents	42 50
65	U. C. Follet, postmaster	Services as baker for prison for November	60 00
66	J. P. Nash	Bill of postage and postage stamps for prisoners	5 81
67	Charles Spellman & Sons	Bill of stationery	11 90
68	F. F. Crum	2 gross pens at \$2.50	5 00
69	J. E. Haddock	Bill of stationery and periodicals for prisoners	5 81
70	William Schultz	Bill of stationery	29 29
71	D. J. Baldwin	4 loads of straw at \$3	12 00
		For allowance made him of an unpaid certificate of indebtedness issued November 21, 1862.	10 00

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of November, 1877.—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
72	Staiger & Klopsch .....	Bill of hardware and tinware.....	\$39 44
73	W. C. Mauny .....	Bill of hardware and tinware.....	112 30
74	Charles R. Luther .....	Fare and expenses to Chicago from Valparaiso and return, \$3.50; telegraph despatch, \$1.50.....	5 00
75	Western Union Telegraph Co .....	Bill of telegraphing for November, 1877.....	8 05
76	Thornton & Orr.....	For premium on insurance of new barn.....	8 50
77	J. R. Warner.....	For services in hanging paper for office of prison.....	8 00
78	D. E. Case.....	Bill of livery hire for prison.....	24 00
79	Charles Mayne.....	Two trips to Chicago and return at \$4.40, \$8.80; one trip to Lafayette and return, on prison business, \$1.50; paid D. Snyder for assisting in engineering for prison sewers, \$5.....	15 30
80	P. Doran, express agent.....	Bill of expressage on packages.....	4 70
81	Charles M. Bowes .....	For services in copying and writing annual reports, 50 days, at \$2.50 per day.....	125 00
82	Thomas W. Mills .....	For 8 days services as superintendent and architect of prison building at \$3 per day, \$24; fare to Chesterton and return, 8 trips at 70 cents, \$5.60.....	29 60
83	Joseph Lotties.....	For 26 days services as engineer for sewer of prison, at \$2.50 per day.....	65 00
84	E. L. Valentine, administrator.....	For services of D. Kennedy, deceased, as engineer for survey and plans of sewer, 6 days at \$5 per day.....	30 00
1	James Lillie.....	On account of building cell house, Estimate No. 5.....	7,168 50
	Total.....		\$12,987 50

# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures for the Month of December, 1877.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	
Amount.			Amount.
Balance receipts and earnings from last month.....	\$9,915 72	Discharged convict account.....	\$510 00
J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, labor account.....	1,973 48	Guard account.....	1,900 81
Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account.....	2,226 38	Provision account.....	2,597 30
Joseph Pratt & Co., labor account.....	875 48	Clothing and bedding account.....	274 22
H. H. Walker, labor account.....	198 75	Stationery account (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners).....	48 54
John M. Southworth, labor account.....	143 55	Expense account.....	199 46
James Lillie, labor account.....	228 48	Drugs and medicine account.....	59 07
James and John McNichols, labor account.....	9 75	Physician's salary account.....	66 66
Visitors' fund account.....	15 00	Fuel account.....	392 70
Rent account.....	12 00	Permanent improvement and repairs account.....	417 36
Sales account.....	149 40	Building cell house account.....	192 20
State of Indiana (paid warrant to James and John McNichols for sewer on account building cell house).....	2,463 30	Building cell house account.....	2,463 30
State of Indiana (paid warrant to James and John McNichols for sewer on account building cell house).....	784 67	Building cell house account.....	784 67
		Balance of receipts and earnings forwarded to next month.....	9,089 67
Total.....	\$18,995 96	Total.....	\$18,995 96

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of December, 1877.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
<b>From No. 1 to No. 34</b>	<b>Thirty-four prisoners discharged during the month of December.....</b>	<b>Gateage on discharge of thirty-four prisoners at \$15, \$510; allowance to M. J. Myers, 34 cents; allowance to William Kaylor, \$1.25.....</b>	<b>\$511 39 1,833 06</b>
35	Guards.....	Pay-roll of guards for month of December, 1877.....	67 75
36	Fred. Martin.....	Physician's salary for month of December, 1877.....	66 66
37	M. G. Sherman.....	Bill of Drugs and medicines for month of December, 1877.....	59 07
38	J. E. Haddock.....	53½ cords wood at \$2.50.....	133 44
39	Younger Frame.....	110,700 lbs. coal at \$3.60 per ton.....	199 26
40	J. S. Hopper & Co.....	24 cords wood at \$2.50.....	60 00
41	F. Voigt.....	Bill of brogans, leather and findings.....	69 31
42	A. T. Stewart & Co.....	Bill of matting, blankets, ticking and check for prison.....	204 91
43	National Tube Works Co.....	Bill 500 lbs. chdg. square brick at \$5, \$25; cartage, \$1.25.....	26 25
44	Peter Colborn & Co.....	Bill of lumber and shingles for new barn.....	157 95
45	Doran & Watson.....	1 day's work repairing boiler.....	5 00
46	A. Knisley & Co.....	3 squares 22-11 L. S. slate at \$6.50.....	19 50
47	Thomas Hibbons.....	6 days' work laying slate on prison buildings at \$3.....	18 00
48	Joseph Kiser.....	6 26-60 bushels beans at \$1.75.....	11 26
49	Paterson, Bayne & Co.....	218½ gallons syrup at 40 cents, \$87.40; drayage, \$1.....	88 40
50	Joseph Dolman.....	13,490 lbs. corn meal at \$1 per cwt.....	134 90
51	McKindly, Gilchrist & Co.....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	470 92
52	Schoenemann & Ashton.....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	165 31
53	Miller & Ebert.....	909 lbs. fresh beef at 7 cents, \$63.63; 669 lbs. turkeys at 10 cents, \$66 90.....	130 53
54	M. C. Blackly & Co.....	10,020 lbs. flour at 2½ cents.....	275 55
55	C. Kuhn.....	3,291 lbs. 1st flour at 3 cents, \$98.73; 3,040 lbs. 2d flour at 2½ cents, \$76.....	174 73
56	Wile & Kramer.....	15 23-60 bushels beans at \$1.75.....	26 92
57	Joseph Kiser.....	6½ bushels beans at \$1.75.....	11 08
58	William Brinckman.....	611 lbs. corn beef at 4 cents.....	24 44
59	L. N. A. & C. R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on stationery, coffee and hominy from LaFayette.....	6 04
60	L. N. A. & C. R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on supplies for December, 1877.....	27 23
61	M. C. R. E. Co.....	Bill of freight on groceries and supplies for December, 1877.....	43 49
62	M. W. Gaynor.....	For services as baker for prison for month of December, 1877.....	60 00
63	F. P. Crum.....	Bill of stationery and periodicals for prisoners.....	5 82
64	U. C. Follet, postmaster.....	Bill of postage stamps for prisoners.....	6 87
65	J. E. Haddock.....	Bill of stationery.....	15 85
66	F. Warnke.....	60½ bushels oats at 25 cents.....	15 12
67	Staiger & Klopsch.....	Bill of hardware and tinware.....	46 58
68	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegraphing for December, 1877.....	6 41
69	Thornton & Orr.....	Bill of services as attorneys for prison, 3 months ending December 10, 1877.....	25 00
70	J. P. Nash.....	Bill of Sunday-school books.....	11 93



72	W. C. Manny .....	Bill of hardware and tinware.....	\$5 33
73	P. Doran, express agent.....	Bill of express charges on packages.....	2 60
74	Chicago Packing and Provision Co.....	50 bbls. extra prime pork at \$8.75, \$437.50; 20 bbls. prime mess pork at \$10.50, \$210; 20 bbls. extra mess beef at \$10.50, \$210 .....	857 50
75	Hamilton & Co.....	Bill of 890 lbs. coffee at 10 cents.....	89 00
76	Charles Mayne.....	Fare and expenses of one trip to Indianapolis and return, on prison business, \$16.50; fare and expenses one trip to Chicago and return, on prison business, \$4.40.....	20 90
77	Thomas W. Miles .....	6 days' services as superintendent and architect of prison buildings at \$3, \$18; fare on 6 trips from Chesterton and return, at 70 cents, \$4.20.....	22 20
78	Alfred Hattersley.....	Bill of steam pipe, vice and valves for prison.....	56 87
79	John W. Baker.....	Bill of furnishing and printing blank schedules and monthly reports for prison.....	20 00
80	James Lillie .....	Bill of building two large chimneys for shops at \$40, \$80; bill of lumber, lime and cement, \$53.79.....	133 79
81	A. Hattersley .....	Bill of 10 Nation steam traps at \$20, \$200; less 15 per cent. discount, \$30, making.....	170 00
82	F. and H. Enneking & Co.....	Bill of 3 gross staff coat buttons at \$8.50, \$25.50; 2 gross staff vest buttons at \$4.75, \$9.50.....	35 00
1	James and John McNichols .....	On account of building new sewer for cell house, Estimate No. 1.....	2,463 80
2	James and John McNichols .....	On account of building new sewer for cell house, Estimate No. 2.....	784 67
Total.....			\$9,906 29



## WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures for the Month of January, 1878.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		Amount.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
Balance receipts and earnings from last month.....		\$9,089 87	Discharged convict account.....	\$360 00
J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, labor account.....		2,118 60	Guard account.....	1,887 22
Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account.....		2,426 40	Provision account.....	1,970 89
Joseph Pratt & Co., labor account.....		865 58	Clothing and bedding account.....	648 70
H. H. Walker, labor account.....		159 63	Stationery account (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners).....	21 40
John M. Southworth, labor account.....		162 30	Expense account.....	149 49
James Lillie, labor account.....		98 15	Drugs and medicine account.....	50 21
Visitors' fund account.....		8 25	Physician's salary account.....	66 66
Rent account.....		12 00	Permanent improvement and repairs account.....	38 30
Sales account.....		145 98	Building cell house account.....	8,833 87
State of Indiana (paid warrant to James Lillie).....		8,833 87	Building cell house account.....	1,290 25
State of Indiana (paid warrant to K. Murray, account building cell house).....		1,290 25	Officers' salary account, quarter ending December 31, 1877.....	1,500 00
State of Indiana (account building cell house).....		188 20	Balance of receipts and earnings forwarded to next month.....	10,121 89
State of Indiana (account officers' salaries, quarter ending December 31, 1877).....		1,500 00		
Total.....		\$26,938 88	Total.....	\$26,938 88

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of January, 1878.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.		Amount.
From No. 1 to 231/2	Twenty-four prisoners discharged during the month of January, 1878.....		Gateage on discharge of twenty-four prisoners at \$15 each, \$360; allowance to Henry Miller, 5 cents; allowance to William Kopley, \$1.25.....	\$361 30 1, 887 22
24	Guards.....		Pay-roll of guards for month of January, 1878.....	66 66
25	M. G. Sherman.....		Physician's salary for month of January, 1878.....	50 21
26	J. E. Haddock.....		Bill of drugs and medicines of January, 1878.....	9 37
27	U. C. Follett, postmaster.....		Bill of postage and postage-stamps for prisoners.....	4 38
28	F. P. Crum.....		Bill of newspapers and periodicals for prisoners.....	7 65
29	J. E. Haddock.....		Bill of stationery.....	30 00
30	Roesky Brothers.....		Bill of 3,000 well brick at 10 cents.....	8 30
31	Doran Watson.....		Bill of labor, repairing steam valves, etc.....	12 05
32	F. and H. Emeking & Co.....		Bill of 1 5-12 gross staff coat buttons at \$8.50.....	12 00
33	W. D. Nourse & Co.....		Bill of 5 dozen wool socks at \$2.40.....	602 50
34	Fox Brothers.....		Bill of 360 yards satinnet stripe at 50 cents, \$318.13; bill of 437 1/2 yards cassinet stripe at 65 cents, \$284.37.....	22 15
35	Jacob Wellor.....		Bill of sole leather and findings.....	3 30
36	George Komatka.....		1 58-60 bushels beans at \$1.75 per bushel.....	13 87
37	J. Sweetman.....		9 1/4 bushels beans at \$1.50 per bushel.....	14 90
38	J. Elwert.....		29 4-5 bushels onions at 50 cents per bushel.....	658 00
39	Chicago Packing and Provision Co.....		Bill of 20 bbls. extra mess beef at \$10, \$200; 32 bbls. hocks at \$5, \$160; 20 bbls. extra prime pork at \$8.75, \$175; 12 bbls. prime mess pork at \$10.25, \$123.....	266 48
40	M. C. Blackly & Co.....		Bill of 9,691 lbs. 1st flour at 2 1/4 cents.....	343 20
41	McKintley, Gilchrist & Co.....		Bill of groceries and supplies.....	40 12
42	Schoenemann & Asbton.....		Bill of groceries and supplies.....	18 45
43	L. P. & C. R. R. Co.....		Bill of freight on supplies for January, 1878.....	54 10
44	Mich. Cent. R. R. Co.....		Bill of freight on supplies for January, 1878.....	8 25
45	Fred. Frier.....		Bill of 2 1/4 days work of team at \$3.....	30 48
46	W. C. Manny.....		Bill of hardware and tinware.....	3 50
47	W. Kadow.....		Bill of 1/2 ton of ice at \$7 per ton.....	50 94
48	Slagor & Klopsch.....		Bill of hardware and tinware.....	9 80
49	David Soper.....		Bill of 28 bushels corn at 35 cents per bushel.....	15 00
50	O. R. Butler.....		Bill of 3 tons straw at \$5 per ton.....	15 00
51	E. Sweet.....		Bill of covering dasher of buggy, \$2.50; making 2 mail sacks at \$1.75, \$3.50.....	6 00
52	Western Union Telegraph Co.....		Bill of telegraphing for month of January, 1878.....	7 32
53	P. D. Doran, express agent.....		Bill of express charges for month of January, 1878.....	8 10
54	Joseph Dolman.....		Bill of 14,254 lbs. corn meal at \$1 per cwt., \$142.54; bill of 10 bbls. flour at \$5.50 per bbl., \$55.....	197 54
55	C. Kuhn.....		Bill of 1,145 lbs. 1st flour at \$2.87, \$32.86; 3,121 lbs. 2d flour at \$2.50, \$78; bill of 2,034 lbs. flour at \$2.75 per cwt., \$55.96.....	166 83
56	Charles Mayne.....		Fare and expenses to Chicago and return, \$4.90, \$8.80.....	8 80
57	George H. Hammond & Co.....		Bill of 3,882 lbs. fresh beef at 5 cents.....	194 10

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of January, 1878.—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
1	R. Dykes.....	On account of officers' salaries for quarter ending December 31, 1877—	\$125 00
2	Charles R. Luther.....		125 00
3	John W. Baker.....		125 00
4	Charles Mayne.....		375 00
5	Amos C. Hall.....		250 00
6	John H. Bowes.....		250 00
7	John P. Nash.....		250 00
1	James Lillie.....	On account of building new cell house, Estimate No. 6.....	\$1,500 00
2	Kerr Murray.....	On account of building for new cell house 301 iron bedsteads at \$4 25, \$1,279 25; 1 iron bedstead, \$4; 2 iron bedsteads at \$3.50, \$7.....	8,833 87
Total .....			1,290 25
			\$16,816 92

# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures for the month of February, 1878.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.		Amount.
Amount.				
Balance receipts and earnings from last month.....	\$10,121 87	Discharged convict account.....		\$570 00
J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, labor account.....	1,630 50	Guard account.....		1,910 93
Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account.....	2,206 80	Provision account.....		1,718 36
Joseph Pratt & Co., labor account.....	707 63	Clothing and bedding account.....		114 40
John M. Southworth, labor account.....	159 75	Stationery account (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners).....		22 23
H. H. Walker, labor account.....	181 50	Expense account.....		186 32
Visitors' fund account.....	14 50	Drugs and medicine account.....		82 85
Rent account.....	47 74	Physician salary account.....		66 66
Sales account.....	113 78	Permanent improvements and Repairs account.....		55 65
		Fuel account.....		182 27
		Balance of receipts and earnings forwarded to next month.....		10,574 36
Total.....	\$15,484 09	Total.....		\$15,484 09

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of February, 1878.

No. of Vouchers.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 38	Thirty-eight prisoners discharged during the month of February, 1878		
39	Guards	Charge on discharge of thirty-eight prisoners at \$15 each, \$570; allowance to Christ Meith, \$1.35; allowance to Wm. Cummings, 6 cents; allowance to James Shields, 35 cents; allowance to Charles W. McGuire, 10 cents; allowance to W. T. Lamb, 15 cents.	\$572 01
40	Isaac Ponoyor	Pay-roll of guards for month of February, 1878.	1,887 51
41	Thomas Greewood	For extra guarding 1 night in November, 1874	2 00
42	George R. Hotchkiss	For extra guarding 5 days in February, 1878	10 71
43	M. G. Sherman	For extra guarding 5 days in February, 1878	10 71
44	J. E. Haddock	For physician's salary in February, 1878	66 66
45	M. Wornick	Bill of drugs and medicine in February, 1878	82 85
46	J. S. Hopper & Co.	13 1/2 cords wool at \$2.25 per cord	29 81
47	Haskell & Barker Car Co.	84,700 lbs. coal at \$3.60 per ton	152 46
48	J. S. & G. C. Orr	Bill of castings, bars, grates and asphaltum	50 91
49	T. C. Toilet, postmaster	Bill of sash and glass	4 75
50	F. P. Crum	Bill of postage and postage stamps for prisoners	6 53
51	J. E. Haddock	Bill of newspapers and periodicals	5 85
52	W. D. Nourse & Co.	Bill of stationery for prisoners	9 90
53	Selchenmann & Ashton	Bill of 6 dozen wool socks at \$2.40	14 40
54	C. Kulm	Bill of groceries and supplies	37 18
55	Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	Bill of 5,710 1/2 lbs. 1st flour at 2 1/4 cents, \$137.03; 1,005 lbs. 2d flour at 2 1/2 cents, \$27.46	184 49
56	Michigan Central R. R. Co.	Bill of 10 bbls. prime mess pork at \$10, \$100; 10 bbls. extra mess beef at \$10, \$100; bill of 45 bbls. extra prime pork at \$8, \$360; 35 bbls. hocks at \$4.50, \$157.50	717 50
57	M. C. Blackley & Co.	Bill of freight on supplies	44 90
58	Joseph Dolman	Bill of 8,360 lbs. flour at 2 1/4 cents	229 90
59	A. Backhaus	Bill of 13,904 lbs. corn meal at \$1 per cwt, \$139.04; 500 lbs. rye flour at 2 cents, \$10	149 04
60	Patterson, Rayne & Co.	Bill of 277 galls. vinegar at 12 cents, \$33.24; 6 bbls., \$6	39 24
61	L. N. A. & C. R. Co.	Bill of 244 galls. syrup at 40 cents, \$97.60; drayage, \$1	98 60
62	P. Doran, express agent	Bill of freight on 8 bbls. codfish from Fort Wayne	5 53
63	Spring & Robertson	Bill of express charges for month of February, 1878	6 95
64	Wm. Nasworthy	Bill of two pairs hand cuffs at \$6.50, \$13; 1 pair leg irons, \$8.50	21 50
65	W. U. Telegraph Co.	Bill of labor in painting, graining and varnishing book case, and stock for same	6 00
66	Steiger & Klopsch	Bill of telegraphing for month of February, 1878	6 85
67	W. C. Manny	Bill of hardware and tinware	22 30
68	Miller & Elbert	Bill of hardware and tinware	86 81
69	Baumgarten Bros.	Bill of 1,438 lbs. fresh beef at 5 1/2 cents	78 59
		Bill of groceries and supplies	133 39

70	Charles Mayne .....	Fare and expenses of one trip to Indianapolis and return on prison business, \$16.50 ; fare and ex- penses of one trip to Chicago and return on prison business, \$4.40 ; paid hotel bill to Jewell House on account of prison, \$11 ; paid for weather indicator, \$1 ; paid for repairing harness, \$1.....	33 90
71	Jos. Pratt & Co.....	Bill of brogans, leather and findings .....	100 00
Total .....			\$4,909 73



# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures for the Month of March, 1878.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	
	Amount.		Amount.
Balance receipts and earnings from last month.....	\$10,574 36	Discharged convict account.....	\$435 00
J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, labor account.....	2,154 83	Guard account.....	1,893 06
Ford, Johnson & Co, labor account.....	2,375 33	Provision account.....	2,397 81
Joseph Pratt & Co., labor account.....	758 48	Clothing and bedding account.....	2,549 82
Hibben and Straus, labor account.....	182 25	Stationery account (including postage, stamps and newspapers for prisoners.....	25 47
John M. Southworth, labor account.....	185 40	Expense account.....	483 91
Visitors' fund account.....	16 00	Drugs and medicine account.....	45 63
Rent account.....	12 00	Physician's salary account.....	66 66
Sales account.....	158 47	Permanent improvements and repairs account.....	143 15
State of Indiana (building cell house account).....	192 20	Fuel account.....	390 98
		Balance of receipts and earnings forwarded to next month.....	10,178 33
Total.....	\$16,609 32	Total.....	\$16,609 32

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of March, 1878.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 29	Twenty-nine prisoners discharged during month of March, 1878		
30	Guards.....	Gateage on discharge of twenty-nine prisoners at \$15 each, \$435; allowance to Aaron Weir, 5 cents.	\$435 05
31	M. G. Sherman.....	Pay-roll of guards for month of March, 1878.....	1,893 06
32	J. E. Haddock.....	Physician's salary for month of March, 1878.....	66 66
33	Kerr Murray.....	Bill of drugs and medicines for month of March, 1878.....	45 63
34	Gold and Stock Telegraph Co.....	Bill of repairing steam iron pump.....	21 52
35	National Tube Works Co.....	Bill of erecting and completing a telephone line to railroad depot from prison office, 2 magnets call boxes, 2 lightning, and rental of telephone for one year.....	100 00
36	C. C. Follet, postmaster.....	Bill of repairing steam injectors and globe valves.....	18 63
37	F. P. Crum.....	Bill of postage and postage stamps for prisoners.....	4 59
38	J. E. Haddock.....	Bill of newspapers and periodicals for prisoners.....	8 67
39	Lapham & Waterburg.....	Bill of stationery for prisoners.....	12 21
40	Fox Brothers.....	Bill of 240 lbs. leather at 27 1/2 cents; \$66; cartage, 50 cents.....	66 50
41	A. T. Stewart & Co.....	Bill of 368 yards shirting stripes at 50 cents, \$181; 327 1/2 yards cassinet stripes at 65 cents, \$212.88.....	306 88
42	Fred. Warnke.....	Bill of ticking, stripping and underwear for prisoners.....	85 94
43	O. W. Pierce & Co.....	Bill of 3 18-60 bushels beans at \$1.75.....	5 78
44	M. C. Blackly & Co.....	Bill of crackers and hominy and drayage.....	34 45
45	Miller & Erbert.....	Bill of 7,138 lbs. flour at \$2.60 per cwt.....	185 59
46	Schoenemann & Ashton.....	Bill of fresh beef and corn beef for prisoners.....	233 56
47	G. Neimer.....	Bill of provisions and supplies.....	41 59
48	William Kluge & Co.....	Bill of 350 gallons vinegar at 11 cents, \$39.60; 8 bbls. at \$1.48.....	48 40
49	Chicago Packing and Provision Co.....	Bill of 1,399 lbs. corn beef at 4 cents.....	55 96
50	Joseph Dolman.....	Bill of 40 bbls. extra prime pork at \$7.75, \$310; 40 bbls. hocks at \$4.50, \$180; 10 bbls. extra mess beef at \$10, \$100; 10 bbls. prime mess pork at \$9, \$90.....	680 00
51	Wile & Kramer.....	Bill of 15,416 lbs. corn meal at 90 cents per cwt.....	138 74
52	Hamilton & Co.....	Bill of 29 21-60 bushels beans at \$1.75 per bushel.....	51 37
53	J. T. Helmer & Co.....	Bill of 1,355 lbs. ground coffee at 10 cents per pound.....	135 50
54	C. Kuhn.....	Bill of 1,024 lbs. dried apples at 6 cents per pound.....	61 26
55	G. C. Cook & Co.....	Bill of 4,765 lbs. 24 flour at 2 cents per pound.....	95 90
56	L. P. & C. R. R. Co.....	Bill of 129 1/2 lbs. tobacco at 55 cents per pound.....	71 23
57	Mich. Cent. R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on supplies.....	33 68
58	August Block.....	Bill of cutting and hauling to prison 100 cords wood at \$1.65.....	58 41
59	John C. Lichtman.....	Bill of 159 1/2 cords wood at \$2.25 per cord.....	165 00
60	H. Cashin.....	Bill of 391 1/2 cords wood at \$2.25 per cord.....	30 37
61	George Blessing.....	Bill of 121 cords wood at \$2.25 per cord.....	88 87
62	O. R. Butler.....	Bill of 100 cords wood in the tree at 50 cents per cord.....	27 56
63	Louise Paeck.....	Bill of 164 cords wood at \$2.25 per cord.....	50 00
64	O. R. Butler.....	Bill of 116 1/2 bushels corn at 35 cents per bushel, \$40.60; 56 1/2 bushels oats at 25 cents, \$14.17; 3 110-2000 tons hay at \$41, \$33.61; 2 loads straw, \$5; 10 cords wood in tree, \$5.....	24 18
			98 41

## DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of March, 1878.—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
65	Dennis Purris.....	Bill of 2 box, box of oranges.....	18 00
66	Staiger & Klepsch.....	Bill of hardware and fixtures.....	25 32
67	H. Meyer & Co.....	Bill of 2 packages of corn meal, 1 bushel each of potatoes.....	6 10
68	William Schultz.....	Bill of 3 box of fruit.....	9 00
69	W. D. Woodward.....	Bill of 10 packages of fruit.....	2 75
70	W. C. Manny.....	Bill of 1 bushel of fruit.....	62 47
71	William Kadow.....	Bill of 10 packages of fruit.....	91 00
72	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Bill of 10 packages of fruit.....	1 40
73	J. and E. Jaeger.....	Coal, 1000 lbs.....	59 25
74	Charles P. Curtis.....	Bill of 10 packages of fruit.....	6 00
75	Thomas Jernegan.....	Bill of 10 packages of fruit.....	10 00
76	John W. Baker.....	Bill of 10 packages of fruit.....	7 10
77	Inter-Ocean.....	Bill of 10 packages of fruit.....	41 28
78	Charles Spaeth.....	Bill of 10 packages of fruit.....	22 55
79	McKindly, Gilchrist & Co.....	Bill of 10 packages of fruit.....	406 39
80	P. Doran, express agent.....	Bill of 10 packages of fruit.....	2 10
81	Charles Mayne.....	Bill of 10 packages of fruit.....	5 40
82	A. L. Hart.....	Bill of 10 packages of fruit.....	20 00
83	Total.....	.....	\$6,130 99

# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures for the Month of April, 1878.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.		Amount.
Amount.				
\$10,178 33	Balance receipts and earnings from last month.....	Discharged convict account.....		\$345 00
2,089 80	J. H. Winterbotham & Son, labor account.....	Guard account.....		1,890 00
2,415 15	Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account.....	Provision account.....		2,135 91
740 48	Jos. Pratt & Co., labor account.....	Clothing and bedding account.....		2,387 77
287 53	Hibben & Straus, labor account.....	Stationery account (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners).....		
179 55	John M. Southworth, labor account.....	Expense account.....		39 30
17 55	Visitors fund account.....	Drugs and medicine account.....		136 64
12 00	Rent account.....	Physician's salary account.....		63 69
138 70	Sales account.....	Permanent improvements and repairs account.....		66 66
	State of Indiana (account of officers salaries quarter ending March 31, 1878).....	Fuel account.....		51 44
1,500 00		Officers salary account quarter ending March 31, 1878.....		149 94
		Balance of receipts and earnings forwarded to next month.....		1,500 00
		Total.....		10,292 94
\$17,559 29	Total.....			\$17,559 29

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of April, 1878

No. of Account	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 23	Twenty-three prisoners discharged during month of April, 1878	Gate-charge on discharge of twenty-three prisoners at \$14 each.	\$345 00
24	Guards.....	Pay-roll of guards for month of April, 1878.	1,890 00
25	M. G. Sherman.....	Physician's salary.....	66 66
26	J. E. Haddock.....	Bill of drugs and medicines for April, 1878.	63 66
27	T. C. Follet, postmaster.....	Postage and postage stamps for prisoners.	9 06
28	Spring & Robertson.....	Bill of leg irons, \$8.50; stationery, \$8.98.	17 45
29	A. Schneider.....	Bill of newspapers and periodicals.	6 67
30	J. E. Haddock.....	Bill of stationery.....	6 15
31	D. H. Brown & Co.....	Bill of 1 hollow iron bedstead.	5 00
32	G. W. Hannab.....	Bill of cement, lime and hair.....	23 90
33	Peter Colburn & Co.....	Bill of lumber and fencing.....	22 54
34	J. S. Hopper & Co.....	Bill of 83,300 lbs. coal at \$3.60.....	149 94
35	Voigt & Heipolshemier.....	Bill of dry goods.....	51 56
36	Jos. Pratt & Co.....	Bill of breezans, leather and findings.....	106 53
37	Fox Bros.....	Bill of 840 1/2 yards shirting stripes at 50 cents, \$420.35; 33 1/2 yards crass, stripes at 65 cents, \$215.48.	493 85
38	Alex. T. Stewart & Co.....	Bill of ticking, striping and cotton.....	43 83
39	G. C. Cook & Co.....	Bill of 224 lbs. tobacco at 55 cents, \$123.20; 51 bushels beans at \$1.75, \$89.25, less freight \$8.61.	202 19
40	Wm. Kluge.....	Bill of 1,254 lbs. salt beef at 4 cents per lb.....	50 16
41	Kraus & Bro.....	Bill of 175 dozen eggs at 9 cents, \$15.75; 7 1/2 bushels oats at 25 cents, \$1.87.	17 62
42	C. G. Johnson.....	Bill of 106 10-60 bushels potatoes at 30 cents per bushel.	31 85
43	J. Skiles.....	Bill of 103 lbs. butter at 17 cents per lb.....	17 50
44	Patterson, Bayne & Co.....	Bill of 250 1/2 galls. syrup at 38 cents per gall., \$95.19; dryage, \$1.....	96 19
45	Arbuckle Bros.....	Bill of 500 lbs. coffee at 12 cents per lb.....	60 00
46	Chicago Packing & Provision Co.....	Bill of 15 bbls. mess pork at \$9.50 per bbl., \$142.50; 33 bbls. hocks at \$14.75, \$489.25; 4,000 lbs. shoulders at 3 1/2 cents, \$140; 30 lbs. cracker, at 6 cent, \$1.80.	705 75
47	A. Backhaus.....	Bill of 476 galls. vinegar at 11 cents per gall., \$52.36; 10 bbls. at \$1 per bbl., \$10.	554 75
48	M. C. Bachly & Co.....	Bill of 9,061 lbs. flour at \$2.60.....	234 81
49	F. Miller.....	Bill of 1,340 lbs. salt beef at 4 cents per lb.....	54 00
50	Casper Kuhn.....	Bill of 6,956 lbs. flour at 2 cents, \$139.12; butter, \$8.94.....	148 66
51	Joseph Dolman.....	Bill of 13,588 bushels corn meal at 90 cents per cwt.....	140 29
52	F. Zimmer & Co.....	Bill of 650 lbs. white fish at 3 cents per lb.....	19 50
53	B. C. Jones.....	Bill of 80 1/2 bushels potatoes at 25 cents per bushel.	20 16
54	Schoenemann & Ashton.....	Bill of supplies.....	77 56
55	O. W. Pierce & Co.....	Bill of 5 bbls. hominy at \$9.10; 2 bbls. 200 lb. cracker, at 6 cent, \$12.00; dryage, \$0.60.	23 10
56	Muller & Ebert.....	Bill of 2,936 lbs. beef at 3 1/2 cent, \$102.76; 50 lb. corn feed at 4 cent, \$2.00.	262 84
57	L. N. A. & C. B. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on supplies.....	11 11
58	Michigan Central R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on supplies.....	11 11
59	A. C. Voigt.....	Bill of 6 heads straw at \$3.48; 3 bushels beans at \$1.25, \$3.75.	11 11

60	P. Doran, express agent.....		
61	John W. Baker.....		14 70
62	Henry Brown.....		10 00
63	D. D. Wyman.....		3 00
64	F. Frier.....		5 00
65	W. U. Telegraph Co.....		12 25
66	W. C. Mandy.....		1 35
67	Staiger & Klopsch.....		28 11
68	Thornton & Orr.....		21 18
69	Charles Mayne.....		25 00
1	R. Dykes.....		8 80
2	Charles R. Luther.....		
3	John W. Baker.....		
4	Charles Mayne.....		
5	Amos C. Hall.....		
6	John H. Bowes.....		
7	John P. Nash.....		
Bill of express charges on supplies and packages.....			
Bill of furnishing and printing 500 blank receipts.....			
Bill of 1 day's work of self and team hauling ice from cars.....			
Bill of photograph views of prison for purpose of lithographing plates.....			
Bill of 24 days work of team and driver at \$3 per day, \$8.25 : 1 kront cutter, \$1.....			
Bill of telegraphing for month of April, 1878.....			
Bill of hardware and tinware.....			
Bill of hardware and tinware.....			
Bill of services as attorney for prison from December 11, 1877, to March 11, 1878, 3 months at \$100 per annum.....			
Fare and expenses of 2 trips to Chicago and return, \$1.40 per trip.....			
On account of officers' salaries for quarter ending December 31, 1878—			
Salary as director.....			\$125 00
Salary as director.....			125 00
Salary as director.....			125 00
Salary as warden.....			375 00
Salary as deputy warden.....			250 00
Salary as clerk.....			250 00
Salary as moral instructor.....			250 00
Total.....			1,500 00
			\$7,266 35



# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures for the Month of May, 1878.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID		Amount.
Amount.				
Balance receipts and earnings from last month.....	\$10,292 94	Discharged convict account.....		\$480 00
J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, labor account.....	2,056 95	Guard account.....		1,931 78
Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account.....	2,037 79	Provision account.....		2,583 88
Joseph Pratt & Co., labor account.....	735 33	Clothing and bedding account.....		688 44
Hilben & Straus, labor account.....	365 05	Stationery account (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners).....		41 54
John M. Southworth, labor account.....	190 80	Expense account.....		480 90
Visitors' fund account.....	8 00	Drugs and medicine account.....		18 76
Rent account.....	12 00	Physician's salary account.....		66 66
Sales account.....	154 21	Permanent improvement and repairs account.....		49 41
United States (keeping United States prisoners).....	1,282 56	Balance of receipts and earnings forwarded to next month.....		11,405 25
Total.....	\$17,755 62	Total.....		\$17,755 62

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of May, 1878.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 32	Thirty-two prisoners discharged during the month of May, 1878.	Gateage on discharge of thirty-two prisoners at \$15 each.	\$480 00
33	Guards	Pay-roll of guards for month of May, 1878.	1,894 04
34	Ernest Kimball	For 18 nights guarding in May at \$65 per month.	1,377 74
35	M. G. Sherman	For physician's salary for month of May, 1878.	66 66
36	J. E. Hedlock	Bill of drugs and medicines for month of May, 1878.	18 76
37	U. C. Fellet, postmaster	Bill of postage and postage stamps for prisoners.	9 15
38	J. E. Hedlock	Bill of stationery.	7 15
39	A. Schneider	Bill of newspapers and periodicals for prisoners.	5 22
40	Spring & Robertson	Bill of stationery.	20 02
41	Fox Brothers	Bill of 727 yards cass. stripes at 65 cents per yard.	472 55
42	Henry Oppenham	Bill of dry goods.	7 92
43	A. T. Stewart & Co.	Bill of string, ticking and cotton.	207 97
44	Ford, Johnson & Co.	Bill of repairs and lumber.	5 61
45	Alexander Watson	Bill of labor on steam pumps and boiler.	18 10
46	P. & C. H. Low	Bill of one 40-gallon farmers' boiler.	22 50
47	W. Kluge & Co.	Bill of 610 lbs. salt beef, at 4 cents per lb.	24 40
48	Kluge & Co.	Bill of 1,554 lbs. corn beef, at 4 cents per lb.	50 16
49	Casper Kulm	Bill of 3,010 lbs. flour at 2 cents, \$60 20; butter, \$24 58.	84 78
50	Joseph Dolman	Bill of 15,286 lbs. corn meal at 30 cents per cwt.	137 57
51	W. C. Blackly & Co.	Bill of 12,125 lbs. first-class flour at \$2 60 per cwt.	323 15
52	Gustave Kienelt	Bill of 51 1/2 bushels potatoes at 25 cents per bushel.	12 87
53	Armour & Co.	Bill of 39 lbs. extra prime pork at \$7 75, \$302 50; 20 lbs. mess pork at \$9 50; 9 lbs. cured shoulders, 1,765 lbs., at 4 1/2 cents, \$72 46.	567 96
54	McKindly, Gilchrist & Co.	Bill of groceries and supplies.	316 31
55	W. H. in Brummett	Bill of 70 bushels potatoes at 25 cents per bushel.	17 50
56	O. E. Butler	Bill of 51 1/2 bushels potatoes at 25 cents per bushel.	12 97
57	F. Stogely	Bill of 1,000 lbs. "A" flour at 2 1/4 cents per lb.	22 50
58	J. Skiles & Son	Bill of 55 lbs. butter at 15 cents per lb.	8 25
59	McKindly, Gilchrist & Co.	Bill of groceries and supplies.	158 72
60	Schwenman & Ashton	Bill of groceries and supplies.	28 65
61	Immigration Brothers	Bill of supplies.	83 00
62	O. W. Plomer & Co.	Bill of 5 bbls. hominy at \$3 50; drayage 35 cents.	15 35
63	Melzer & Fisher	Bill of 3,280 lbs. beef at 5 1/2 cents per lb.	180 38
64	William Crawford	Bill of 1 cow for beef.	23 00
65	S. Halstead	Bill of 2 dozen brooms.	6 50
66	L. P. & C. R. Co.	Bill of freight on supplies.	12 78
67	L. N. & A. C. R. Co.	Bill of freight on 2 bbls. coffee from Fort Wayne.	1 36
68	M. C. R. Co.	Bill of freight on supplies.	57 31
69	H. Caslen	Bill of 73 1/4 bushels potatoes at 25 cents, \$18 43; 37 1/4 bushels oats at 26 cents, \$9 18.	26 56

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of May, 1878—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID	Amount
69	William Shultz .....	Bill of 4 loads of straw at \$2.50 per load, bill of seeds and potatoes, etc.	\$24 1.
70	Peter Doran, express agent .....	Bill of express charges on packages, etc.	5 40
71	Peter Veldien .....	Bill of repairing harness, etc.	8 90
72	Stanger A. Klepsch .....	Bill of hardware and tinware .....	22 12
73	W. C. Manny .....	Bill of hardware and tinware .....	108 54
74	Charles Maynes .....	Fare and expenses two trips to Chicago and return on prison business.	8 80
75	Ross Paudry and Machine Works .....	Bill of 80 lbs. turned on floor at 1 cent per lb.	3 20
76	Hamblin & Co. ....	Bill of 150 lbs. ground coffee at 10 cent per lb.	15 00
77	William Conner .....	Bill of 12 head cattle, 11.50 per head, 20 cent per lb.	220 05
78	F. Zeisner & Co. ....	Bill of fresh fish for prisoners .....	71 50
79	Charles Maynes .....	Bill for 4 span bay horse .....	200 00
80	Charles Maynes .....	Total .....	36,340 54

## WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures for the month of June, 1878.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	
	Amount.		Amount.
Balance receipts and earnings from last month.....	\$11,405 25	Discharged convict account.....	\$210 00
J. H. Winterbloom & Sons, labor account.....	1,746 68	Guard account.....	1,915 16
Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account.....	2,571 08	Provision account.....	2,229 07
Joseph Pratt & Co., labor account.....	746 33	Clothing and bedding account.....	143 92
Bibben & Straus, labor account.....	373 28	Stationery account (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners).....	27 06
John M. Southworth, labor account.....	192 60	Expense account.....	388 21
Visitors' fund account.....	38 00	Drugs and medicine account.....	14 16
Rent account.....	12 00	Physician salary account.....	66 66
Sales account.....	152 50	Fuel account.....	14 62
		Balance of receipts and earnings forwarded to next month.....	12,228 86
Total.....	\$17,237 72	Total.....	\$17,237 72

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of June, 1878.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 14	Fourteen prisoners discharged during month of June, 1878.....	Costage on the bridge of boats, per month at \$15 each.....	\$210 00
15	Guards.....	Pay-roll of guards for month of June, 1878.....	1,891 83
16	George Hotchkiss.....	For services as night guard at sea per month.....	17 33
17	W. W. Shreve.....	For services as night guard 3 days at sea per month.....	6 00
18	M. G. Sherman.....	Physician's salary for month of June, 1878.....	66 66
19	J. E. Haddock.....	Bill of drug and medicine for month of June, 1878.....	14 16
20	J. K. Sullivan.....	Bill of 6 cords of wood at \$2 25 per cord.....	11 62
21	A. T. Stewart & Co.....	Bill of 100 lbs. of soap at 12 cents per lb.....	143 92
22	J. C. Fallet, postmaster.....	Bill of postage and postage stamps for post month.....	6 18
23	J. E. Haddock.....	Bill of new canvas and pumps for 400 lbs. at 40 cents per lb.....	12 91
24	A. S. Schneider.....	Bill of 1,000 lbs. of soap at 12 cents per lb.....	7 97
25	Chicago Packing and Provision Co.....	Table mess pork at 80 cents per lb.....	639 00
26	Hamilton & Co.....	Bill of 140 lbs. of tallow at 10 cents per lb.....	41 20
27	F. Miller.....	Bill of 2 1/2 lbs. of corn salt beef at 4 cents per lb.....	112 52
28	F. Zeiner & Co.....	Bill of 1,000 lbs. of fresh fish at 30 cents per pound.....	32 50
29	Schoenemann & Ashon.....	Bill of supplies.....	47 83
30	O. E. Rossmann.....	Bill of 340 lbs. of butter at 8 cents per pound.....	24 80
31	McKindly, Gilchrist & Co.....	Bill of 200 lbs. of butter at 10 cents per lb.....	91 53
32	McNab & Johnson.....	Bill of 400 lbs. of tallow at 10 cents per lb.....	15 37
33	G. C. Cook & Co.....	Bill of 200 lbs. of tallow at 10 cents per lb.....	118 36
34	Herman Stumpe & Co.....	Bill of 180 lbs. of tallow at 10 cents per lb.....	61 76
35	Joseph Dobson.....	Bill of 140 lbs. of tallow at 10 cents per lb.....	164 66
36	M. C. Blackly & Co.....	Bill of 140 lbs. of tallow at 10 cents per lb.....	335 19
37	W. Connerman.....	Bill of 140 lbs. of tallow at 10 cents per lb.....	354 20
38	William Kluge & Co.....	Bill of 140 lbs. of tallow at 10 cents per lb.....	41 72
39	Casper Kuhn.....	Bill of 140 lbs. of tallow at 10 cents per lb.....	41 06
40	Michigan Central Railroad Co.....	Bill of freight on supplies.....	44 36
41	Lea, N. A. & C. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on supplies.....	4 11
42	J. H. Soward.....	Bill of 100 lbs. of tallow at 10 cents per lb.....	8 50
43	Ph Munkiewicz.....	Bill of 200 lbs. of tallow at 10 cents per lb.....	9 62
44	P. D. M. express and mail.....	Bill of express charges on post office to July, 1878.....	3 73
45	Thornton & Orf.....	Bill of insurance on watch for 1 year.....	9 75
46	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Bill of telegraph line for month of May and June, 1878.....	3 75
47	F. & E. Jaeger.....	Bill of 100 lbs. of tallow at 10 cents per lb.....	72 00
48	W. C. Manny.....	Bill of hardware and tinware.....	83 89
49	J. W. McCarry.....	Bill of bulbs, plants and seeds for prison garden.....	22 00
50	Stager & Klopfch.....	Bill of hardware and tinware.....	36 25

51	Chicago Engraving Co.....	One electrotype plate of prison.....	76 00
52	D. E. Case.....	Bill of livery hire for prison.....	87 00
53	Charles Mayne.....	Fare and expenses 1 trip to Indianapolis and return, on prison business, \$16.50; fare and expenses to Chicago and return, on prison business, \$4.40; paid for 1 load radishes for prison, \$5.....	25 90
54	John W. Baker.....	Fare to Chicago, on prison business, 85 cents; express charges on electrotype, 75 cents; furnishing and printing 800 blanks for prison use, \$6.50.....	8 10
Total.....			\$5,008 86



# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures for the Month of July, 1878.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		Amount.	GIVEN WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.		Amount.
Balance receipts and earnings from last month .....	\$12,298 15		Paid charged conveyed account .....		\$750 00
J. H. Winterbottom & Sons, labor account .....	4 00 7		Gravel account .....		1,055 91
Ford, Johnson & Co, labor account .....	2 50 63		Provision account .....		7 20 27
Joseph Pratt & Co., labor account .....	48 13		Clearing and building account .....		5,03 18
Wilhelm and Straus, labor account .....	48 93		Stationery account .....		
John M. Southworth, labor account .....	200 10		.....		
Visitors' fund account .....	96 93		.....		85 20
Rent account .....	12 00		.....		200 52
Sales account .....	2 00 02		.....		15 81
United States (keeping United States prisoners .....	1,007 83		.....		66 66
State of Indiana (account of officers' salaries for quarter ending June 30, 1878) .....	1,000 00		.....		982 03
			.....		550 34
			.....		1,000 00
			.....		13,150 33
Total .....	\$31,298 15		Total .....		\$31,298 15

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the month of July, 1878.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 18	Eighteen prisoners discharged during month of July, 1878.	Gateage on discharge eighteen prisoners at \$15 each.	\$270 00
19	Guards.	Pay-roll of the guards for month of July, 1878.	1,327 41
20	George Hotchkiss.	For 5 nights' guarding in July, 1878, at \$65 per month.	10 50
21	Thomas Greenwood.	For 20 days' extra guarding at 50 cents, \$10; 3 days' guarding at \$2, \$6.	16 00
22	M. G. Sherman.	Physician's salary for month of July, 1878.	66 66
23	J. E. Haddock.	Bill of drugs and medicines for month.	15 81
24	U. C. Follett, postmaster.	Bill of postage and postage stamps for prisoners.	7 74
25	A. S. Schneider.	Bill of newspapers and periodicals for prisoners.	11 26
26	J. E. Haddock.	Bill of stationery for prisoners.	11 70
27	J. S. Hopper & Co.	Bill of 28,400 lbs. coal at \$3.40 per ton.	48 28
28	M. Gaynor.	Bill of 5 cords wood at \$2.25 per cord.	11 25
29	Fox Brothers.	Bill of 529 1/4 yards sateen stripes at 65 cents per yard.	344 01
30	Henry Opperman.	Bill of 45 lbs. prime "A" feathers at 55 cents per pound.	24 75
31	A. T. Stewart & Co.	Bill of striping and sheeting.	22 44
32	Alex. Watson.	Bill of labor and materials for repairing steam pump.	5 00
33	Dean Brothers.	Bill of one No. 2 crank and one No. 2 set of crank brasses.	6 50
34	George W. Hannahs.	Bill of lime and cement.	8 55
35	H. Dalsin.	Bill of one double-spring buggy.	84 00
36	Smith Refrigerator Manufacturing Co.	Bill of one No. 5 refrigerator.	30 00
37	Charles D. Colson.	Bill of 500 S. P. fire brick at \$30 per thous., \$15; 1 bbl. pulverized fire clay, \$3.50; drayage, 75 cents.	19 25
38	National Tube Works Co.	Bill of hook plates and box.	6 10
39	Stager & Klopsch.	Bill of hardware and acid.	2 00
40	William Kadow.	Bill of ice for prison.	5 95
41	O. R. Butler.	Bill of 21 1/2 bushels oats at 28 cents per bushel.	18 80
42	W. C. Manny.	Bill of hardware.	3 00
43	H. Brown.	Bill of one day's work of self and team hauling rye.	10 00
44	Indianapolis Sentinel Co.	Bill of subscription for one year of Indianapolis Daily Sentinel.	4 40
45	Cole Brothers.	Bill of repairing surgical instruments, spectacles and cases.	6 00
46	Thornton & Orr.	Bill of insurance on guards' dwellings.	4 50
47	Philip A. Stark.	Bill of 1 1/2 days' work of self and team threshing.	1 02
48	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Bill of telegraphing for July, 1878.	3 00
49	Charles Henk.	Bill of one load of straw.	3 00
50	Edward Snider.	Bill of 1 day's work of self and team threshing.	9 50
51	W. J. Stephenson.	Bill of blacksmithing and repairing buggy.	2 00
52	P. Knudde.	Bill of 1 1/2 dozen straw hats at \$2 per dozen.	25 10
53	J. H. Doud.	Bill of threshing oats and rye, \$19.10; use of team 2 days at \$3 per day, \$6.	5 30
54	P. Doran, express agent.	Bill of express charges on packages and kegs of butter.	6 67
55	John Harrold.	Bill of 22 13-60 bushels potatoes at 30 cents per bushel.	

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of July, 1878--Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
56	G. L. Hart.....	Bill of 71½ bushels potatoes at 40 cents per bushel.....	\$28 53
57	A. Dickinson.....	Bill of 10 50-60 bushels potatoes at 40 cents per bushel.....	4 33
58	C. Teeler.....	Bill of 7 37-60 bushels potatoes at 40 cents per bushel.....	3 04
59	Miller & Erbert.....	Bill of 369 lbs. fresh beef at 5½ cents, \$20.30; 1,125 lbs. corn beef at 4½ cents, \$50.62.....	70 92
60	A. Dickinson.....	Bill of 10½ bushels potatoes at 40 cents per bushel.....	4 20
61	Sidney Beatty.....	Bill of 8 25-60 bushels potatoes at 40 cents per bushel.....	3 38
62	Sherer & Parsons.....	Bill of 127 lbs. tobacco at 45 cents per lb., \$54.01; cartage 25 cents.....	54 86
63	Wile & Kramer.....	Bill of 407 lbs. dried apples at 5 cents per lb.....	20 55
64	O. E. Bosseman.....	Bill of 301 lbs. butter at 8 cents per lb., \$24.08; 308 lbs. butter at 9½ cents per lb., \$29.26.....	53 84
65	William Brinkman.....	Bill of 2,893 lbs. corn beef at 4 cents per lb.....	115 72
66	McKendley, Gilchrist & Co.....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	277 44
67	Chicago Packing and Provision Co.....	Bill of 30 bbls. bulk pork at \$8.75, \$262.50; 25 bbls. mess pork at \$9.40, \$232; 5 bbls. extra prime beef at \$10, \$50; 700 lbs. shoulders at 4½ cents, \$31.50; 723 lbs. shoulders at 4 cents, \$28.92; 200 lbs. tenderloins at 4½ cents, \$9; 200 lbs. ham trimmings at 3½ cents, \$7.....	623 92
68	Joseph Dolman.....	Bill of 16,457 lbs. corn meal at 90 cents, \$148.11; 5,569 lbs. first flour at 2½ cents, \$139.22.....	287 33
69	W. C. Blackly & Co.....	Bill of 17,422 lbs. flour at 2½ cents per lb.....	391 99
70	John Benchard.....	Bill of 10 bushels potatoes at 40 cents per bushel.....	4 00
71	August Scheuim.....	Bill of 7 bushels potatoes at 35 cents.....	2 45
72	Schoenemann & Ashton.....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	108 99
73	Hamilton & Co.....	Bill of 885 lbs. coffee at 10 cents per lb.....	88 50
74	G. C. Cook & Co.....	Bill of 20 lbs. tobacco at 75 cents, \$15; 52 lbs. Young Hyson tea at 35 cents, \$18.20.....	33 20
75	L. P. & C. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on supplies.....	6 55
76	L. N. A. & C. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on 3 bbls. coffee from Fort Wayne.....	2 12
77	Mich. Cent. R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on supplies.....	35 51
78	G. Neimer.....	Bill of 264 gallons vinegar at 11 cents, \$29.04; 6 barrels at \$1 each, \$6.....	35 04
79	J. W. Helmer.....	Bill of 836 lbs. dried apples at 4 cents.....	33 44
80	Wadsworth & Kessler.....	Bill of one 8-quire blank record book.....	20 00
81	P. Vehlen.....	Bill of repairs of harness, etc.....	4 90
82	J. A. Thornton.....	Bill of services as attorney of prison 3 months at \$100 per annum.....	25 00
83	D. E. Case.....	Bill of livery for use of prison physician and prison.....	32 25
84	C. Linden.....	Bill of 10 bushels potatoes at 35 cents, \$3.50; 3 bushels apples at 35 cents, \$1.05.....	4 55
85	Joseph Pratt & Co.....	Bill of brogans, leather and findings.....	163 98
86	Peter Colborn & Co.....	Bill of lumber, flooring, fencing and lath.....	157 60
87	John W. Baker.....	Bill of stationery and blank vouchers, \$54.50; fare and expenses to Columbus, O., on prison business, \$13.50.....	68 00
88	J. H. Winterbotham & Sons.....	Bill of 32½ cords hickory hearts at \$3, \$97.50; 62½ cords hickory hearts at \$2 per cord, \$125; lumber, iron and repaving, \$55.65; 321 night wooden buckets at 45 cents each, \$144.45.....	422 60

On account of officers' salaries for quarter ending June 30, 1878	
1 Robert Dykes.....	\$125 00
2 Charles R. Luther.....	125 00
3 John W. Baker.....	125 00
4 Charles Mayne.....	375 00
5 Amos C. Hall.....	250 00
6 John H. Bowes.....	250 00
7 John P. Nash.....	250 00
	\$1,500 00
Total.....	\$7,718 82

# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures for the Month of August, 1878.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	
Amount.	Amount.		
Balance receipts and earnings from last month.....	\$13,459 33	Discharged convict account.....	\$345 00
J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, labor account.....	1,759 50	Guard account.....	1,982 50
Food, Johnson & Co., labor account.....	2,861 25	Provision account.....	2,747 25
Joseph Pratt & Co., labor account.....	776 25	Clothing and bedding account.....	21 94
Widgen & Straus, labor account.....	421 23	Stationery account (including postage stamps and new papers for prisoners).....	28 38
John M. Southworth, labor account.....	216 30	Expense account.....	119 30
Violators' fund account.....	82 50	Drugs and medicine account.....	9 91
Rent account.....	9 00	Physician's salary account.....	66 68
Cab's account.....	212 91	Fuel account.....	14 62
		Permaned improvement and repairs account.....	12 00
		Escaped convict account.....	10 00
		Balance of receipts and earnings forwarded to next month.....	11,446 71
Total.....	\$19,804 27	Total.....	\$19,804 27

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of August, 1878.

No. of Vouchers.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 23	Twenty-three prisoners discharged during the month of August, 1878	Gage on discharge of twenty-three prisoners at \$15 each, \$345; allowance to Charles Bernard, 92 cents; allowance to Fred. White, 10 cents.	\$346 02
24	Guards	Pay-roll of guards for month of August, 1878	1,965 00
25	Gust. Friar	For capturing an escaped convict, John Smith	10 00
26	M. G. Sherman	For physician's salary for month of August, 1878	66 66
27	J. E. Haddock	Bill of drugs and medicines for month of August, 1878	9 91
28	Alex. Watson	Bill of labor on lathe work on cell locks	12 00
29	John Kaiser	Bill of 6½ cords wood at \$2.25 per cord	14 62
30	W. D. Nourse & Co.	Bill of 8 dozen socks at \$1.20 per dozen	9 60
31	L. P. & C. R. Co.	Bill of freight on 6 boxes blankets from Laporte	2 00
32	Voigt & Herpolsheimer	Bill of dry goods	10 31
33	T. C. Follet, postmaster	Bill of postage and postage stamps for prisoners	9 99
34	A. Schneider	Bill of newspapers and periodicals for prisoners	11 59
35	J. E. Haddock	Bill of stationery	7 70
36	W. U. Telegraph Co.	Bill of telegraphing for month of August, 1878	1 66
37	D. E. Case	Bill of livery hire for prison physician and prison	20 50
38	W. C. Manny	Bill of hardware, woodware and tinware	28 96
39	Peter Veltien	Bill of harness fixtures, bridle and collar	9 75
40	Staiger & Klopsch	Bill of hardware	23 06
41	E. Marion	Bill of three barber razors at \$1.25 each	3 75
42	D. C. M. Boney	Bill of 4 dozen brooms at \$1.75 per dozen	7 00
43	P. Doran, express agent	Bill of express charges on packages butter and 1 bbl. coffee	9 45
44	O. E. Bosserman	Bill of 315½ lbs. butter at 11 cents, \$34.70; 270 lbs. butter at 14 cents, \$37.80	72 50
45	A. T. Stewart & Co.	Bill of 40 pairs blankets at \$2.90 per pair, \$116; 4 dozen underwear at \$3.75, \$15 (less 5 per cent. dis- count, \$6.55); ticking and sheeting, \$21.67 (less 1 per cent. discount, 22 cents)	145 90
46	Michigan Central R. R. Co.	Bill of freight on groceries and supplies for month of August	53 87
47	McKindly, Gillchrist & Co.	Bill of groceries	173 04
48	Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	Bill of August 12, 1878, 30 bbls. mess pork at \$10.70, \$321; 5 bbls. rump beef at \$9, \$45; 7 bbls. locks at \$4 per bbl., \$28; 5 bbls. tenderloins at \$6, \$15; August 30, 1878, 30 bbls. mess pork at \$9.40 per bbl., \$282; 10 bbls. extra mess beef at \$10, \$100; 5 bbls. corned beef at \$8, \$40	861 00
49	Hamilton & Co.	Bill of 917 lbs. ground coffee at 10 cents per lb	91 70
50	F. Brenghton	Bill of 3 bushels apples at 30 cents per bushel	90
51	E. Weselko	Bill of 18 bushels potatoes at 35 cents per bushel	6 30
52	J. W. Henry	Bill of 26 bushels apples at 30 cents per bushel	7 80
53	Swan Brothers	Bill of 20½ bushels potatoes at 35 cents per bushel	7 06
54	J. Hylander	Bill of 12 bushels potatoes at 40 cents per bushel	4 80
55	G. Lindman	Bill of 7½ bushels apples at 35 cents, \$2.62; 4½ bushels potatoes at 40 cents, \$1.80	4 42
56	John Creig	Bill of 1½ bushels potatoes at 40 cents per bushel	7 00



# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of August, 1878.—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
57	Joseph Butcher.....	Bill of 6 bushels potatoes at 40 cents per bushel.....	\$2 40
58	Miller & Erbert.....	Bill of 1,475 lbs. beef at 4 cents per pound.....	59 00
59	M. C. Blackly & Co.....	Bill of 13,869 lbs. flour at \$2 12-100 per cwt.....	294 02
60	C. Kuhn.....	Bill of 2,155 lbs. 2nd flour at 13½ cents, \$27.72; 35½ lbs. butter at 11 cents, \$3.91.....	41 63
61	S. A. Anderson.....	Bill of 25½ bushels potatoes at 40 cents per bushel.....	10 13
62	P. Cooney.....	Bill of 19½ bushels potatoes at 35 cents per bushel.....	6 82
63	Wm. Conannon.....	Bill of 14 head of cattle, 13,040 lbs. at 2½ cents per lb.....	358 60
64	Charles Rhody.....	Bill of 9 bushels potatoes at 40 cents.....	3 60
65	F. Speckeen.....	Bill of 6,700 cabbage plants at 15 cents per 100.....	10 05
66	Joseph Dolman.....	Bill of 15,472 lbs. corn meal at 95 cents per cwt., \$146.98; grinding 55 bushels rye at 10 cents per bushel, \$5.50.....	152 48
67	L., N. A. & C. R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on 5 bbls. crackers, 43 cents, and bbls. coffee from Fort Wayne, \$1.40.....	1 83
68	Schoenemann & Ashton.....	Bill of provisions and supplies.....	41 35
69	G. L. Hart.....	Bill of 64½ bushels potatoes at 35 cents per bushel.....	22 53
70	John Buoski.....	Bill of 20½ bushels potatoes at 35 cents per bushel.....	7 12
71	Stephen Huddleston.....	Bill of 15 bushels potatoes at 35 cents per bushel.....	5 25
72	O. W. Pierce & Co.....	Bill of 5 bbls. 2-cca crackers, 321 lbs. at 5½ cents, \$19.07; drayage, 25 cents.....	19 32
73	G. C. Cook & Co.....	Bill of 40 lbs. fine cut tobacco at 75 cents per lb.....	30 00
74	Harrison Jewel.....	Bill of cabbage and tomato plants, \$39.43; 8½ bbls. sour kraut at \$3.50, \$29.75.....	69 18
75	Henry Welsh.....	Bill of 378 galls. syrup at 35 cents, \$132.31; cartage, \$1.44.....	133 75
76	Wm. Brummett.....	Bill of 378 lbs. apples at 30 cents per bushel.....	15 68
77	F. Miller.....	Bill of 378 lbs. salt beef at 4 cents per lb.....	15 12
78	Thomas Greenwood.....	For 27 days extra services as guard at 50 cents per day, \$13.50; 2 days guarding at \$2, \$4.....	17 50
79	Charles Mayne.....	Fare and expenses of 3 trips to Chicago and return on prison business at \$4.40 per trip, \$13.20; paid John Thewis for allowance made him for overwork in tailoring department, \$5; paid for one night's watching of Charles Steinberg after his discharge, \$2.....	20 20
Total.....			\$85,357 56

# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings, and Expenditures for the month of September, 1878.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		Amount.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.		Amount.
Balance receipts and earnings from last month.....		\$14,446 71	Discharged convict account.....		\$435 00
J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, labor account.....		1,520 10	Guard account.....		1,918 00
Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account.....		2,541 38	Provision account.....		1,569 77
Joseph Pratt & Co., labor account.....		798 08	Clothing and bedding account.....		925 01
Hibben & Straus, labor account.....		415 80	Stationery account (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners).....		48 99
John G. Mott, labor account.....		11 93	Expense account.....		154 99
John M. Southworth, labor account.....		203 40	Drugs and medicine account.....		11 89
Visitors' fund account.....		22 43	Physician's salary account.....		66 66
Rent account.....		6 00	Permanent improvement and repairs account.....		32 00
Sales account.....		227 49	Fuel account.....		163 53
Interest account (Joseph Pratt & Co., labor bills to September 1, 1878).....		272 93	Balance of receipts and earnings forwarded to next month.....		15,140 41
Total.....		\$20,466 25	Total.....		\$20,466 25

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of September, 1878.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
<b>From No. 1 to No. 29</b>	<b>Twenty-nine prisoners discharged during month of September, 1878.</b>	<b>Gateage on discharge of 29 prisoners at \$15 each, \$435; allowance to Thomas Langley, 5 cents; al- lowance to Sidney Showers, \$8.</b>	<b>\$443 05</b>
30	Guards.....	Physician's salary for month of September, 1878.....	1,918 00
31	M. G. Sherman.....	Bill of drugs and medicines for month of September, 1878.....	66 66
32	J. E. Haddock.....	Bill of postage and postage-stamps for prisoners.....	11 89
33	U. C. Follett, Postmaster.....	Bill of Bibles and hymn books for prisoners.....	6 90
34	J. P. Nash.....	Bill of stationery.....	21 35
35	J. E. Haddock.....	Bill of ticking, brown cotton, shirting and underwear.....	10 65
36	A. T. Stewart & Co.....	Bill of leather.....	501 68
37	Joseph Pratt & Co.....	Bill of 59 pairs breezans at \$2, \$218, and bill of leather \$19, 80.....	10 63
38	Joseph Pratt & Co.....	Bill of 2,000 common brick at \$5.50 per 1,000.....	137 80
39	Roesky Brothers.....	Bill of 3 days' mason work on boiler at \$2.50 per day.....	11 00
40	Charles Voss.....	Bill of newspapers and periodicals for prisoners.....	7 50
41	A. Schneider.....	Bill of 40 lbs. mess pork at \$8.70 per bbl., \$348; 10 lbs. rump beef at \$8.50, \$85; 15 lbs. corn- beef at \$7.50, \$112.50.....	10 69
42	Chicago Packing and Provision Company.....	Bill of 22½ bushels apples at 30 cents per bushel.....	545 50
43	O. R. Butler.....	Bill of 13,662 lbs. corn meal at 95 cents per cwt., \$129.21; 163 lbs. flour, \$2.57; grinding 208 bushels rye at 10 cents per bushel, \$20.80.....	6 75
44	Joseph Dolman.....	Bill of 6 bushels apples at 25 cents.....	152 58
45	John Pagels.....	Bill of 16 head of cattle, 15,875 lbs., at 9½ cents per lb.....	1 50
46	W. Concaunon.....	Bill of freight on 6 bbls. vinegar from Laporte, Ind.....	436 57
47	L. P. & C. R. R. Company.....	Bill of 13,756 lbs. first flour at \$2.12 per cwt.....	3 12
48	M. C. Blackly & Co.....	Bill of 430 water melons at 2 cents each.....	291 63
49	M. Inn.....	Bill of supplies.....	8 60
50	Schoenemann & Ashton.....	Bill of 64 bushels apples at 25 cents per bushel.....	36 12
51	E. L. Hart.....	Bill of 64 bushels apples at 25 cents per bushel.....	16 00
52	J. W. Dysard.....	Bill of 15½ bushels potatoes at 50 cents per bushel.....	15 00
53	Christ Stenkey.....	Bill of 20 bushels apples at 25 cents per bushel.....	7 83
54	G. L. Hart.....	Bill of freight on groceries and supplies for month of September, 1878.....	5 00
55	M. C. R. R. Company.....	Bill of freight on groceries and supplies for month of September, 1878.....	30 72
56	L. N. A. & C. R. R. Company.....	Bill of services as attorney for prison from June 11, 1878, to September 10, 1878, three months, at \$100 per annum.....	12 85
57	Thornton & Orr.....	Bill of hardware and tinware.....	25 00
58	W. C. Manny.....	Bill of 6 days' labor in ploughing of self and team at \$2.50 per day.....	24 68
59	Henry Kellogg.....	Bill of express charges on packages and castings for September, 1878.....	15 00
60	P. Doran, express agent.....	Bill of fare and expenses to Jackson, Mich., and return, on prison business, \$7; fare and expenses to Chicago and return, on prison business, \$9; fare and expenses from Kendallville to Michigan City and return, on prison business, \$12.....	27 00
61	R. Dykes.....		

62	D. E. Case.....	Bill of livery for Prison Physician.....	\$14 00
63	Staiger & Klopsch.....	Bill of hardware and tinware.....	30 96
64	Brazil Block Coal Company.....	Bill of 105,600 lbs. coal at \$3.10 per ton.....	163 58
65	Charles Mayne.....	Bill of fare and expenses to Chicago and return, on prison business.....	4 40
66	J. S. & G. C. Ort.....	Bill of 2¼ tons plaster at \$6 per ton.....	13 50
67	King & Fields.....	Bill of 100 pairs gray blankets at \$2.75 per pair.....	275 00
Total.....			\$5,325 84

## WARDEN'S FRACTIONAL REPORT of Receipts and Expenditures for the Month of October, 1878.

OF WHOM RECEIVED.	Amount.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
Balance of receipts and earnings from last month.....	\$15,140 41	Officers' salary (quarter ending September 30, 1878).....	\$1,500 00
State of Indiana (on account of officers' salaries quarter ending September 30, 1878).....	1,500 00	State of Indiana (cash paid in State Treasury November 5, 1878) .....	6,000 00
Total.....	\$16,640 41	Balance receipts and earnings.....	9,140 00
		Total.....	\$16,640 41

# FRACTIONAL DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for Month of October, 1878.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
1	R. Dukes .....	On account of officers' salaries for the quarter ending September 30, 1878—	\$125 00
2	Charles R. Luther .....		125 00
3	John W. Baker .....		125 00
4	Charles Mayne .....		350 00
5	Amos C. Hall .....		250 00
6	John H. Bowes .....		250 00
7	J. P. Nash .....		\$1,500 00
	Total .....		\$1,500 00



SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS from October 1, 1877, to September 30, 1878, and also fractional for October, 1878.

MONTHS.		Discharged convict account.	Guard account.	Provision account.	Clothing and bedding account.	Drugs and medicine account.	Stationery account, including postage stamps, etc., to prisoners.	Fuel account.	Permitment improvements and repairs account.	Expense account.	Physician's salary account.	Escaped convict account.	State of Indiana paid into State Treasury.	Officers' salary account.	Building cell house account.	Amount.
October, 1877	\$435 00	\$1,886 27	\$3,350 12	\$273 18	\$86 68	\$48 68	\$155 21	\$17 50	\$224 52	\$56 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$83 60	\$6,607 42
November, 1877	525 00	1,895 00	2,320 14	352 87	75 25	55 22	31 87	417 35	372 39	199 46	66 66	.....	.....	.....	7,293 10	12,937 50
December, 1877	510 00	1,900 81	2,597 30	274 22	59 07	48 54	332 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,440 17	9,906 27
January, 1878	369 00	1,887 22	1,970 89	648 70	50 21	21 40	.....	38 30	199 49	199 49	66 66	.....	.....	\$1,500 00	10,124 12	16,816 99
February, 1878	570 00	1,910 93	1,718 36	111 40	82 85	22 28	182 77	55 56	186 32	186 32	66 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,809 73
March, 1878	435 00	1,893 06	2,397 81	549 32	45 63	25 45	299 98	143 15	483 91	483 91	66 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,430 99
April, 1878	345 00	1,890 00	2,135 91	887 77	63 69	39 30	199 91	54 44	136 64	136 64	66 66	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	7,266 35
May, 1878	480 00	1,931 78	2,583 88	688 44	18 76	41 54	.....	40 41	489 90	489 90	66 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,350 37
June, 1878	210 00	1,915 16	2,229 07	143 92	11 16	27 06	14 62	.....	388 21	388 21	66 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,008 86
July, 1878	270 00	1,963 91	2,239 27	555 18	15 81	85 20	282 03	520 51	200 22	200 22	66 66	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	7,748 82
August, 1878	345 00	1,982 30	2,747 25	21 94	9 91	28 38	12 00	.....	119 30	119 30	66 66	510 00	.....	.....	.....	5,357 56
September, 1878	435 00	1,918 00	1,569 77	925 01	11 89	48 99	163 53	72 00	154 99	154 99	66 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,325 84
October, 1878 (fractional)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,000 00	1,500 00	.....	7,500 00
Total	\$4,920 00	\$22,964 64	\$27,919 77	\$5,434 95	\$363 91	\$492 06	\$1,777 77	\$1,337 36	\$3,105 3	\$539 92	\$510 00	\$5,400 00	\$6,400 00	\$6,000 00	\$20,920 99	\$102,216 72

**SUMMARY of Receipts and Earnings from October 1, 1877, to September 30, 1878, and also  
Fractional for October, 1878.**

MONTHS.	STATE OF INDIANA.					UNITED STATES.	AMOUNT;
	Labor Account.	Sales Account.	Rent Account.	Visitors' Fund Account.	Interest Account.		
October, 1877.....	\$6,092 92	\$202 44	\$12 00	\$43 00			\$6,280 36
November, 1877.....	5,732 07	296 49	12 00	12 75			13,221 81
December, 1877.....	5,655 87	194 40	12 00	15 00			9,080 24
January, 1878.....	5,870 66	145 98	12 00	8 25			17,849 21
February, 1878.....	5,186 18	113 78	47 64	14 50			5,360 20
March, 1878.....	5,636 29	158 47	12 00	16 00			6,034 96
April, 1878.....	5,712 51	138 70	12 00	17 75			7,380 96
May, 1878.....	6,005 92	154 21	12 00	8 00		\$1,282 55	7,462 68
June, 1878.....	5,629 97	152 50	12 00	38 00			5,832 47
July, 1878.....	6,047 19	270 32	12 00	96 95			8,979 29
August, 1878.....	6,037 53	212 91	9 00	85 50			6,344 94
September, 1878.....	5,490 69	227 49	6 00	22 43			6,019 54
October, 1878 (fractional).....							1,500 00
Total.....	\$69,047 80	\$2,222 69	\$170 74	\$378 13	\$272 93	\$6,000 00	\$101,348 66
						\$20,920 99	\$2,335 38

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,

INDIANAPOLIS, December 17, 1878.

I hereby certify that the bills, vouchers and receipts are on file in this office, corresponding with the foregoing statement of the receipts and disbursements of the State Prison North.

E. HENDERSON,

Auditor of State.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1878.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
<b>DIRECTOR'S ROOM.</b>		
2	Bedsteads and bedding.....	Good.
1	Iron bedstead and bedding.....	Good.
1	Centre table .....	Good.
1	Bureau and glass .....	Good.
2	Hairecloth chairs.....	Worn.
1	Hairecloth rocker.....	Worn.
1	Washstand, bowl and pitcher.....	Good.
9	Cane seat chairs.....	Good.
1	Stove.....	Good.
1	Coal hod .....	Good.
3	Rubber spittoons .....	Good.
1	Brussels carpet.....	Worn.
1	Hat rack .....	Good.
1	Lounge .....	Worn.
<b>WARDEN AND CLERK'S OFFICE.</b>		
6	Cane seat chairs.....	New.
1	Round table .....	Good.
1	Cupboard .....	Good.
2	Waste paper baskets .....	Good.
1	Washstand.....	Old.
2	Square tables.....	Good.
1	Safe .....	Good.
1	Letter press, brush, etc .....	Good.
1	Eyelet fastener and punch.....	Good.
4	Letter heads and boxes.....	Good.
3	Maps.....	Good.
1	Matting carpet.....	Worn.
1	Stove .....	Good.
1	Clock .....	Good.
2	Rubber spittoons.....	Good.
1	Coal box.....	Good.
1	Looking glass.....	Good.
2	Earthen spittoons.....	Good.
1	Book case .....	New.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
ARMORY.		
1	Armory case.....	Good.
1	Stove.....	Good.
1	Telephone and fixtures .....	Good.
6	Chairs .....	Worn.
1	Cupboard .....	Good.
1	Water pail.....	Good.
1	Tin cup.....	Good.
1	Oil can.....	Good.
4	Spencer Rifles .....	Good.
6	Double-barrelled shot guns.....	Good.
4	Double-barrelled breech-loading shot guns.....	Good.
4	Sharpe's carbines.....	Good.
9	Navy revolvers .....	Good.
3	Smith and Wesson's revolvers.....	Good.
600	Cartridges .....	Good.
4	Bullet moulds.....	Good.
1	Broom.....	Good.
2	Rubber spittoons.....	Good.
1	Stand.....	Good.
1	Lamp.....	Good.
OFFICE AT NORTH GATE.		
1	Stove.....	Worn.
1	Pickaxe .....	Worn.
1	Water pail.....	Worn.
1	Tin cup.....	Worn.
1	Wash basin.....	Worn.
1	Broom.....	Worn.
1	Armchair.....	Worn.
1	Shovel.....	Worn.
TOWERS.		
4	Stoves .....	Worn out.
3	Chairs .....	Good.
2	Chairs .....	Old.
4	Water pails.....	Good.
4	Water basins.....	Good.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
TOWERS—CONTINUED.		
4	Brooms .....	Good.
4	Tin cups .....	Good.
4	Night buckets.....	Good.
4	Tower ropes .....	Good.
1	Tube wrench.....	Worthless.
CHAPEL.		
1	Cabinet Organ.....	Old.
8	Cane seat chairs.....	Good.
1	Set maps.....	Good.
3	Blackboards .....	Good.
2 <sup>7</sup> <sub>4</sub>	Guard chairs.....	Good.
1	Carpet for rostrum .....	Good.
1	Lot of benches.....	Good.
SURGERY AND HOSPITAL.		
1	Case amputating instruments.....	New.
1	Drug case .....	New.
1	Case pocket instruments.....	New.
1	Pill machine.....	Good.
2	Spatulas .....	Good.
1	Pair scales .....	Good.
1	Set dentist instruments .....	Good.
1	Water can, tin.....	Good.
2	Dozen test tubes .....	Good.
1	Alcohol lamp .....	Good.
2	Medicine cases, wooden.....	Good.
1	Truss.....	Good.
	Tinctures, glass-stoppered and common bottles, assorted.....	Good.
1	Mortar and pestle.....	Good.
3	Demijohns .....	Good.
1	United States Dispensary .....	Good.
1	Copy Bennett's Practice .....	Good.
1	Cammon's stethoscope.....	Good.
1	Lot drugs and medicines.....	Good.
2	Brooms .....	Good.



## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

Q.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
SURGERY AND HOSPITAL—CONTINUED.		
	Corkscrew .....	Good.
13	Iron headsteads .....	Good.
1	Hospital chair.....	Good.
2	Tables .....	Good.
2	Cupboards.....	Good.
1	Rubber spittoon.....	Good.
1	Step ladder.....	Good.
7	Wash stands.....	Worn.
4	Benches.....	Good.
1	Graduate.....	New.
1	Secretary .....	Good.
1	Hypodermic syringe.....	New.
1	Coal stove.....	Worn.
1	Case splints.....	Worthless.
4	Night buckets.....	Good.
2	Water buckets.....	Good.
12	Hospital bed ticks.....	Good.
12	Quilts .....	Good.
17	Blankets.....	Good.
10	Pillows.....	Good.
10	Sheets .....	Good.
18	Pillow cases.....	Good.
4	Towels .....	Good.
1	Cooking stove and trimmings.....	Worn.
5	Lamps.....	Worn.
20	Tin plates.....	Worn.
13	Crockery plates.....	Worn.
1	Rolling pin.....	Worn.
1	Potato masher .....	Worn.
12	Iron spoons.....	Worn.
10	Jugs .....	Worn.
14	Tea cups.....	Worn.
1	Tin pan.....	Worn.
2	Coffee pots.....	Worn.
1	Barrel, small.....	Good.
2	Slop buckets.....	Poor.
7	Wooden spittoons .....	Poor.
5	Tin wash basins.....	Poor.
5	Soup dishes.....	Poor.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
<b>SURGERY AND HOSPITAL—CONTINUED.</b>		
2	Butcher knives.....	Worthless.
1	Clock.....	Good.
2	Dishpans.....	Worn.
12	Tin cups.....	Good.
1	Table.....	Good.
1	Refrigerator.....	Good.
1	Copy Hartshorn's Practice.....	Good.
1	Part set eye instruments.....	Good.
<b>STORE ROOM.</b>		
1	Pair Fairbanks scales.....	Good.
1	Pair Fairbanks scales, small.....	Good.
2	Flour bins.....	Good.
2	Half bushel measures.....	Good.
1	Peck measure.....	Good.
1	Oil pump.....	Good.
4	Barrels salt.....	Good.
65	Pair shoes.....	New.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Sack shoe pegs.....	Good.
18	Tin pails.....	New.
1	Barrel oatmeal.....	Good.
12	Wash basins.....	New.
$2\frac{1}{2}$	Barrels barley.....	Good.
1	Oil tank.....	Good.
12	Pair socks.....	New.
25	Pounds tea.....	Good.
2	Pails tobacco.....	Good.
35	Pounds shorts tobacco.....	Good.
1	Basket.....	Good.
110	Yards check.....	Good.
160	Yards tick.....	Good.
1	Box star candles.....	Good.
1	Keg mustard.....	Good.
5	Barrels syrup.....	Good.
5	Barrels vinegar.....	Good.
60	Pounds saleratus.....	Good.
1	Large coffee mill.....	Good.
3	Barrel crackers.....	Good.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
STORE ROOM—CONTINUED.		
30	Pounds pepper.....	Good.
25	Brooms.....	New.
2	Barrels hominy.....	Good.
140	Pounds coffee.....	Good.
1200	Pounds corn meal.....	Good.
4000	Pounds flour.....	Good.
2	Barrels brown sugar.....	Good.
75	Pounds tobacco.....	Good.
10	Barrels beans.....	Good.
5	Boxes soap.....	Good.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Sack hops.....	Good.
230	Pounds butter.....	Good.
4	Barrels beef.....	Good.
8	Barrels pork.....	Good.
65	Bushels turnips.....	Good.
3100	Bushels potatoes.....	Good.
63	Barrels kroust.....	Good.
200	Pounds codfish.....	Good.
3	Barrels oil.....	Good.
500	Yards toweling.....	New.
56	Pairs underwear.....	New.
180	Pairs woolen socks.....	New.
1075	Yards heavy satinete striping.....	New.
100	Yards cotton sheeting.....	New.
220	Yards denims.....	New.
13	Barrel pickles.....	Good.
30	Dozen spools thread.....	New.
DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN.		
800	Plates.....	Good.
800	Cups.....	Good.
650	Iron spoons.....	Good.
54	Large baking pans.....	Good.
125	Baking pie pans.....	Good.
7	Kitchen tables.....	Worn.
47	Dining tables.....	Worn.
60	Dining benches.....	Worn.
20	Tubs.....	Worn.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN—CONTINUED.		
24	Buckets.....	Good.
3	Large steam copper cooking kettles.....	Good.
40	Tin cups .....	Good.
1	Stove.....	New.
1	Bread tray.....	Worn.
2	Chairs .....	Worn.
1	Lot cooking utensils.....	Good.
14	Lamps.....	Good.
1	Clock.....	Good.
1	Secretary.....	Good.
1	Table.....	Good.
4	Guards' chairs.....	Worn.
16	Bottles pepper sauce.....	Good.
32	Pepper boxes.....	Good.
1	Bell.....	Good.
TAILOR AND SHOEMAKER SHOP.		
30	Caps.....	New.
3	Tables.....	Good.
2	Chairs.....	Old.
1	Sink.....	Old.
2	Sewing machines.....	Good.
3	Shoemakers' benches.....	Good.
3	Pressing boards.....	Good.
50	Pair pants.....	New.
25	Pair pants.....	Old.
20	Coats.....	Old.
25	Vests.....	New.
900	Shirts, hickory.....	Serviceable.
2	Sets shoemakers' tools.....	Serviceable.
1	Flat-iron.....	Good.
1	Broom.....	Good.
1	Tub.....	Good.
1	Clothing rack.....	Good.
1	Tailors' shears, large.....	Good.
5	Pairs tailors' shears, small.....	Good.
6	Gross pants buttons.....	Good.
206	Sewing machine needles.....	Good.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
TAILER AND SHOEMAKER SHOP—CONTINUED.		
12	Pairs suspenders .....	New.
10	Pairs lasts .....	Good.
1	Sack shoe pegs .....	New.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Side sole leather .....	New.
6	Papers shoe nails .....	New.
20	Balls thread .....	New.
2	Jugs .....	Good.
1	Leather shave .....	Good.
24	Balls shoe wax .....	New.
32	Coats .....	New.
25	Woolen shirts .....	Good.
17	Cotton shirts .....	New.
WASH HOUSE.		
1	Slate .....	New.
10	Empty barrels .....	Good.
1	Stove and pipe .....	Good.
2	Washing machines .....	New.
52	Bathing tubs ..	Good.
.....	Fixtures for folding and packing in shirt room ..	Good.
5	Tables .....	Good.
2	Brooms .....	Good.
4	Water pails .....	Good.
3	Pounders .....	Good.
6	Barrels soft soap .....	Good.
3	Sets stencil plates and brushes .....	Good.
1	Cup and brush .....	Good.
6	Clothes lines .....	Good.
2	Wringers .....	Worthless.
1	Wooden bench .....	Worn.
1	Water vat .....	Good.
1	Chest .....	Good.
2	Washboards .....	New.
ENGINE HOUSE AND CARPENTER SHOP.		
1	Hand fire engine .....	Good.
600	Feet two and one-half-inch rubber hose .....	Good.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
ENGINE HOUSE AND CARPENTER SHOP—CONTINUED.		
4	Hose reels.....	Good.
4	Mortar hods.....	Good.
3	Trowels.....	Good.
2	Axes.....	Good.
2	Bench screws.....	Good.
6	Rakes.....	Good.
1	Pipe plate.....	Good.
3	Set dies and taps.....	Good.
1	Pair blacksmith bellows.....	Good.
2	Pair blacksmith bellows.....	Worthless.
1	Anvil.....	Worn.
12	Stone hammers.....	Worn.
1	Set shoeing tools.....	Good.
1	Sledge.....	Good.
1	Set blacksmith tools.....	Serviceable.
3	Lanterns.....	Good.
1	Grindstone.....	Good.
1	Slack tub.....	Good.
1	Ash kettle.....	Good.
3	Scoop shovels.....	Good.
2	Monkey wrenches.....	Worn.
1	Iron vise.....	Good.
1	Shaving rake.....	Good.
1	Circular saw and frame.....	Good.
7	Bench planes.....	Good.
4	Hand saws.....	Good.
2	Two-foot squares.....	Good.
2	Drawing knives.....	Good.
15	Chisels.....	Good.
3	Braces.....	Good.
25	Bits.....	Good.
1	Broad axe.....	Good.
4	Screw drivers.....	Good.
4	Tin oil cans.....	Good.
3	Gouges.....	Good.
1	Two-inch augur.....	Good.
1	Set match planes.....	Good.
1	Tool chest.....	Good.



## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
ENGINE HOUSE AND CARPENTER SHOP—CON- TINUED.		
2	Step ladders .....	Good.
1	Steam engine .....	Good.
1	Tubular boiler, complete.....	New.
1	Tubular boiler (locomotive) .....	Worn.
1	No. 6 duplex Dean's steam pump .....	Good.
1	No. 3 duplex Dean's steam pump .....	Good.
200	Feet gas pipe .....	New.
2	One and one-quarter inch check valves.....	New.
2	One and one-quarter inches unions .....	New.
200	Feet rubber hose, one-half inch.....	Good.
9	Pairs pipe tongs.....	Good.
1	Flue scraper.....	Good.
5	Pounds hemp packing.....	Good.
4	Pounds rubber packing.....	Good.
1	Broom.....	Good.
6	Shovels .....	Good.
1	Fire scraper.....	Good.
8	Screw wrenches .....	Good.
7	Paint brushes .....	Serviceable.
1	Iron Pump.....	Good.
3	Steam injectors.....	Good.
2	Two-gallon oil cans.....	Good.
1	One-gallon oil can.....	Good.
1	Turpentine jug.....	Good.
4	Sets spanners .....	Good.
3	Wrenches .....	Good.
2	Iron rakes.....	Good.
1	One and one-quarter inch augur.....	Good.
1	Iron pulley and block.....	Good.
8	Hoes .....	Good.
2	Picks.....	Good.
1	Work bench.....	Good.
2	Vises.....	Good.
2	Bench screws .....	Good.
3	One-inch globe valves.....	Good.
2	One-inch check valves.....	Good.
6	Three-quarter-inch globe valves.....	Good.
1	Pair tin shears .....	Good.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
ENGINE HOUSE AND CARPENTER SHOP—CONT.		
2	Try squares.....	Good.
24	Elbows and couplings for steam pipe.....	Good.
2	Cross cut saws.....	Good.
3	Nail hammers.....	Good.
1	Hand axe .....	Good.
1	Lath hatchet.....	Good.
3	Beetles.....	Good.
3	Iron wedges.....	Good.
1	Box of glass, assorted.....	Good.
25	Feet rubber packing .....	Good.
2	Crow-bars, iron .....	Good.
1	Iron bedstead .....	Good.
200	Feet lumber.....	Good.
1	Fire extinguisher.....	Good.
1	Pipe vise.....	Good.
1	Gas pipe cutter.....	Good.
1	Tool cupboard.....	Good.
GUARD HOUSE.		
6	Iron bedsteads, single.....	Good.
18	Wooden bedsteads.....	Good.
29	Bed ticks.....	Good.
8	Mattresses.....	Good.
25	Hickory quilts.....	Good.
20	Quilts .....	Good.
55	Sheets .....	Good.
32	Pillows .....	Good.
60	Pillow cases.....	Good.
12	Lamps .....	Good.
2	Lamps and reflectors.....	Good.
28	Chairs .....	Good.
12	Chairs .....	New.
2	Wardrobes .....	Worn.
10	Tables .....	Worn.
25	Towels .....	Good.
2	Towel racks .....	Good.
1	Looking glass.....	Good.
1	Measuring rod.....	Good.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
GUARD HOUSE—CONTINUED.		
1	Cell-house guide-book.....	Good.
1	Cooking stove and fixtures.....	Good.
1	Coal stove pipe.....	Good.
1	Bread tray.....	Good.
2	Cupboards.....	Good.
1	Bench.....	Good.
1	Iron pump.....	Good.
6	Brooms.....	Good.
7	Rubber spittoons.....	Good.
1	Secretary.....	Good.
1	Excelsior fire extinguisher.....	Good.
.....	Changes for same.....	Good.
1	Shackle chest.....	Good.
1	Inkstand.....	Good.
4	Pairs shackles.....	Good.
5	Pairs handcuffs.....	Good.
6	Balls and chains.....	Good.
2	Tin pails.....	Good.
1	Clock.....	Good.
1	Tub.....	Good.
8	Lanterns.....	Good.
1	Bell.....	Good.
18	Wash basins.....	Good.
CELL HOUSES.		
149	Iron bedsteads, double.....	Good.
548	Iron bedsteads, single.....	Good.
690	Bed ticks.....	Good.
1002	Blankets.....	Good.
98	Blankets.....	Worn.
444	Comforters.....	Good.
673	Pillows.....	Good.
612	Wash basins.....	Good.
304	Tin water pails.....	Good.
22	Lamps and reflectors.....	Good.
15	Watering pots.....	Good.
2	Arm chairs.....	Serviceable.
3	Stoves and pipe.....	Good.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
CELL HOUSES—CONTINUED.		
1	Book case .....	Good.
600	Library books .....	Good.
216	School books.....	Good.
1	Lot library books.....	Worn.
800	Bibles.....	Good.
3	Barber chairs .....	Good.
14	Razors .....	Worn.
3	Razor hones .....	Worn.
2	Razor belts .....	Good.
1	Razor case.....	Good.
1800	Sheets.....	New.
330	Wooden water buckets .....	Good.
324	Galvanized iron night buckets.....	Good.
318	Wooden night buckets.....	Good.
2	Ladders.....	Good.
9	Wooden pails .....	Good.
7	Water barrels.....	Good.
9	Brooms .....	Good.
2	Tables.....	Good.
8	Scrubbing brooms .....	Good.
4	Washtubs .....	Good.
3	Pairs scissors .....	Good.
4	Dust pans .....	Good.
4	Towels .....	Good.
2	Shovels .....	Good.
2	Pokers .....	Good.
7	Large spit boxes, wooden.....	Good.
760	Small spit boxes, wooden.....	Good.
2	Hand brooms.....	Good.
2	Barber cups.....	Good.
2	Tubs.....	Good.
NIGHT BUCKET HOUSE.		
1	Wheelbarrow.....	Worthless.
12	Large excrement buckets .....	Good.
6	Large excrement buckets .....	New.
1	Axe .....	Serviceable.
2	Stoves, pipe and heaters .....	Serviceable.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
NIGHT BUCKET HOUSE—CONTINUED.		
1	Tin pail.....	Good.
3	Tubs .....	Good.
2	Water pails.....	Good.
1	Wooden pump.....	Good.
1	Work bench.....	Good.
1	Tool box.....	Good.
BARN AND STOCK.		
1	Pair bob-sleds.....	Good.
1	Hay rack .....	Good.
2	Log chains .....	Good.
2	Harrows .....	Good.
1	Span of horses.....	Good.
1	Yoke of oxen.....	Good.
1	Two-seated open buggy.....	Good.
1	Two-seated sleigh .....	Old.
1	Buffalo robe.....	Worthless.
1	Set double harness, light.....	Worn.
1	Set double harness, heavy.....	Worn.
1	Strand sleigh bells.....	Broken.
2	Halters .....	Good.
2	Scythes .....	Good.
3	Pitch forks .....	Worn.
2	Plows .....	1 New.
2	Shovel plows .....	Good.
1	Cradle .....	Worn.
1	Dirt scraper.....	Good.
1	Curry comb.....	Good.
1	Horse brush.....	Good.
3	Ox yokes.....	Good.
1	Ton of hay.....	Good.
20	Bushels corn.....	Good.
1	Meat chest.....	Good.
1	Water bucket.....	Good.
1	Lantern.....	Good.
2	Horse blankets.....	Good.
2	Baskets .....	Good.
2	Double wagons.....	Good.
1	Pair two-horse trucks.....	Good.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition
BARN AND STOCK—CONTINUED.		
1	Cutting-box .....	Good.
2	Tons rye chop.....	Good.
10	Tons straw.....	Good.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Bell in yard.....	Good.
2	Fairbanks' scales, one large, one small.....	Good.
8	Tons coal.....	Good.
75	Cords wood.....	Good.
12	Beeves (head of cattle) .....	Good.
2	Soap kettles.....	Worn.
2	Pails in soap house.....	Good.
8	Wheelbarrows.....	Good.
1	Spike mole .....	Good.
3	Potato bins.....	Good.
2	Butcher knives.....	Good.
1	Steel.....	Good.
4	Tubs.....	Good.
3	Barrels soap (in soap house) .....	Good.
12	Empty barrels (in soap house) .....	Good.

7 S. P. NORTH.





13  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

INDIANA STATE PRISON SOUTH,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1878.

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TO THE GOVERNOR.

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INDIANAPOLIS:

{ INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1878.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Received January 6, 1879, and referred to the Auditor of State for a verification of the financial statements.

Returned with his certificate, &c., appended.

Examined by the Governor, and transmitted to the Secretary of State, to be filed and preserved in his office, and published as may be ordered by the Commissioners of the Public Printing.

SAMUEL R. DOWNEY,

Secretary.

Filed in my office January 8, 1879

JOHN E. NEFF,

Secretary of State.

## DIRECTORS' REPORT.

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DIRECTORS' OFFICE STATE PRISON SOUTH,  
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA.

To His Excellency,

JAMES D. WILLIAMS,

Governor of Indiana:

The undersigned, Directors of the State Prison South, would respectfully submit the following report of the management of said prison for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1878, and refer you to the annexed reports of the Warden, Physician and Moral Instructor as to matters directly connected with the different departments and the welfare and conduct of the same.

By referring to the Warden's report it will be seen, from comparisons made by him, that the management has been the most economical of any since the present system has been inaugurated, and the cost, per capita, less than that of any year for ten years last past. This is partly owing to the shrinkage in the cost of supplies, but also largely attributable to the careful husbanding of the appropriation made by the last General Assembly. At the time the appropriation of seventy thousand dollars was made for the year 1878, the number of prisoners was five hundred and twenty-three, and the average for the year previous was five hundred and thirty-one, while the average for the year just past has been six hundred and twenty-six—one hundred more to feed, clothe, guard and care for—which is an increase nearly twice the per cent. of what any one anticipated. Still, by judicious management, we are glad to be able to report that the expenditures have not proportionately exceeded

the appropriation. The increase, as will be seen, has been nearly twenty per cent., while the legislative committee, in making their calculations, estimated that it would be about five per cent. Besides this, the basis of the estimates of this appropriation was on the expense of the prison, not including the salaries of the Directors, Warden, Deputy Warden, Physician, Moral Instructor and Clerk, amounting to six thousand and four hundred dollars. This amount had heretofore been paid out of the State Treasury on warrant of the State Auditor. But after the passage of the bill it was found that this large amount had been made payable out of this appropriation, by mistake, or otherwise, in framing the bill, which should have been increased to include these salaries, or they should have been made payable as heretofore.

We are sorry to say, however, that we can not make so good a showing as to the earnings of the prison. We have found it impossible to lease more than a little over one-half of the convicts. We have advertised, corresponded and had personal interviews with manufacturers from different parts of the country about the matter, but all our efforts have signally failed. We have now under lease the same number as at our last report, to-wit: To Perin, Gaff & Co., three hundred, in the manufacture of shelf hardware; and to John R. Gathright, twenty, with the privilege of fifty, and he is working an average of thirty, in the manufacture of saddletrees. We are glad to say, however, that since the end of the last fiscal year we have succeeded in leasing an additional fifty men to the firm of Rider & Hyatt, for the manufacture of cooperage—their time to commence running from February 1, 1879. They have the privilege of increasing the number to one hundred, which it is confidently expected they will do, after they get their business systematized and under full headway. The State is receiving forty-five cents per day per man for all convicts that have been leased. It will be remembered that three years ago all the convict labor in this prison became idle because of the failure of the Southwestern Car Company; and the fate of this company has been the fate of all previous contractors under this system at this prison, which had a discouraging effect on others who contemplated commencing business with convict labor. Other general causes might be assigned for the failure of leasing the idle men, which are not particularly applicable to this prison, but have had the same effect in other States, such as the hard times; the failure of so many manufactures; the unsettled state of the finances, and others which natu-

rally suggest themselves to every intelligent mind. The successful employment of this labor by the present contractors, however, has induced many to investigate the matter, and we are now in correspondence with others to whom we are in hopes of leasing the balance of idle men. There is, at present, an undoubted improvement in business, and especially in manufactures, which will certainly have the effect of improving the chances of employing all the labor of the prison, and of making it self-sustaining—"a consummation to be devoutly wished."

In regard to the discipline of the prison we will say that, while it has been all that could reasonably be desired, it has not been so excessively rigid as to make the prisoners feel that they were dumb animals or insensate machines. Still, they have been held to a strict observance of the spirit of all rules and laws enacted for their safe keeping and welfare and the good management of the prison. Those employed have been made to perform their labor without excessive punishments, except in one or two instances. The Directors will take this opportunity of giving their views in regard to the punishment of prisoners. By the law, as it now stands, the Warden has the right to inflict such punishments, for the violation of the rules of the prison, as shall, in his judgment, be best adapted to accomplish the purpose of such punishment. This virtually gives the Warden unlimited power in this matter. The punishment for the violation of rules is inflicted most generally with what is commonly called the *cat*, an instrument of torture which, in our opinion, should be thrown aside as a relic of the dark ages and of human slavery. The husband no longer has the right to chastise his wife, the master his apprentice, nor the guardian his ward—flogging has been abolished in our navy years ago, and the whipping post law has long since ceased to disgrace the penal statutes of this State. The only ones now allowed to inflict such punishments are the parents whose natural love and affection, it is presumed, will so temper the blows that they will never be cruel and excessive, and the school teacher, who is allowed to use this parental authority during school hours; but even these are held to a strict accountability by the courts in case the punishment is unusual or severe. We do not believe that society or the public service have suffered on account of these wholesome and liberal changes in our laws and customs, and we do not believe that the spirit of the age very strongly demands their reinstatement. Our sister States, Ohio and Illinois, have abolished the lash in their penal institutions, and we learn that they



have better order and discipline than when corporal punishments were inflicted. In the Warden's report of the Illinois prison he says: "I am gratified to be able to report steady improvement in the conduct of the prisoners during the past two years," and the Directors speak in glowing terms of the improvement since a more humane system of treatment has been adopted in that institution. We would recommend the solitary confinement system of punishment, and that proper cells be constructed for that purpose. We claim that the whole and sole object of prisons is reformation. The idea of vindictive punishment will not be entertained for a moment by intelligent people any more than excessive punishment or cruel torture. Then such punishment only should be inflicted as becomes actually necessary to restrain refractory prisoners, and, if possible, such only as the prisoner himself, in some sense, can see the justice and necessity of. If the heart and mind of the prisoners are poisoned by a sense of inhumanity in the power and authority of the State, they go forth worse than when they entered the prison, bent on revenge; the institutions meant for the protection of society become training schools of outlawry, and send out their graduates to rob, to burn, to ravish, to murder, and to again return, after expensive litigation, to the prisons or go to the gallows.

The question is seldom asked if these institutions are calculated to reform, or a thought given as to how this end could be accomplished. The first query is: "Do they pay expenses?" Forgetting that the greatest expense of our criminal classes, in money, tears and blood, occurs outside the walls of prisons. We greatly need a little intelligent legislation on this subject. We shall take the privilege of making a few suggestions in this connection. All our penal institutions should be placed in charge of three or five Commissioners, to be appointed from the two leading political parties by the Governor or Legislature, whose duties and powers should be specifically set out in the statute. They should have the power of making all contracts for leasing the labor of convicts, as well as for furnishing supplies. All such contracts should be given out to the best bidders, after due notice of the time and place of receiving bids had been given by advertising. (The present law not permitting the Directors to lease more than one hundred convicts to any one person, if it were not a dead letter, would be a great hinderance. It should be repealed.) Accurate estimates should be made of what was needed per man, a specific account kept of each article purchased, and the exact amount used. It should be the Warden's or

Superintendent's duty, under the orders and control of the Commissioners, to safely keep the prisoners and see that discipline and order was maintained. Such Warden or Superintendent should be entirely subordinate to the Commissioners, and subject to removal at their pleasure. No officer of these institutions should be allowed to employ prisoners as servants, or to do any labor for their individual benefit, unless contracted for in the usual way and to be paid for.

The Warden should keep a statement of punishments inflicted; the cause and the amount of the same, which should be laid before the Commissioners at least once a month. Estimates should be made of the probable expense of running the prison, and an appropriation made of so much *per capita*; and there should also be a contingent fund, no part of which could be expended except in case of necessity or emergency, and then only by the unanimous action of the Board of Commissioners, and by and with the advice and consent of the Governor and Auditor of State. This fund could be drawn on for repairs in case of fire, or to purchase materials with which to employ idle men when their labors could not be leased to contractors, etc.

We desire to call your attention to the necessity for a more liberal "good-time law." There is nothing so well calculated to encourage good order and discipline, or that will have such a beneficial influence in reforming criminals. It is the most powerful inducement to good behavior—and good begets good—until step by step the criminal is unconsciously drawn into better acts, better thoughts, and better feelings, when reformation practically begins. The convicts should be advanced to a higher department, provided for those who show themselves worthy, where they could be safely placed, their honor tested, trusted, and treated more like citizens than convicts, until they would naturally fall into ways of industry and integrity. Convicts, on being discharged, should be furnished a comfortable suit of clothing, and transportation to their homes. We firmly believe that the most willful and hardened offender can be benefited in this way, while to the novice in crime it would often work a complete reformation. We will not trouble you with a more elaborate statement of the ideas that have engrossed our thoughts on this subject, believing that the above sufficiently indicates our views.

We call your attention to the report of the Prison Physician, from which it will be seen that the health of the convicts has been comparatively good, and the rate of mortality low. We have endeav-

ored, by the assistance of the Warden, and under the direction of Dr. Sherrod, to make the sanitary condition of the prison all that it could be with the means at our disposal. The ground upon which the prison is built being very flat, considerable trouble has been experienced in securing proper drainage; but, by entirely reconstructing all the walks, roadways and gutters, and relaying them with great care and exactness, we have succeeded in keeping the prison clean, and in a wholesome condition. The interior, except the necessary roadways, has been neatly sodded, and greatly beautified, and it is the intention to arrange beds and plant flowers in the coming spring. Were it not for the terribly over-crowded condition of the prison, we have reason to believe that the number of prescriptions would have been considerably less. The Physician has paid little or no attention to outside practice, and hence the management has laid the benefit of all his time in administering to the wants of the sick and afflicted. The few deaths from sickness show that he has been very successful in the treatment of disease, their having been but five deaths from natural causes. We are of opinion that the Physician should receive sufficient salary to justify him in giving his whole attention to the prison sick. As the law now stands he is only required to be present once a day. When this law was passed there were only about one-third the number of convicts in the prison there are at present.

The moral instruction of the convicts has engaged our most serious thought, and the untiring efforts of the Moral Instructor are entitled to hearty commendation. But, with the corridors and chapel crowded with sleeping cots, it has been impossible for him and us to accomplish all the results desired. All grades of criminals, old and young, being crowded together, it is difficult to reach the more susceptible to moral culture. In justice to the convicts, society, and the State, the General Assembly should at its next session provide suitable arrangements for more extended labor in this department—such as a chapel and library room. Without these spiritual aids the process of reformation is slow indeed. The room formerly used as a chapel, not having half the capacity necessary for the number of prisoners here now, as before stated, has been taken for a dormitory, and there is no place for holding any kind of meetings, religious, moral or intellectual. The last General Assembly appropriated five hundred dollars for the purchase of new books for the library. This amount was expended to the best advantage possible, and the books selected seem to have given great satisfaction to the prisoners.

But the library is still far from what it should be, and we would recommend that another appropriation of the same amount be made for the same purpose, believing that money expended in this way is a good investment and true economy.

There never has been any appropriation for lighting the cells. This should certainly be done at once. The general law requires it, but the Directors have never had the means to carry this wholesome provision into effect. There should be a gas jet in each cell, so arranged that they could all be extinguished at one time from the guard hall. Many of the cells are perfectly dark from the time the convict enters, at five o'clock in the evening, until he goes to his breakfast in the morning. This is an inhuman hardship which the General Assembly can not afford to disregard longer. Think of a human being, with mind, and heart, and an eternal soul, after laboring hard during all the hours of daylight, having to retire to an unventilated, cave-like cell, there for ten or eleven hours to be left in total darkness to fret and brood over his wretchedness and misery. Think how the rigors and loneliness of those hours might be softened; his faculties be elevated and refined by some entertaining and instructive book, till the hour of "lights out" would come, and "tired nature's sweet restorer" would refresh both mind and body. We call your special attention to this matter that you may urge the General Assembly to give relief.

The appropriation of fourteen thousand dollars has been expended as intended, in the erection of a building ninety-two feet wide by three hundred and twenty long, which is, perhaps, the best structure of the kind that can be found in any prison. This shop will be suitable for any branch of business that may be carried on within the prison should the present firm abandon their contract.

At your suggestion we directed the Warden to employ some of the idle convicts in making brick, and we now have about seven hundred thousand on hand, which, in case of any improvements next year, can be used for that purpose.

The claim which the State has against the Southwestern Car Company, in the neighborhood of twenty-eight thousand dollars, still remains unpaid. The questions as to some property claimed by the State have not been settled by the courts. No one can tell the amount the State will realize from the above until all questions as to the rights of property are decided, and the assignee makes his final report.



There are now confined in this prison, about fourteen insane persons, all of whom should be sent to the insane asylum or a suitable building should be constructed here for their comfort and proper treatment. We think the Legislature should provide a law for the removal of insane convicts to the asylum where they can receive attention more in keeping with their miserable condition, and at a much less expense to the State.

The average number of convicts at this prison during the last year, has been six hundred and twenty-six. The prison contains but three hundred and fifteen cells. Three hundred and eleven convicts have, therefore, had to be kept in the corridors of the cell house, in the chapel and in the store-room over the dining hall. You will see from this, the necessity of either enlarging the prison, building a new one, or removing a large number to the Northern prison. On account of our over-crowded condition, additional guards, light and fuel are required, thereby increasing the annual expenses of the prison. In addition to the necessity of cell room, there should be an appropriation made to replace the old wooden wall, which is becoming decayed and unsafe, with a wall of brick, corresponding to the wall around the older portions of the prison. To erect a new cell house containing, say about four hundred cells, and arrange ventilation for the old cells, and replace the wooden wall with brick, we think would require an appropriation of about seventy-five thousand dollars. (This is merely a rough guess as to the amount). We earnestly call your attention to this subject, and with your knowledge of these much needed improvements, we hope you will urge the General Assembly to appropriate a sufficient sum to defray the expense of the same.

The safety and health of the convicts demand it, and the laws of God and humanity require that as long as men have breath, they should have well ventilated and comfortable places to repose after wearily completing their daily toil.

Before closing our report, we desire to say that Capt. A. J. Howard and his corps of assistants have ably and efficiently seconded all our efforts in economizing the expenses of the prison and in maintaining discipline. There has been an honest difference of opinion in regard to the manner of inflicting punishments. The question

having been prominently before the General Assembly, and they having failed to take any action, we concluded that they desired no change, and hence we have not attempted to make any.

W. P. HAMMOND,  
JAMES KEIGWIN,  
JOHN W. LINCK,

Directors.



# WARDEN'S REPORT.

INDIANA STATE PRISON, SOUTH,

WARDEN'S OFFICE, November 30, 1878.

To the Honorable Board of Directors:

As required by law, I now report the transactions of my office for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1878:

Convicts in prison October 31, 1877.....	590
Received from courts.....	335
Total.....	— 925
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	240
Pardoned by the Governor.....	44
Remanded for new trial.....	6
Died.....	7
Escaped.....	2
Total.....	— 299
Remaining in prison.....	626
Daily average number in the prison.....	626

The contracts for hire of labor, now in force, are as follows:

With Oliver Perin, manufacturer of shelf hardware, to expire September 19, 1881.....	100 men.
With James W. Gaff, manufacturer of shelf hardware, to expire September 19, 1881.....	100 men.
With Perin & Gaff, manufacturing company, manufactur- ers of shelf hardware, to expire September 19, 1881.....	100 men.
With J. R. Gathright, manufacturer of saddletrees, to expire February 22, 1881.....	20 men.

This latter contract is with the privilege of increasing the number to 50 out of any unemployed labor in the prison, and is now employing 27. The number will be still further increased.

A contract has been made, since the close of the year, with Rider & Hyatt, manufacturers of cooperage, for fifty (50) men, with the privilege of increasing the number to one hundred (100), commencing February 1, 1879, for one year, with the privilege of extending the time to five years.

The accompanying Clerk's tables exhibit the financial operations of the prison for the year:

Table of expense and earnings shows that the total cost	
of the management for the year was.....	\$72,733 19
Earnings.....	44,193 66
	<hr/>
Excess of expense over earnings.....	\$28,539 53

The daily average number of convicts being 626, the cost per man per day, covering all accounts, was thirty-one cents and eight mills.

Deducting from the total cost the salaries of Directors, Warden, Deputy Warden, Clerk, Physician and Chaplain, aggregating \$6,400, which were paid by the Auditor of State, and did not appear in the prison accounts prior to April 1, 1877, and we have, for the purpose of comparison with former years, the cost per man per day reduced to twenty-nine cents.

The following is a comparative showing of the average general expenditure per man per day in each of the last ten years, in cents and decimals:

For year ending December 15th, 1869.....	55.49
For year ending December 15th, 1870.....	50.46
For year ending December 15th, 1871.....	42.26
For year ending December 15th, 1872.....	46.02
For year ending December 15th, 1873.....	58.68
For year ending December 15th, 1874.....	52.71
For year ending December 15th, 1875.....	47.93
For year ending December 15th, 1876.....	41.13
For year ending October 31st, 1877.....	35.83
For year ending October 31st, 1878.....	29.03

By deducting from total expense the officers' salaries, and discharged convict account, we find that the average cost per man per day, for clothing, bedding, provisions, repairs, fuel and lights, team, escaped convicts, and miscellaneous expenses, in the past year, was nineteen cents and seven mills.

The following shows the average cost per man per day on the several accounts as mentioned, in cents and decimals:

Officers' salaries.....	10.69
Discharged convicts.....	1.65
Repairs.....	1.31
Clothing.....	3.74
Bedding.....	.28
Provisions, including garden.....	10.55
Hospital.....	.35
Fuel and light.....	1.66
Team.....	.27
All other expenses.....	1.33
Total.....	31.83

The work of about one-half the men on the shelf hardware contracts—say one hundred and fifty—is such as to cause an unusual wear and tear of clothing, and to make it necessary, in order to preserve some degree of cleanliness, to furnish extra pieces for changes at quitting time of evenings. An unusual amount of clothing at the beginning of the year was badly worn; hence the somewhat larger than usual amount of expenditure on this account.

Notwithstanding the team account, as compared with former years, say an average for ten years, is very much reduced, it is greater than it would be under ordinary circumstances, covering, as it does, the expense of removing the debris from the shelf hardware shops, as provided for in the labor contracts, free of charge, and the feed of horses hired to work in the operation of the brickyard.

From the information I have as to the diet of convicts elsewhere, it may be said that they are as well fed here as in any prison. Meat, bread, beans and potatoes, are fed every day in the year, while hominy, rice, vegetables in season, kroust, chow-chow, vinegar sauce, and other minor articles alternated in kind, and as far as may be varied in manner of preparation, and a good cup of coffee invariably for breakfast, and twice on Sunday, constitute the diet. The quantity of meat is but little less than the army ration, while the bread at every meal, and the soups, stews and hashes, when sever-

ally furnished, are given in such quantities as may be desired by each convict. Potatoes and other vegetables are given liberally. All supplies are of a good quality, no damaged or refused goods ever being purchased. It is the invariable rule that no convict shall leave the table hungry, each being offered an additional portion of two of the articles of food at every meal. In cases where the convicts are very excessive eaters, and desire it, they are assigned special places in the dining room, and given such quantities as will satisfy them. Fresh beef, though more expensive, has been largely fed, in preference to other meats, because, being more readily digested, it was regarded as more healthful while so large a number were unemployed.

There is an immense decrease in the repair account, as compared with former years, while the general condition of the property is very good. At the close of the contract for the manufacture of cars, in January, 1876, the shops were, in a manner, a wreck, wholly unsuited for use in any other manufacturing business without a large expenditure upon them. On account of defective construction and age, they will, from year to year, require a considerable expenditure in the repair of roofs, and the replacing of decaying timbers. The grounds were flat, generally of uneven surface, and lower than the gutters that were intended to drain them, while the roadways were in but little better condition. In the past year the roadways have been reconstructed, and covered with McAdam pavements; the grounds have been regraded, and grass plats substituted for filthy appearing clay and cinder surfaces, and the drainage remade, giving the whole interior a cleaner and more cheerful aspect, and making the sanitary condition as nearly perfect as possible. The idle convict labor has been used, as far as practicable, in the making of these alterations and improvements. So greatly improved in condition and appearance are the shops and grounds that there would seem, at a glance, to be only the outlines of what were here three years ago.

The Clerk's books show every item of expenditure, in all its details; all the articles purchased, when, from whom, and at what prices. The said items of expenditures are also shown in the vouchers and original bills in the office of Auditor of State. I am very much indebted to Mr. H. T. Sage, former Clerk, for his efficiency in organizing these accounts. He was an exceedingly valuable officer, whose loss to the service, on account of insufficient salary, was very much regretted by the Directors, as well as myself.

The appropriation of fourteen thousand dollars for the construction of the new foundry building was made with the understanding that, to construct the building with that sum, it would be necessary to use the convict labor, free of charge, in the manufacture of the brick, and the doing of other common labor; and, in pursuance of such understanding, it was so used. For statement of this account see Clerk's table.

The appropriation of five hundred dollars, to purchase books for the prisoners' library, was expended in the former year, excepting a small balance, which was carried over and paid out for the purpose in 1878. Director Linck, at the request of the other Directors and myself, assisted in the selection of the books, spending much time, and being very painstaking, in order that they should be suitable in character, and attractive to the minds of the convicts. It is no exaggeration to say that they are appreciated by the convicts as being by far the best collection that has been made for their use. Another appropriation of like amount, for the same purpose, is very much needed.

Last July it was determined to utilize a part of the idle force in the making of brick, in anticipation of the State's needs. And accordingly, in August, September and October, we have made, and now have on hand, unburned, seven hundred thousand. There being no funds from which to pay the brickyard expenses, it is contemplated burning one kiln, and selling from the same, to realize a sufficient amount to pay for teams, wood, lumber, clay, tools, and extra guarding.

From the Clerk's statistical tables we ascertain that three-fourths of the convicts give their former occupations as farmers, laborers and mechanics. The natives of Indiana number two hundred and sixty-seven; of other States two hundred and eighty-six, and of foreign countries seventy-three. At the time of conviction forty-five per cent. were twenty-five years of age and under, or sixty-seven per cent. were thirty years of age and under. Sixty-one per cent. could read and write; twelve per cent. could read only, while twenty-seven per cent. could neither read nor write. Sixty-three per cent. were single; thirty-two per cent. were married, and five per cent. were widowers and divorced. The number sentenced for life is forty-four. Average period of sentence below life is three years.

Clerk's table No. 11 shows the number of convicts received, discharged, remaining in prison, and the daily average for each year,



from the organization of the prison to the close of the past year, in which it appears that the first convict was received in 1822. The transfers to the Northern Prison were made in 1860 and 1861, aggregating three hundred and eighty-nine. The female convicts, numbering seventeen, were transferred to the Female Reformatory in 1873. Of the total received from the beginning—six thousand five hundred and twenty-six—sixteen and forty-three one-hundredths per cent. were pardoned, while of the total for the past year—nine hundred and twenty-five—four and seventy-six one-hundredths per cent. were pardoned. The percentage of deaths for the whole term was five and thirty-three one-hundredths; while the percentage of deaths for 1878 is seventy-eight one-hundredths of one per cent. The number of convicts has increased sixty per cent. in the last five years. We are indebted to Mr. Samuel R. Downey, Secretary Governor's office, for valuable assistance in compiling the statistics for said table.

The number of cells being three hundred and sixteen, while the average number of convicts was six hundred and twenty-six, it became necessary to convert the chapel and second story of the dining room building into dormitories, in each of which one hundred convicts are sleeping. More than one hundred are sleeping in the corridors of the cell houses.

With more than one half the convicts sleeping out of cells, and a large portion idle, it has been a difficult task to preserve that general good order and uniformity of conduct so necessary in the successful management of a penal institution. Yet, it may be said, that the discipline has been reasonably good. It has been my aim to secure good order with as little punishment, either in kind or degree, as the circumstances in each case would warrant. All my assistants are very painstaking in their efforts to secure from each convict a reasonable compliance with the rules and regulations of the prison without resorting to disciplinary means; only reporting to the office such cases as, to them, there seems to be no way of regulating, except by punishment. The punishments are neither arbitrary nor vindictive, being in like cases the same, and administered wholly in the spirit of a sense of duty.

It is provided in the by-laws adopted by the Directors for the government of the prison, that "The Warden may order bodily punishment to be inflicted, or may order punishment by confinement in cells, on bread and water." There are no cells in the prison suitable for "solitary confinement on bread and water," as in the



Joliet, Illinois prison, where there is a small cell house constructed for the purpose of punishment by such confinement, in which the cells are larger, better lighted, and ventilated. With such a cell house here, that mode of punishment might be adopted to the exclusion of all others. But whether one or the other mode authorized, be adopted, there will still remain the necessity for punishment in such degree as will compel submission on the part of those whose conduct can not be otherwise regulated. The punishment is not only to enforce obedience in the particular case, but to deter others from the commission of offenses; solely with the view to maintaining general good order, and not with the expectation that of itself, it will work a reformation in the heart of the man. Whether it be, as generally here, with the whip, or as elsewhere, by the slow process of starvation, by ducking in cold water, or by stringing up by the thumbs to the "bull ring," it must be sufficient in degree to accomplish its purpose, and should be inflicted with the understanding as far as may be, between the prisoner and officer, that the latter is actuated solely by a sense of duty. At the last session of the Legislature, the House, after a debate on the subject, declined to abolish the use of the whip.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, has recently written, "It is to be said of the whip, that it is far less dangerous to life and health than any other punishment. Its effects are upon the surface where they can be seen, and that too, in a way calculated to hold back the hand that wields it. The darkness of cells, the shocks from streams of cold water, painful positions, and the whole list of substitutes, have caused the most painful results."

While the convict population in this and adjacent States is increasing in numbers from year to year, and crime is everywhere on the increase, the question naturally arises: What can be done to better protect society? The courts and prisons are relied upon for such protection. Judging from the number of convictions and sentences, the former are doing reasonably well. But do the prisons accomplish the ends for which they are created? In contemplation of the law, they are institutions for the punishment and reformation of convicts; intended to punish in such manner and degree as to make them deterrent in their influences upon the criminal classes, and reformatory in the sense that they shall, as far as practicable, return the inmates to society better men, to be good citizens, leading lives of honor and usefulness instead of shame and dishonor. Do they punish in sufficient degree? Are they reformatory?

The system is known as the congregate and contract in contradistinction to the solitary system. It is contemplated that it shall be semi-solitary, semi-congregate, the convicts being celled separately at night, and worked in gangs during the day, in silence, and not permitted to speak to one another, excepting as far as may be necessary in the doing of their work; classified only with reference to their labor. In its practical operation, complete non-intercourse has no where been accomplished. The punishment of the convict is relieved by contact with, and the sympathy of others who are suffering like privations with himself, and by their working together, very much as men do in shops outside of the prison. They are well fed, more comfortably clad, in the general enjoyment of better health, and better cared for when sick, than was the case with the major part of them before their imprisonment. There is the constraint, but the difference between the life of the criminal outside, and that of the convict, is not such as that he may not very well endure it for a limited length of time.

Among the criminal classes there is not the dread of becoming an inmate of the prison that there should be. Therefore, the State Prisons operated under this system do not punish in sufficient degree.

Are they in any considerable degree reformatory?

With a cell for every convict there may be separation at night, but in day time they are massed together in gangs for work, the hardened criminal and the novice in crime, the aged offender and the young man—more unfortunate than criminal,—the professional who is serving his second, third, fourth, or fifth term, and the youth of but sixteen summers; of whatever age, mental and moral condition, they are mingled together, the better under the contaminating influences of the worse, the general tendency of the mass being downward rather than upward, in the scale of moral character.

That there are cases of genuine reformation under this system is to be admitted, but they are the exceptions. The influences of the bible and the religious teachings of the Chaplain and the missionary workers, are, in a large degree, counterbalanced by the corrupting influences of the hardened, professional criminals, upon that large class who are criminals in a less degree.

Therefore, prisons operated under this system are not in any considerable degree reformatory.

From the Indiana Prisons, four hundred to five hundred are annually turned out upon society that struggles to protect itself by

annually thrusting an increased and ever increasing number within the bars, to be, in time, returned, the mass of them no better for having satisfied the demands of the law. A continuous and never ending stream, corrupted and corrupting, to prey upon society in every city, town, village and neighborhood, and upon every highway and by-path throughout the State. The results are the same in whatever direction we enquire. Crime is on the increase, criminals are multiplying in numbers, the people want protection, and yet life and property become more and more insecure.

If, under the congregate and contract system, the prisons are not efficient as deterrents of crime, or in the reformation of convicts, from what system may we expect better results?

Under the solitary system, a larger, well ventilated, and lighted cell is provided in which the convict is placed, remains, and labors alone, seeing no one except his keeper, who should be his instructor of work, and his mental and moral preceptor, and such visitors as may be admitted. The separation is complete. There are none of the relieving features of the congregate system. The loneliness of the situation intensifies the punishment. The inmates would realize it, while the outside criminals would learn to dread it, and therefore as a deterrent, it would be the more effective in repressing crime.

The opportunities to work reformation are better. There is the utter absence of evil contact, with abundant facilities for the cultivation of industrious habits, for mental and moral training, and for encouraging to new hopes and higher ambitions, without the drawbacks incidental to the congregate system.

If to the solitary imprisonment were added an intermediate condition between this and full restoration to the life of the citizen, whereby those who, having served the greater part of their terms and can be relied upon as being reformed and trustworthy, may be released from solitary confinement, clothed in the garb of the citizen and put out to work on a farm connected with the prison, as "trusties," and be allowed a small compensation for their labor, to be paid at the expiration of their terms, or to their families when desired, thereby affording a gradual transition from the life of the convict to that of the citizen, it would seem that the highest attainable results for a penal institution might be accomplished.

In as far as such an institution would be the more deterrent in its character, and afford the better opportunities for reformation, it would be the more effective in repressing crimes and in reducing

the number in the criminal and convict classes, and, therefore, would the better protect society.

Under the congregate system, there is the consciousness of the strength of numbers and the consequent general tendency to resist the constraints imposed by the regulations, necessitating the maintenance of a dread of punishment to repress excesses. While in the solitary there would be the consciousness of weakness and the consequent ready acquiescence in the demands of the prison law. In the former, special punishments are inflicted, in part, with reference to their effect upon the mass, while in the latter, each convict would be dealt with solely with reference to himself. While in the former, special punishments are a necessity; in the latter, there would very rarely, if ever, be any need of them.

Any attempt at reformation in the prison system that does not look to making the institution more deterrent in its character, with increased facilities for the reformation of the convict, would, in my opinion, be utterly barren of results.

"The Howard Association, of Great Britain, instituted for the promotion of the best methods of penal treatment and crime prevention," in a recent publication, say:

"The separation is a mercy to the less depraved, and an additional punishment to the more vicious. Three years of separate imprisonment, are more reformatory, more preventive, more deterrent and more merciful, than seven, ten or fifteen years in a convict prison gang."

"With more of the separate system, less immediate results in profitable labor might be obtained; but a great saving, even of money, would be secured by the diminution of criminals. The moral and religious advantages would far outweigh the mere temporary loss."

Mr. Stevens, writing of the cellular, which is the solitary system, in the Belgian prisons, "claimed that it possessed two classes of advantages—positive and negative. Among the former he enumerated with other benefits, the opportunity it affords for the separate study and treatment of each prisoner. He considered a variation in the treatment of moral disease as necessary as in that of physical disease. The prevention of moral contagion, the subduing and calming influence of solitude, and the opportunity offered for reflection and repentance, were all, in his opinion, found in the cellular system. He considered that no system attained more directly or perfectly the various objects of punishment, repression, expiation, pre-

vention and reformation. As the prisoner's reform progresses, cellular confinement becomes less and less irksome to him, until at last he would regard removal to a congregate prison as an intolerable punishment. In consequence of its repressive and reformatory efficacy, this system, he claimed, allowed a diminution of the duration of imprisonment, thus greatly lessening expense. He stated the remarkable fact, that in Belgium the number of prisoners had decreased during six years, from seven thousand to four thousand, a result which he attributed in part, to the introduction of the cellular system."

Under the present system, the prison should be located near some commercial or manufacturing center, in order that the labor may be the more readily employed at remunerative prices; while under the solitary system, where the State should employ the labor, and the cost of construction would be very large, it might be located more with reference to obtaining cheap building material.

But if there is to be no change in the system, then, for the purpose of securing the best possible results under the present, there should be supplied an abundance of cell room, so that complete separation may be maintained at night. Either the cell capacity here should be enlarged, a new prison built somewhere else, or in some manner the number of convicts reduced to correspond with the accommodations.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. HOWARD.

Warden.



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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INDIANA STATE PRISON SOUTH,  
JEFFERSONVILLE, Oct. 31, 1878.

To the Honorable Board of Directors :

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending October 31st, 1878. Of diseases met with and treated in the prison during the year, I would respectfully refer you to the tabulated statement appended.

Much of the sickness during the year was owing, in a great degree, to the over-crowded condition of the prison. It has been one continued struggle to preserve the health and lives of the inmates, my prescriptions averaging seventy per day. Disinfectants were used with an unsparing hand, and a perfect sanitary arrangement established, the result of which has been most gratifying.

In point of cell accommodations there are for the six hundred and twenty-five convicts confined here cell room for but three hundred and fourteen; the balance are confined in the second story of the dining-hall, the chapel, and the corridors of the cell-houses.

It is a sad commentary upon the legislative wisdom of the great State of Indiana that these unfortunate convicts, the custodians of the State, are not provided for in a comfortable and humane manner. New buildings are needed and demanded by every principle of justice and humanity. A building containing four hundred cells would not more than meet the demands for the next fiscal year.

I would also call the attention of the Board of Directors to the poor accommodation for the insane prisoners. Neither the cell-house or hospital is a fit place for them. There ought to be erected a building, containing from eight to ten cells, to confine such persons.



The hygienic condition of the prison is good. The supply of food is abundant, wholesome, and nutritious, and a liberal variety.

There have been seven deaths during the year. Three from phthisis, or consumption; two from wounds; one from congestive chills, and one from congestion of the brain.

When the large number committed here, and the character of the diseases with which most of them are affected, are considered, the mortality rate is far below the outside average. The unexampled management of the institution affords a marked illustration of the good results that may be reached by order and a perfect regimen.

I have received the co-operation of Warden Captain A. J. Howard, and his efficient deputy, Captain John Craig; also, Jesse McClure, Hospital Steward. In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to these gentlemen for their assistance in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. SHERROD.

Physician.

*List of Cases treated at the Indiana State Prison South, for the  
Year ending December 15, 1878.*

DIAGNOSIS.	Number of cases.	DIAGNOSIS.	Number of cases.
Abcess .....	21	Hepatitis .....	78
Bilious .....	246	Hydrocele .....	4
Bronchitis .....	37	Hypochondria .....	6
Burns .....	28	Jaundice .....	3
Catarrh .....	12	Kidney, disease of .....	14
Cholera Morbus .....	17	Laryngitis .....	19
Congestion Brain .....	1	Lumbago .....	4
Congestion Lungs .....	2	Mumps .....	5
Congestive Chill .....	1	Neuralgia .....	58
Diarrhoea .....	127	Ophthalmia .....	21
Dislocations .....	2	Paralysis .....	1
Dyspepsia .....	19	Phthisis .....	3
Epilepsy .....	7	Pneumonia .....	4
Erysipelas .....	2	Rheumatism .....	89
Fever, intermittent .....	561	Scrofula .....	8
Fever, remittent .....	203	Spermatorrhoea .....	6
Fever, typhoid .....	1	Sprains .....	8
Fever, typho malaria .....	1	Stricture .....	4
Flux .....	11	Syphilis .....	26
Fractures .....	3	Ulcers .....	4
General Debility .....	9	Urine, incont. of .....	1
Gleet .....	8	Urine, retent. of .....	3
Gonorrhoea .....	21	Wounds, contused .....	20
Heart, func. disease .....	11	Wounds, gunshot .....	2
Heart, organic disease .....	9	Wounds, incised .....	17
Hemorrhage Lungs .....	4	Wounds, lacerated .....	5
Hemorrhide .....	12		
Hernia .....	13	Total .....	1893

*List of Patients treated in Hospital and Prescriptions Filled during  
the Year ending October 31, 1878.*

MONTH.	Number Treated in Hospital.	Total Number Treated.	Number of Prescrip- tions.	Mortality.
November, 1877.....	24	136	1,706	1
December, 1877.....	23	123	1,748	
January, 1878.....	17	184	2,004	
February, 1878.....	17	109	1,700	
March, 1878.....	31	229	2,241	1
April, 1878.....	29	160	1,513	2
May, 1878.....	12	95	1,843	
June, 1878.....	27	174	1,922	1
July, 1878.....	10	126	1,715	
August, 1878.....	27	155	2,628	
September, 1878.....	35	215	3,391	2
October, 1878.....	29	187	3,819	
Total.....	281	1,893	26,240	7

NAMES AND DATE OF DEATHS.

George Moore died November 18th, 1877.

Henry Huland died March 24th, 1878.

Elijah Owens died April 9th, 1878.

Robert Akey died April 30th, 1878.

John Mungo died June 10th, 1878.

George Ehring died September 12th, 1878.

Edwin Belknap died September 24th, 1878.

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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INDIANA STATE PRISON SOUTH,

November 1st, 1878.

To the Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my duty, as Chaplain of the Prison, to submit to you a brief statement of what has been done in the Moral Department of this Institution during the past year.

I have preached in the Chapel and held Sabbath School each succeeding Sabbath until June 1st, 1878, when it became necessary, owing to the crowded condition of the prison, to take the Chapel as a sleeping apartment—since which time the Chaplain's labors have been confined to the circulation of religious literature among the prisoners, and to private conversation and instruction at their cells and sleeping apartments. In this we have been assisted by those faithful missionaries from New Albany and Jeffersonville. We are under special obligations to Mr. Small for furnishing from one hundred to one hundred and fifty copies of the Christian Observer every Sabbath, and to unknown parties for occasional donations of papers and tracts.

In the discharge of my duty I have visited the Hospital once a day—and when there was any serious sickness, twice or three times a day, and done what I could to relieve their wants.

The unusual healthy condition of the prisoners and small per cent. of mortality deserves grateful mention in making up this report. Much credit is due Dr. Sherrod, Prison Physician, and Jesse McClure, Hospital Steward, for this result.

The sanitary condition of the Prison is the best that circumstances will allow, and which goes far in maintaining good health.

In April of the present year we opened a day-school in the Chapel, for the benefit of those whom the Warden might see proper to let attend. About eighty availed themselves of this opportunity to improve themselves in the branches of education which will fit them for usefulness in after life. They all seemed deeply interested in their studies, and some of them made considerable progress and will leave the prison inspired with new thoughts and purposes, which will have a tendency to prevent their relapsing into dishonesty and crime.

The prison library is also a source of much pleasure and profit to the convicts. Reading good books must necessarily have a beneficial influence over them. It occupies the mind, and has a tendency to awaken self-respect. Intellectual culture has much to do in forming and governing the heart—and to me it seems difficult to conceive of a place where a book would do as much good as in a State Prison. If the mind is occupied with intellectual recreations there will be an exclusion of base passions and vicious sentiments: hence, good books are an important auxilliary in effecting a moral and spiritual renovation.

The library is doing its legitimate work; and, notwithstanding its being replenished two years ago, it yet stands in great need of more books—of good, substantial reading matter.

Without an illusion to the uniform kindness and respect with which the Chaplain has been treated by his fellow-officers—the Warden, Deputy, and their assistants—this report would be incomplete.

And now, in conclusion, allow me, gentlemen of the Board, to return you sincere thanks for the kindness you have shown me through the past year. And may the blessings of an All-wise Providence follow you through life.

N. E. BORING,  
Chaplain.

## CLERK'S REPORT.

INDIANA STATE PRISON SOUTH,

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., October 31, 1878.

To the Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit to your consideration a full statement of the financial and statistical operations of this Prison for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1878.

Very Respectfully,

S. C. McCLURE,

Clerk.



## WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts and Expenditures from October 31, 1877, to November 30, 1877.

Date.	OF WHOM RECEIVED.	Amount.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
1877.				
November 14.	Balance October 31 belonged to Specific Appropriations.....		Provision account.....	\$2,402 87
November 19.	J. R. Gatbright on account convict labor.....	\$294 75	Discharged convict account.....	255 00
November 30.	Perin & Gaff Manufacturing Co., on account convict labor.....	2,000 00	Clothing account.....	5,403 16
	Perin & Gaff Manufacturing Co., on account convict labor.....	1,341 25	Bedding account.....	543 41
	State of Indiana, on account general appropriation.....	42,166 37	Team account.....	74 42
	Clothing, sale of rags.....	75	Expense account.....	134 17
			Fuel and light account.....	447 74
			Escaped convict account.....	150 00
			Hospital.....	58 15
			Invoice.....	47 15
			Repairs.....	471 50
			Stationery.....	30 90
			Salary of officers.....	2,057 90
			Balance.....	3,636 75
	Total.....	\$15,803 12	Total.....	\$15,803 12

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures from October 31, 1877, to November 30, 1877, inclusive.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Date.	Amount.
1	W. Horr & Co.....	Provision.....	November 2.....	\$96 49
2	Samuel Regan.....	Discharged convict.....	November 2.....	15 00
3	John Schneider.....	Discharged convict.....	November 2.....	15 00
4	Myron Dunham.....	Discharged convict.....	November 2.....	15 00
5	Jacob Luke.....	Discharged convict.....	November 3.....	15 00
6	Hugh Kinneth.....	Discharged convict.....	November 3.....	15 00
7	M. R. Thompson.....	Provision.....	November 6.....	22 88
8	Chester Sherburn.....	Discharged convict.....	November 7.....	15 00
9	J., M. & I. Railroad.....	Clothing.....	November 7.....	1 90
10	Johnson Chenoweth.....	Provision.....	November 7.....	41 15
11	M. H. Howard.....	Team, \$25.97.....	November 8.....	57 45
12	M. H. Howard.....	Bedding, \$31.48.....	November 8.....	15 00
13	Jacob Miller.....	Discharged convict.....	November 9.....	15 00
14	Louis Gontreger.....	Discharged convict.....	November 9.....	15 00
15	Perry Gontreger.....	Discharged convict.....	November 9.....	15 00
16	J. G. Moore.....	Expense.....	November 13.....	3 30
17	H. T. Sage.....	Expense.....	November 13.....	11 75
18	O. & M. Railroad.....	Provision.....	November 13.....	40 62
19	Taylor Marsh.....	Discharged convict.....	November 14.....	15 00
20	M. Bottorff.....	Team.....	November 14.....	16 85
21	J. R. Gathright.....	Team, \$19.50; fuel, \$5.00.....	November 14.....	21 50
22	M. R. Thompson.....	Provision.....	November 14.....	11 33
23	Andrew Rogers.....	Discharged convict.....	November 15.....	15 00
24	J., M. & I. Railroad Co.....	Clothing.....	November 16.....	1 85
25	American Express Co.....	Clothing.....	November 19.....	1 75
26	W. E. Willey.....	Provision.....	November 20.....	18 90
27	L. Patterson.....	Escaped convict.....	November 21.....	100 00
28	J. Bradley.....	Hospital.....	November 21.....	12 00
29	August Mistief.....	Discharged convict.....	November 21.....	15 00
30	Johnson & Chenoweth.....	Discharged convict.....	November 24.....	15 00
31	S. L. Ehrberger.....	Provision.....	November 24.....	19 30
32	Godfrey Dietz.....	Provision.....	November 26.....	58 22
33	George F. Howard.....	Discharged convict.....	November 27.....	15 00
34	Thomas Swartz.....	Escaped convict.....	November 27.....	50 00
35	Thomas Boyd.....	Provision.....	November 27.....	29 75
36	Thomas Boyd.....	Discharged convict.....	November 27.....	29 75
37	Thomas Boyd.....	Discharged convict.....	November 29.....	15 00
38	Bally Johnson.....	Invoice.....	November 29.....	3 00
39	Charles Foley.....	Discharged convict.....	November 30.....	15 00
40	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Discharged convict.....	November 30.....	15 00
41	.....	Expense.....	November 30.....	4 12

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures from October 31, 1876, to November 30, 1877 Continued

No of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Date.	Amount.
53	H. T. Sage.....	Expense	November 30	\$13 59
54	Perin & Gail Manufacturing Co.....	Repairs, \$24.18; expense, \$10.00.....	November 30	63 68
55	J. C. Nicholson.....	Provision	November 30	53 00
57	J. W. Jones.....	Repairs.....	November 30	15 40
58	John Duff.....	Provision.....	November 30	1,071 25
59	Indiana Reform Institution.....	Clothing.....	November 30	390 00
60	M. V. McCann.....	Fuel and light.....	November 30	308 34
61	Jeffersonville Gas Co.....	Fuel and light.....	November 30	134 40
62	T. A. N. Sparks.....	Clothing.....	November 30	62 34
63	Seymour Wooden Factory.....	Clothing, \$23.29; 18, including, \$11.00.....	November 30	4,891 21
64	S. Goldback.....	Clothing.....	November 30	1,656 00
65	M. A. Sweeney & Bro.....	Repairs.....	November 30	177 44
66	W. Herr & Co.....	Expense.....	November 30	50 00
67	W. Herr & Co.....	Provision.....	November 30	761 33
70	Thomas Swartz.....	Provision.....	November 30	28 65
71	D. S. Barnum.....	Repairs.....	November 30	39 24
72	M. Alloway.....	Provision.....	November 30	27 00
73	George Willard.....	Provision.....	November 30	9 80
74	Geo. W. Lowman & Bro.....	Invoice, \$50.00; repairs, \$11.30.....	November 30	39 05
77	H. N. Holl and.....	Expense, \$19.00; expense, \$24.00; repairs, \$8.00.....	November 30	46 28
80	S. P. Town.....	Hospital.....	November 30	167 41
81	Hagan Brothers.....	Repairs.....	November 30	26 35
82	New Albany Lodge Co.....	Stationary.....	November 30	23 00
83	Patrick McMahon.....	Hospital.....	November 30	18 60
84	George W. Fisher.....	Salary, collectors.....	November 30	20 00
85	John Howard.....	Salary, collectors.....	November 30	54 00
86	John Applegate.....	Team.....	November 30	11 85
87	Officers' pay roll.....	Salary, collectors.....	November 30	333 33
88	Guards' pay roll.....	Salary, collectors.....	November 30	1,450 57
90	Charles Ressler.....	Stationary.....	November 30	4 90
91	John P. Morton & Co.....	Stationary.....	November 30	2 00
92	H. J. Davis.....	Repairs.....	November 30	2 75
	Total.....			\$12,166 55

# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts and Expenditures for the Month of December, 1877.

33

OF WHOM RECEIVED.	Amount.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.		Amount.
Balance on hand December 1.....	\$3,636 75	Discharged convict.....		\$270 00
Perin & Gaff Manufacturing Co., on account convict labor.....	1,141 63	Provision.....		3,807 96
State of Indiana, on account appropriation.....	3,956 80	Expense.....		271 30
		Repairs.....		249 93
		Invoice.....		17 65
		Team.....		242 90
		Bedding.....		26 67
		Clothing.....		1,307 54
		Hospital.....		45 05
		Fuel and light.....		489 20
		Salary of officers.....		2,006 48
Total.....	\$8,734 68	Total.....		\$8,734 68

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of December, 1877.

TO WHOM PAID.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.

Date.

No. of  
Voucher.

92	Oscar Morgan.....	Discharged convict	December 22	\$15 00
94	Frank Cecil.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
95	Leander Sawyers.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
96	Charles Sawyer.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
97	William Sawyers.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
98	Parks & Henderson.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
99	John A. Gray.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
100	Frank Davis.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
101	M. Alloway.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
102	H. T. Sage.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
103	H. Dillingham.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
104	A. M. Lake.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
105	Theodore Holland.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
106	George Begett.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
107	William McCormick.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
108	David Johnson.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
109	J. E. Weller & Co.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
110	E. Stedley.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
111	John Craig.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
112	Charles Kischum.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
113	George W. Sawyer.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
114	J. C. Moore.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
115	Perin & Galt Manufacturing Co.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
116	H. Patrick.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
117	August Sarr.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
118	Joseph Bozell.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
119	E. D. Jacobs.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
120	J. F. Swartz.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
121	H. T. Sage.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
122	R. E. Parker.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
123	J. N. Jones.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
124	James D. Hamilton.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
125	Thomas Swartz.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
126	Valentine Phillips.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
127	Thomas Stett.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
128	Amicus Graves.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
129	Noah Thickett.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
130	Joseph Bozell.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
131	J. Bradley.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00
132	J. Craig.....	Discharged convict	December 22	15 00

144	J. Bonner.....	Provision	December 28.....	216 83
145	Robert White.....	Discharged convict.....	December 31.....	15 00
146	H. T. Sage.....	Expense.....	December 31.....	20 85
147	J. W. Howard.....	Team.....	December 31.....	26 40
149	Charles W. Shaw.....	Discharged convict.....	December 31.....	15 00
151	J. W. Howard.....	Provision.....	December 31.....	54 67
152	Ottoman Caltvey Co.....	Provision.....	December 31.....	103 95
153	George Willacy.....	Invoice.....	December 31.....	8 70
154	J. H. Ryan & Co.....	Clothing.....	December 31.....	65 60
155	New Albany Ledger-Standard.....	Expense.....	December 31.....	70 10
156	Holzberg & Hensler.....	Team.....	December 31.....	56 90
157	Lehr & Hultine.....	Repairs.....	December 31.....	20 00
158	George Pfau.....	Repairs.....	December 31.....	39 38
159	W. S. Mavens.....	Repairs.....	December 31.....	8 45
161	H. N. Holland.....	Repairs, \$23.97; invoice, \$3 45.....	December 31.....	27 42
162	T. & N. Sparks.....	Clothing.....	December 31.....	1 21
163	Seymour Woolen Mills.....	Clothing.....	December 31.....	826 11
164	John Duff.....	Provision.....	December 31.....	906 25
166	George W. Lewman & Bro.....	Hospital, \$33.05; repairs, \$6 45.....	December 31.....	39 50
167	Ramberger, Bloom & Co.....	Clothing.....	December 31.....	409 77
169	D. S. Barnore.....	Repairs.....	December 31.....	27 55
170	W. Horr & Co.....	Provision, \$756.71; expense, \$75.10; team, \$1.25.....	December 31.....	813 06
172	Jeffersonville Gas Co.....	Fuel and light.....	December 31.....	183 30
173	M. V. McCann.....	Fuel and light.....	December 31.....	305 90
174	George H. Frank.....	Team.....	December 31.....	46 75
175	John Snyder.....	Provision.....	December 31.....	150 90
176	A. Lutz.....	Team.....	December 31.....	10 45
177	Officers' pay-roll.....	Salary, officers'.....	December 31.....	533 33
178	Guards' pay-roll.....	Salary, officers'.....	December 31.....	1,469 35
179	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Expense.....	December 31.....	4 65
180	M. A. Sweeney & Bro.....	Repairs.....	December 31.....	5 50
Total.....				\$8,734 68



# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts and Expenditures for the Month of January, 1878.

OF WHOM RECEIVED.	Amount.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
J. R. Gathright, on account convict labor.....	\$311 08	Clothing.....	\$249 88
Perin & Gaff Manufacturing Co., on account convict labor.....	2,670 87	Invoice.....	15 25
State of Indiana, on account appropriation.....	3,077 37	Repairs.....	266 32
		Fuel and light.....	620 15
		Bedding.....	14 00
		Provision.....	1,971 58
		Hospital.....	86 89
		Salary of officers.....	2,062 29
		Team.....	112 10
		Expense.....	220 86
		Discharged convict.....	450 00
Total.....	\$6,059 82	Total.....	\$6,059 32

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of January, 1878.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Date.	Amount.
182	John Brown.....	Discharged convict.....	January 2.....	\$15 00
183	Wm. R. Mansfield.....	Discharged convict.....	January 2.....	15 00
184	John Chino.....	Discharged convict.....	January 2.....	15 00
185	John Caldwell.....	Discharged convict.....	January 3.....	15 00
186	Jesse Bradley.....	Discharged convict.....	January 4.....	15 00
187	James R. Ogden.....	Discharged convict.....	January 4.....	15 00
188	H. T. Sage.....	Expense.....	January 5.....	11 75
189	W. A. Colvin.....	Team.....	January 5.....	11 20
190	George S. Davis.....	Salary, officers.....	January 5.....	35 00
192	H. Wellington.....	Hospital.....	January 7.....	12 40
193	August Swath.....	Discharged convict.....	January 9.....	15 00
194	Adred Seave.....	Discharged convict.....	January 9.....	15 00
195	George League.....	Discharged convict.....	January 9.....	15 00
196	Henry Clark.....	Discharged convict.....	January 9.....	15 00
197	C. F. Drabreck.....	Expense.....	January 9.....	15 00
198	Frank Rachtel.....	Discharged convict.....	January 9.....	2 00
199	Arthur Trader.....	Discharged convict.....	January 10.....	15 00
200	Benj. Olmstead.....	Discharged convict.....	January 11.....	15 00
201	Oscar Woods.....	Discharged convict.....	January 11.....	15 00
202	Wm. Varvel.....	Discharged convict.....	January 11.....	15 00
203	Ramph Lostetter.....	Discharged convict.....	January 11.....	15 00
204	Joseph Beverly.....	Discharged convict.....	January 12.....	15 00
205	Floyd Cozens.....	Discharged convict.....	January 12.....	15 00
206	John Jones.....	Discharged convict.....	January 12.....	15 00
208	Charles Hall.....	Discharged convict.....	January 12.....	15 00
209	J. G. Moore.....	Discharged convict.....	January 14.....	15 00
210	Robert Baird.....	Expense.....	January 15.....	3 30
211	Daniel Yochim.....	Discharged convict.....	January 16.....	15 00
212	M. H. Howard.....	Provision.....	January 19.....	16 00
213	Joseph Bezell.....	Team.....	January 19.....	22 88
214	J. W. Stacey.....	Team, \$16.80; provision, \$5.20.....	January 22.....	22 00
215	Alie Fry.....	Team.....	January 22.....	17 20
216	J. W. Stacey.....	Provision.....	January 23.....	25 27
217	Fred. Smith.....	Team.....	January 23.....	16 72
218	Albert Williamson.....	Discharged convict.....	January 24.....	15 00
219	Noah Hollstein.....	Discharged convict.....	January 25.....	15 00
220	Thomas Bailey.....	Discharged convict.....	January 25.....	15 00
221	John Craig.....	Expense.....	January 26.....	112 95
222	Benj. Johnson.....	Discharged convict.....	January 27.....	15 00
223	Joseph Knox.....	Discharged convict.....	January 27.....	15 00

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of January, 1878. Continued.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID	ON WHAT ACCOUNT	Date	Amount
904	John Debert	Provision	January 2	\$15.00
905	Frank Johnson	Unpaid salary	January 28	45.00
906	Guhrle & Blake more	Provision	January 30	56.00
907	Nathan H. Kile	Unpaid salary	January 1	15.00
908	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Expenses	January 31	5.81
909	John A. Carl Mangle & Burling Co.	Expenses	January 31	43.10
910	John Snyder	Provision, \$14.45, clothing, \$11.00	February 1	25.45
911	John Duff	Provision, \$10.00	February 1	942.50
912	Joseph Banzell	Provision, \$10.00	February 1	47.62
913	W. Horst & Co.	Expenses, \$10.00, provision, \$10.00	February 1	644.88
914	H. T. Sizer	Expenses	February 1	11.05
915	M. A. McArthur	Unpaid salary	January 31	505.90
916	Jeffersonville Gas Co.	Unpaid bill	February 1	114.95
917	H. Wellington	Unpaid bill	February 1	14.80
918	George W. Lewman & Bro	Provision	February 31	101.36
919	H. N. Hollen	Expenses, \$10.00, reports, \$1.86, General Service	February 1	34.85
920	J. F. Swartz	Provision	January 1	29.33
921	D. S. Burdick	Report	January 31	88.76
922	Seymour Wadell & Co.	Clothing	January 31	27.88
923	F. A. N. Sparks	Clothing	January 31	17.00
924	S. P. Town	Reports	January 1	125.00
925	Charles Kischman	Provision	January 31	35.40
926	Officers pay roll	Salary, officers	January 31	937.33
927	Guards' pay roll	Salary, guards	January 31	1,483.96
928	Hollinger Bros.	Provision	January 31	110.00
929	R. L. Burke	Reports	January 31	1.90
930	Thomas Swartz	Provision	January 31	39.90
931	Total			\$6,079.32

# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts and Expenditures for the Month of February, 1878.

OF WHOM RECEIVED.	Amount.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
J. R. Gathright, on account convict labor..... Oliver Perin, on account convict labor..... Perin & Galt Manufacturing Co., on account convict labor..... State of Indiana, on account appropriation.....	\$244 08 285 00 2,577 50 2,536 07	Discharged convict..... Expense..... Invoice..... Provision..... Hospital..... Fuel and Light..... Team..... Repairs..... Garden..... Clothing..... Salary of officers.....	\$225 00 145 81 86 65 1,924 41 38 51 334 81 13 70 234 49 256 50 127 78 2,074 99
Total.....	\$5,662 65	Total.....	\$5,662 65

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of February, 1878.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID	OF WHAT ACCOUNT.	Date	Amount.
262	Charles Wilson.....	Discharged cash for .....	February 5	\$15.00
263	William Arnold.....	Discharged cash for .....	February 5	15.00
264	Thomas Shelton.....	Discharged cash for .....	February 6	15.00
265	Henry Latens.....	Discharged cash for .....	February 7	15.00
266	Charles D. Harris.....	Discharged cash for .....	February 7	15.00
267	Andrew C. Simpson.....	Discharged cash for .....	February 20	15.00
268	H. T. Sage.....	Discharged cash for .....	February 20	12.00
269	J. G. Moore.....	Expense .....	February 22	3.40
270	J. G. Moore.....	Expense .....	February 22	15.00
271	McGill & Thuman.....	Expense .....	February 22	10.10
272	Patrick McMahon.....	Hospital .....	February 22	35.71
273	O. & M. Railroad Co.....	Provision .....	February 22	2.00
274	William M. Sims.....	Provision .....	February 22	10.00
275	Henry Fisher.....	Discharged cash for .....	February 26	10.40
276	Abraham Ewing.....	Discharged cash for .....	February 26	10.00
277	Frank Korn.....	Expense .....	February 26	15.00
278	Samuel Anderson.....	Discharged cash for .....	February 26	15.00
279	J. R. Gathright.....	Discharged cash for .....	February 26	13.70
280	Mathew Dwyne.....	Team .....	February 26	15.00
281	E. Lawrence.....	Expense .....	February 26	3.75
282	Robert M. Blinn.....	Expense .....	February 26	24.25
283	John Craig.....	Expense .....	February 26	15.00
284	Joseph Bozell.....	Discharged cash for .....	February 26	15.00
285	Zemur Chammess.....	Discharged cash for .....	February 26	21.20
286	John Haines.....	Provision .....	February 26	15.00
287	George Hazard.....	Provision .....	February 26	15.00
288	Thomas Swartz.....	Provision .....	February 26	15.00
289	Thomas Eakin II.....	Discharged cash for .....	February 26	15.00
290	Bill Wilson.....	Discharged cash for .....	February 26	15.00
291	R. Dickey.....	Expense .....	February 26	15.00
292	George Stutzer.....	Expense .....	February 26	15.00
293	James T. Bell.....	Expense .....	February 26	15.00
294	Adam Howard.....	Provision .....	February 26	15.00
295	J. M. & L. Reifford Co.....	Provision .....	February 26	15.00
296	Joseph Bozell.....	Provision .....	February 26	15.00
297	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Expense .....	February 26	15.00
298	H. Deinger.....	Expense .....	February 26	15.00
299	H. Deinger.....	Expense .....	February 26	15.00
300	H. Deinger.....	Expense .....	February 26	15.00
301	O. & M. Railroad Co.....	Provision .....	February 26	15.00
302	Al. Lutz.....	Provision .....	February 26	15.00
303	H. T. Sage.....	Expense .....	February 26	15.00
304	H. T. Sage.....	Expense .....	February 26	15.00

305	M. A. Sweeney & Son.....	Repairs.....	February 28.....	22 83
307	George W. Lowman & Bro.....	Repairs, \$20.35; expense, \$3.50; hospital, \$28.41; garden, \$11.50.....	February 28.....	63 76
308	J. H. Ryan & Co.....	Clothing.....	February 28.....	65 33
309	T. & N. Sparks.....	Clothing.....	February 28.....	8 50
310	H. N. Holland.....	Repairs.....	February 28.....	30 25
311	D. S. Barnore.....	Repairs.....	February 28.....	112 75
312	Jeffersonville Gas Co.....	Fuel and light.....	February 28.....	114 95
313	John Duff.....	Provision.....	February 28.....	333 75
314	Horr & Teggart.....	Provision, \$591.37; repairs, \$13.50; expense, \$65.25; in- voice, \$10.00.....	February 28.....	680 12
315	Johnson & Chenoworth.....	Provision.....	February 28.....	46 70
316	Pedin & Gaff Manufacturing Co.....	Expense, \$40.50; repairs, \$19.06.....	February 28.....	59 56
317	George Wallace.....	Invoice.....	February 28.....	16 50
318	George C. Zinck.....	Invoice.....	February 28.....	34 75
319	F. R. M. Gilbert.....	Garden.....	February 28.....	50 00
320	M. V. McCann.....	Fuel and light.....	February 28.....	411 86
322	Officers' pay roll.....	Salary, officers'.....	February 28.....	553 33
323	Guards' pay roll.....	Salary, officers'.....	February 28.....	1,541 66
323 1/2	Seymour Woollen Factory.....	Clothing.....	February 28.....	58 95
		Total.....		\$5,652 65



## WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts and Expenditures for the Month of March, 1878.

OF WHOM RECEIVED.	Amount.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
J. W. Gaff, on account convict labor.....	\$1,215 00	Discharged convict.....	\$875 00
Oliver Parin, on account convict labor.....	1,320 55	Hospital.....	67 33
J. R. Gathright, on account convict labor.....	1,324 00	Expense.....	160 35
Parin & Gaff Manufacturing Co., on account convict labor.....	1,080 00	Salary of officers.....	2,125 89
State of Indiana, on account appropriation.....	882 16	Provision.....	1,539 16
		Team.....	22 80
		Fuel and light.....	326 65
		Repairs.....	136 28
		Stationery.....	8 50
		Clothing.....	7 50
		Invoice.....	57 25
Total.....	4,821 71	Total.....	\$4,821 71

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of March, 1878.

43

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Date.	Amount.
324	George Miles.....	Discharged convict.....	March 1.....	\$15 00
325	Edward Moss.....	Discharged convict.....	March 2.....	15 00
326	Frank Lowrey.....	Discharged convict.....	March 2.....	15 00
327	John Baker.....	Discharged convict.....	March 4.....	15 00
328	David Williams.....	Discharged convict.....	March 4.....	15 00
329	Nedls Cook.....	Discharged convict.....	March 5.....	15 00
330	Cyrus Albertson.....	Discharged convict.....	March 5.....	15 00
331	William Ricketts.....	Discharged convict.....	March 5.....	15 00
332	H. Wellington.....	Discharged convict.....	March 7.....	15 00
333	J. G. Moore.....	Hospital.....	March 7.....	11 20
334	James Sherwood.....	Expense.....	March 7.....	3 30
335	H. T. Sage.....	Discharged convict.....	March 9.....	15 00
336	Henry Meisel.....	Expense.....	March 9.....	12 00
337	Robert McGill.....	Discharged convict.....	March 9.....	15 00
338	Charles Kisselman.....	Salary, officers.....	March 9.....	4 00
339	Joseph Bozell.....	Provision.....	March 9.....	4 00
340	J. W. Howard.....	Provision.....	March 11.....	4 00
341	Edwin French.....	Team.....	March 11.....	54 75
342	Henry Forbes.....	Discharged convict.....	March 11.....	22 80
343	Joseph Bozell.....	Discharged convict.....	March 12.....	15 00
344	J. R. Gathright.....	Provision.....	March 12.....	15 00
345	J. R. Gathright.....	Provision.....	March 12.....	15 00
346	J. F. Swartz.....	Fuel.....	March 13.....	92 72
347	C. Rosenberg.....	Provision.....	March 14.....	5 00
348	Charles Warren.....	Provision.....	March 15.....	31 80
349	Joshua Delaney.....	Discharged convict.....	March 15.....	36 10
350	S. Hollinsworth.....	Discharged convict.....	March 15.....	15 00
351	C. Halstead.....	Discharged convict.....	March 19.....	15 00
352	James Ferrier.....	Expense.....	March 20.....	15 00
353	William Evans.....	Expense.....	March 20.....	2 50
354	Alfred Boyd.....	Discharged convict.....	March 20.....	8 00
355	Wm. Hamilton.....	Discharged convict.....	March 21.....	15 00
356	Peleg Plunket.....	Discharged convict.....	March 21.....	15 00
357	David Abbott.....	Discharged convict.....	March 21.....	15 00
358	Wm. Jenkins.....	Discharged convict.....	March 23.....	15 00
359	Thomas Johnson.....	Discharged convict.....	March 23.....	15 00
360	G. W. Swartz.....	Provision.....	March 26.....	15 00
361	H. T. Sage.....	Expense.....	March 26.....	15 00
362	James Shepherd.....	Discharged convict.....	March 26.....	17 85
363	Hiram Friend.....	Discharged convict.....	March 26.....	12 50
364	E. E. Jones.....	Discharged convict.....	March 27.....	15 00
365	E. E. Jones.....	Discharged convict.....	March 28.....	15 00
366	E. E. Jones.....	Discharged convict.....	March 28.....	15 00
367	E. E. Jones.....	Discharged convict.....	March 29.....	15 00

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of March, 1878.—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT	Date.	Amount.
368	E. Harbison .....	Salary, officer' .....	March 30 .....	\$23 58
369	H. T. Sage .....	Expense .....	March 30 .....	13 50
370	Joseph Bozell .....	Provision .....	March 30 .....	118 46
371	E. V. Stealey .....	Repairs .....	March 30 .....	18 45
372	D. Koons .....	Provision .....	March 30 .....	14 40
373	Western Union Telegraph Co. ....	Expense .....	March 30 .....	7 35
374	George Hazard .....	Provision .....	March 30 .....	78 25
375	Horr & Taggart .....	Expense, \$64.75; stationery, \$3.50; provision, \$21.02; repairs, \$7.50 .....	March 30 .....	296 77
376	John Duff .....	Provision .....	March 30 .....	\$70 00
377	Perin and Gaff Manufacturing Co. ....	Expense, \$36; repairs, \$14.34 .....	March 30 .....	50 31
378	D. S. Barnum .....	Repairs .....	March 30 .....	68 85
379	H. N. Holland .....	Repairs .....	March 30 .....	27 14
380	H. N. Sparks .....	Expense, 45 cents; clothing, \$7.50 .....	March 30 .....	7 95
381	George W. Lewman & Bro. ....	Hospital .....	March 30 .....	56 13
382	M. V. McAnn .....	Fuel and light .....	March 30 .....	217 70
383	Jeffersonville Gas Co. ....	Fuel and light .....	March 30 .....	103 95
384	Henry T. Beven .....	Invoice .....	March 30 .....	49 15
385	George Willacy .....	Invoice .....	March 30 .....	8 10
386	Officers' pay-roll .....	Salary, officers' .....	March 30 .....	533 33
387	Guards' pay-roll .....	Salary, officers' .....	March 30 .....	1,558 48
388	Thomas W. Lonsdale .....	Salary, officers' .....	March 30 .....	6 50
		Total .....		\$4,821 71

# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts and Expenditures for the Month of April, 1878.

45

OF WHOM RECEIVED.	Amount.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
Oliver Perin, on account convict labor .....	\$689 45	Discharged convict .....	\$345 00
J. W. Gaff, on account convict labor .....	1,080 00	Provision .....	2,269 05
J. R. Gathright, on account convict labor .....	288 45	Hospital .....	181 41
State of Indiana, on account appropriation .....	3,958 65	Expense .....	40 50
		Bedding .....	9 35
		Permanent repairs .....	100 00
		Salary of officers .....	2,110 66
		Repairs .....	329 30
		Stationery .....	8 80
		Garden .....	6 75
		Escaped convict .....	91 70
		Team .....	118 33
		Fuel and light .....	276 60
		Invoice .....	52 10
		Clothing .....	76 40
Total .....	\$6,016 55	Total .....	\$5,016 55

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of April, 1878.

No. of  
Voucher.

TO WHOM PAID.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.

Date.

Amount.

389	Harrison Grimes.....	Discharged convict.....	April 1.....	5 5 00
390	Morgan Carter.....	Discharged convict.....	April 1.....	15 00
391	Perley Andrews.....	Discharged convict.....	April 1.....	15 00
392	J., M. & I. Railroad Company.....	Provision.....	April 2.....	3 70
393	James Potts.....	Discharged convict.....	April 3.....	15 00
394	John Bradley.....	Discharged convict.....	April 4.....	15 00
395	John Wilson.....	Discharged convict.....	April 4.....	15 00
396	John Fowler.....	Discharged convict.....	April 4.....	15 00
397	H. Wellington.....	Hospital.....	April 4.....	15 00
398	James Thomas.....	Discharged convict.....	April 4.....	12 40
399	J. G. Moore.....	Expense.....	April 5.....	15 00
400	John Snyder.....	Provision, \$30.90; bedding, \$9.95.....	April 5.....	3 30
401	James Lee.....	Discharged convict.....	April 5.....	40 85
402	Jacob Fry.....	Provision.....	April 6.....	15 00
403	Samuel Tolan.....	Permanent repairs.....	April 6.....	77 45
404	James Shea.....	Salary, officers.....	April 6.....	100 00
405	Joseph Bozell.....	Provision.....	April 6.....	25 00
406	R. W. S. Norton.....	Discharged convict.....	April 6.....	103 87
407	Patrick Byland.....	Repairs.....	April 8.....	15 00
408	William Jones.....	Discharged convict.....	April 8.....	24 00
409	William Bain.....	Discharged convict.....	April 10.....	15 00
410	H. T. Sage.....	Expense.....	April 12.....	15 00
411	J. W. Sullivan.....	Invoice.....	April 12.....	12 50
412	George Hazzard.....	Provision.....	April 12.....	7 50
413	Henry Drilling.....	Provision, \$49.85; fuel, \$3.00.....	April 12.....	50 25
414	John Mace.....	Discharged convict.....	April 12.....	52 85
415	J. F. Swartz.....	Provision, \$56.60; team, \$48.73.....	April 12.....	15 00
416	Dr. J. D. Jackson.....	Expense.....	April 13.....	105 38
417	Dr. J. C. Gifford.....	Escaped convict.....	April 13.....	1 50
418	W. W. Gilmore.....	Provision.....	April 13.....	15 10
419	Robert Hilton.....	Garden.....	April 13.....	24 60
420	Patrick McMahon.....	Hospital.....	April 14.....	6 75
421	J. R. Gathright.....	Invoice.....	April 15.....	6 65
422	James Wilson.....	Discharged convict.....	April 15.....	20 00
423	John Craig.....	Repairs.....	April 16.....	15 00
424	John Craig.....	Escaped convict.....	April 16.....	16 30
425	Joseph Bozell.....	Provision.....	April 16.....	76 60
426	Samuel Cline.....	Team.....	April 16.....	54 00
427	John Donaldson.....	Discharged convict.....	April 17.....	20 00
428	John Johnson.....	Repairs.....	April 20.....	15 00
			April 20.....	24 00

429	Milo Johnson	Discharged convict	April 20	15 09
430	James McIntyre	Discharged convict	April 20	15 09
431	William Mundell	Discharged convict	April 20	15 00
432	John Lawhorn	Discharged convict	April 20	15 00
433	William VanPelt	Discharged convict	April 22	15 00
434	Charles Hunter	Discharged convict	April 25	15 00
435	Thomas Coleclazier	Discharged convict	April 25	15 00
436	Lechev Standard Co.	Stationery	April 25	8 80
437	J. W. Howard	Team	April 25	49 00
438	M. Alloway	Provision	April 27	119 14
439	Benjamin Hawkins	Discharged convict	April 27	15 00
440	H. T. Sage	Expense	April 30	8 95
441	H. Wellington	Hospital	April 30	12 00
442	Horr & Taggart	Provision, \$689.74; repairs, \$14.25; invoice, \$19.66; expense, \$14.25	April 30	737 84
443	John Duff	Provision	April 30	942 50
444	J. C. Metcalfe	Repairs	April 30	14 11
445	Jeffersonville Gas Co.	Fuel and light	April 30	82 60
446	M. V. McCann	Fuel and light, \$187.00; repairs, \$3.00	April 30	190 00
447	Pezin & Guff Manufacturing Co.	Repairs	April 30	44 64
448	D. S. Barmore	Repairs	April 30	125 79
449	H. N. Holland	Repairs	April 30	27 41
450	George W. Lewman & Bro.	Repairs, \$38.80; hospital, \$46.36	April 30	85 16
451	J. H. Ryan	Clothing	April 30	65 30
452	T. & N. Sparks	Clothing	April 30	11 10
453	F. Hoffer	Hospital	April 30	92 00
454	Indianapolis Sentinel Co.	Hospital	April 30	12 00
455	C. Bollinger	Provision	April 30	47 00
456	George Willacy	Provision	April 30	5 00
457	Abe Fry	Provision	April 30	19 45
458	Officers' pay roll	Salary, officers'	April 30	533 33
459	Guards' pay roll	Salary, officers'	April 30	1,562 33
460		Total		\$6,016 55



# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts and Expenditures for the Month of May, 1878.

Of WHOM RECEIVED	Amount	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount
Perrin & Gaff Manufacturing Co., on account convict labor.....	\$1,170 00	Disc'd against convict	\$180 60
J. W. Gaff, on account convict labor.....	1,170 00	Balance	685 42
Oliver Perrin, on account convict labor.....	1,170 00	Balance	1,683 22
J. R. Gathright, on account convict labor.....	992 36	Balance	18 86
State of Indiana, on account appropriation.....	2,961 36	Expenses	115 71
		Balance	325 40
		Balance	21 80
		Cost of work	1,075 11
		Total	152 04
		Cost of	25 06
		Food and drink	263 68
		Hospital	52 45
		Supplies of officers	2,025 43
Total	\$6,764 46	Total	\$6,764 46

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of May, 1873.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Date.	Amount.
461	Charles Burdick.....	Discharged convict.....	May 2.....	\$15 00
462	Alonzo Johnson.....	Discharged convict.....	May 4.....	15 00
463	B. F. Georrich & Co.....	Invoice.....	May 4.....	470 00
464	S. W. Hedges.....	Provision.....	May 4.....	10 00
465	Samuel Ellison.....	Discharged convict.....	May 6.....	15 00
466	John Padgett.....	Discharged convict.....	May 9.....	15 00
467	Michael Kallala.....	Discharged convict.....	May 9.....	15 00
468	John Craig.....	Escaped convict.....	May 9.....	6 00
469	William Jones.....	Discharged convict.....	May 11.....	15 00
470	H. T. Sage.....	Expense.....	May 11.....	12 50
471	M. A. Sweeney & Bro.....	Repairs.....	May 11.....	56 50
472	George Hazzard.....	Provision.....	May 11.....	65 35
473	James Webb.....	Discharged convict.....	May 11.....	15 00
474	John Conchman.....	Bedding.....	May 13.....	22 80
475	J. G. Moore.....	Expense.....	May 13.....	2 00
476	John Hicks.....	Discharged convict.....	May 14.....	15 00
477	Patrick Byland.....	Repairs.....	May 14.....	34 50
478	J. S. Long.....	Repairs.....	May 14.....	6 00
479	W. F. Royce.....	Provision.....	May 14.....	8 75
480	George M. Grimes.....	Discharged convict.....	May 14.....	15 00
481	S. Goldback.....	Clothing.....	May 15.....	105 00
482	William Vannmeter.....	Repairs.....	May 17.....	4 50
483	J. F. Schwartz.....	Team.....	May 18.....	14 05
484	Joseph Bozell.....	Team.....	May 18.....	39 87
485	Jacob Williams.....	Discharged convict.....	May 20.....	15 00
486	Abraham Davis.....	Discharged convict.....	May 20.....	15 00
487	Nicholas Lentz.....	Provision.....	May 20.....	99 27
488	Henry Spaulding.....	Garden.....	May 21.....	25 00
489	C. Bradley & Son.....	Invoice.....	May 21.....	116 00
490	J. F. Swartz.....	Provision.....	May 22.....	62 80
491	J. E. Gathright.....	Fuel and light.....	May 22.....	15 00
492	Abe Fry.....	Team, \$45.80; provision, \$23.75.....	May 25.....	69 55
493	M. Alloway.....	Provision.....	May 27.....	1 30
494	B. Artist.....	Discharged convict.....	May 30.....	15 00
495	John Craig.....	Escaped convict.....	May 31.....	13 80
496	Henry Spaulding.....	Provision.....	May 31.....	17 40
497	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Expense.....	May 31.....	18 01
498	H. T. Sage.....	Expense.....	May 31.....	13 65
499	John Doff.....	Provision.....	May 31.....	797 60
500	Horr & Taggart.....	Provision, \$479.80; expense, \$69.55; repairs, \$48.....	May 31.....	597 35

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of May, 1878—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID	ON WHAT ACCOUNT	Date.	Amount
501	D. S. Barnard .....	Repairs .....	May 31 .....	\$106 04
502	H. N. Holland .....	Repairs, Medical Hospital, 87 22	May 31 .....	36 88
503	George W. Lewman & Bro. ....	Repairs, 11 29, Hospital, 10 40	May 31 .....	101 65
504	M. V. McCann, .....	Food and light .....	May 31 .....	186 48
505	J. Jeffersville Gas Co. ....	Food and light .....	May 31 .....	61 60
506	T. N. Sparks .....	Clothing .....	May 31 .....	23 40
507	Seymour Woolen Factory .....	Clothing .....	May 31 .....	946 71
508	Patrick Ryland .....	Repairs .....	May 31 .....	67 50
509	John Johnson .....	Repairs, 106, Medical Hospital .....	May 31 .....	48 22
510	M. Hosen .....	Repairs .....	May 31 .....	12 20
511	Samuel Tolson .....	Repairs .....	May 31 .....	95 00
512	H. Weddington .....	Repairs .....	May 31 .....	12 00
513	Officers' pay-roll .....	Salary, officers .....	May 31 .....	533 33
514	Guards' pay-roll .....	Salary, guards .....	May 31 .....	1,452 10
		Total .....		\$6,764 46

# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts and Expenditures for the Month of June, 1878.

OF WHOM RECEIVED.	Amount.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
Perin & Gaff Manufacturing Co., on account convict labor.....	\$1,170 00	Discharged convict.....	\$15 00
J. W. Gaff, on account convict labor.....	1,170 00	Repairs.....	217 11
Oliver Perin, on account convict labor.....	1,170 00	Invoice.....	192 00
J. R. Gathright, on account convict labor.....	24 29	Hospital.....	54 05
State of Indiana, on account appropriation.....	1,588 61	Provision.....	2,031 25
		Escaped convict.....	27 00
		Expense.....	74 11
		Stationery.....	1 00
		Fuel and light.....	215 00
		Clothing.....	128 62
		Salary of officers.....	2,137 76
Total.....	\$5,122 90	Total.....	\$5,122 90

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of June, 1878.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Date.	Amount.
515	William Bird.....	Discharged convict.....	June 1.....	215 00
516	Christian Shaller.....	Discharged convict.....	June 1.....	15 00
517	Israel Harding.....	Discharged convict.....	June 1.....	17 60
518	Pein & Galt Manufacturing Co.....	Repairs.....	June 3.....	37 54
519	J. E. Speed & Co.....	Repairs.....	June 3.....	4 95
520	Frank Kern.....	Repairs.....	June 3.....	2 10
521	Patrick McMahon.....	Repairs.....	June 3.....	13 65
524	Taylor McCarty.....	Ho pital.....	June 8.....	12 85
525	George Willacy.....	Salary, officers.....	June 10.....	9 80
526	N. Lortz.....	Invoice.....	June 11.....	35 06
527	H. Dillinger.....	Provision.....	June 12.....	13 66
528	John Craig.....	Provision.....	June 12.....	27 00
529	E. L. Smith.....	Provision.....	June 12.....	18 90
530	H. T. Swan.....	Provision.....	June 21.....	12 50
531	L. Nicholson.....	Provision.....	June 21.....	45 55
532	Charles Kischmidt.....	Expense.....	June 21.....	2 60
533	Rudd Lime Co.....	Provision.....	June 21.....	11 88
534	Samuel Tolan.....	Repairs.....	June 21.....	46 52
535	Charles Bessler.....	Repairs.....	June 21.....	6 35
536	Horv & Taggart.....	Repairs, 25, 26, stationery, 1, 100.....	June 25.....	343 75
537	L. Nicholson.....	Provision.....	June 27.....	3 40
538	E. Brown.....	Provision.....	June 27.....	5 20
539	L. Nicholson.....	Provision.....	June 27.....	4 50
540	John Fry.....	Provision.....	June 27.....	23 40
541	Samuel Tolan.....	Provision.....	June 27.....	12 60
542	John Duff.....	Repairs.....	June 27.....	761 25
543	Jeffersonville Gas Co.....	Provision.....	June 27.....	35 60
544	M. V. McCall.....	Fuel and light.....	June 27.....	160 00
545	H. N. Holland.....	Fuel and light.....	June 27.....	49 65
546	Horv & Taggart.....	Invoice, \$16.55; repairs, \$32.50.....	June 27.....	509 66
547	George W. Lowman & Bro.....	Provision, \$519.21; expense, \$49.85.....	June 27.....	47 40
548	D. S. Barnore.....	Expense, \$10.50; hospital, \$28.40; repairs, \$3.50.....	June 27.....	57 97
549	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Repairs.....	June 27.....	1 26
550	Rumberger, Room & Co.....	Expense.....	June 27.....	128 62
551	H. J. Lewis & Bro.....	Clothing.....	June 27.....	61 00
552	George Willacy.....	Invoice.....	June 27.....	7 00
553	George Willacy.....	Invoice.....	June 27.....	7 00

555	F. Heller.....	Provision .....	June 29 .....	189 87
556	C. Bollinger.....	Provision .....	June 29 .....	35 80
557	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.....	Invoice .....	June 29 .....	46 55
558	Officers' pay roll.....	Salary, officers' .....	June 29 .....	333 33
559	Guards' pay roll.....	Salary, officers' .....	June 29 .....	1,501 58
560	H. Wellington.....	Hospital .....	June 29 .....	12 00
Total .....				\$5,122 90



## WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts and Expenditures for the Month of July, 1878.

OF WHOM RECEIVED.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	
Amount		Amount	
Perth & Gaff Manufacturing Co., on account convict labor.....	\$2,250 00	Discharged convict.....	2,285 00
James W. Gaff, on account convict labor.....	1,680 00	Escaped convict.....	160 00
Oliver Peckin, on account convict labor.....	1,245 00	Provisions.....	1,852 36
J. R. Garbrielt, on account convict labor.....	620 46	Clothing.....	60 90
		Repairs.....	161 11
		Inventory.....	7 95
		Expenses.....	72 81
		Hospital.....	77 10
		Team.....	26 77
		Fuel and light.....	212 35
		Salary of officers.....	2,047 95
		Balance.....	801 16
Total.....	\$5,565 46	Total.....	\$5,765 46

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of July, 1878.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Date.	Amount.
561	William Snyder.....	Discharged convict.....	July 1	\$15 00
562	Charles Reedy.....	Discharged convict.....	July 1	15 00
563	T. J. Swartz.....	Provision.....	July 1	15 00
564	L. Nicholson.....	Provision.....	July 1	23 00
565	H. T. Sage.....	Expense.....	July 2	7 55
566	Perin & Gail Manufacturing Co.....	Repairs.....	July 2	13 67
567	Reynolds Olin.....	Discharged convict.....	July 8	15 00
568	F. R. M. Gilbert.....	Escaped convict.....	July 3	10 00
569	Joseph Bozell.....	Team.....	July 3	17 27
571	Charles Wade.....	Discharged convict.....	July 4	15 00
572	Charles White.....	Discharged convict.....	July 4	15 00
573	William H. Lyons.....	Discharged convict.....	July 4	15 00
574	William M. Robinson.....	Salary, officers.....	July 5	7 10
575	J. S. Long.....	Repairs.....	July 5	6 00
576	Patrick Byland.....	Repairs.....	July 5	73 50
577	J. H. Ryan.....	Invoice.....	July 6	1 85
578	Ahrens & Ott.....	Repairs.....	July 6	33 94
579	John Speed & Bro.....	Invoice.....	July 6	2 25
580	Conrad Heutlig.....	Provision.....	July 6	14 62
581	J. G. Moore.....	Expense.....	July 9	8 30
582	C. A. Swartz.....	Discharged convict.....	July 11	15 00
583	William A. Colvin.....	Team.....	July 12	8 00
584	James McDermott.....	Discharged convict.....	July 13	15 00
585	J. R. Gathright.....	Fuel June and May.....	July 13	10 00
586	J. H. Oneal.....	Escaped convict.....	July 15	100 00
587	George Jones.....	Discharged convict.....	July 18	15 00
588	William Carter.....	Discharged convict.....	July 19	15 00
589	Charles Palmer.....	Repairs.....	July 19	15 00
590	Samuel Tolan.....	Provision.....	July 19	15 00
591	George Hazard.....	Provision.....	July 19	21 73
592	C. H. Willigman.....	Discharged convict.....	July 20	15 00
593	George Hazard.....	Provision.....	July 22	21 25
594	William Barger.....	Escaped convict.....	July 22	50 00
595	L. Nicholson.....	Provision.....	July 22	25 25
596	L. D. Stewart.....	Team.....	July 23	1 50
597	Charles Lang.....	Discharged convict.....	July 24	15 00
598	James Good.....	Discharged convict.....	July 24	15 00
599	John Piercedfield.....	Provision.....	July 24	15 00
600	Joseph Bozell.....	Provision.....	July 25	203 70
601	T. J. Swartz.....	Provision.....	July 26	25 72

## DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of July, 1878--Continued.

No. of Voucher	TO WHOM PAID	ON WHAT ACCOUNT	Debit	Credit	Balance
602	Allen Ray Bingham	Provision	1.41	31	25.00
603	John Thompson	Provision	1.41	31	21.01
604	M. C. Thompson	Provision	1.41	31	16.60
605	Capt. J. C. Thompson	Provision	1.41	31	2.20
606	Alfred H. H. H.	Provision	1.41	31	15.69
607	John D. H.	Provision	1.41	31	2.75
608	John A. H.	Provision	1.41	31	273.83
609	Adm. G. H.	Provision	1.41	31	45.00
610	Thomas H.	Provision	1.41	31	13.60
611	Weston H.	Provision	1.41	31	5.71
612	Howard H.	Provision	1.41	31	124.85
613	G. W. H.	Provision	1.41	31	64.65
614	T. H. H.	Provision	1.41	31	3.69
615	J. H. H.	Provision	1.41	31	37.29
616	Patrick H.	Provision	1.41	31	10.20
617	S. C. H.	Provision	1.41	31	5.75
618	M. A. H.	Provision	1.41	31	12.60
619	Jeffersonville H.	Provision	1.41	31	2.85
620	H. N. H.	Provision	1.41	31	1.60
621	H. W. H.	Provision	1.41	31	1.60
622	Others' pay-roll	Provision	1.41	31	1.60
623	Grants' pay-roll	Provision	1.41	31	1.60
624	Grants' pay-roll	Provision	1.41	31	1.60

# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts and Expenditures for the Month of August, 1878.

OF WHOM RECEIVED.		Amount.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
Balance on hand August 1.....		\$801 16	Discharged convict.....	\$163 00
James W. Gaff, on account convict labor.....		660 00	Provision.....	1,525 55
Oliver Perin, on account convict labor.....		1,125 00	Clothing.....	14 00
J. R. Gathright, on account convict labor.....		293 85	Bedding.....	21 27
State of Indiana, appropriation.....		1,695 99	Repairs.....	30 07
			Permanent repairs.....	44 60
			Invoice.....	17 75
			Expense.....	\$2 87
			Hospital.....	52 30
			Tram.....	18 70
			Fuel and light.....	208 95
			Salary of other.....	2,033 34
Total.....		\$4,576 00	Total.....	\$4,576 00

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of August, 1878.

No. of Voucher	TO WHOM PAID	FOR WHAT ACCOUNT	Date	Amount
625	William Fullerton	Discharged convict	August 1	25 00
626	W. Hiram Jones	Discharged convict	August 1	15 00
627	Benjamin French	Discharged convict	August 2	15 00
628	David Mitchell	Discharged convict	August 3	15 00
629	Perrin & Gail, Manufacturing Company	Repairs, etc., on machinery	August 5	84 93
631	James Leberman	Discharged convict	August 6	15 00
633	George Gordon	Discharged convict	August 7	15 00
634	C. A. Shus	Discharged convict	August 7	15 00
635	Alexander Dugan	Discharged convict	August 7	15 00
636	J. V. Elliott & Son	Repairs	August 8	31 91
637	Owen Ross	Discharged convict	August 8	15 00
638	M. Alhewy	Discharged convict	August 8	30 02
639	T. J. Swartz	Procurements	August 9	48 73
640	J. T. Groat	Discharged convict	August 9	15 00
642	Lloyd F. V.	Procurements	August 10	24 80
643	J. M. & T. Railroad	Carriage freight	August 10	8 00
644	William Hunt	Discharged convict	August 10	15 00
645	L. Nicholson	Procurements	August 13	5 20
646	James Calvin	Discharged convict	August 16	15 00
647	M. McMillan	Discharged convict	August 16	15 00
648	Amos Frazier	Discharged convict	August 17	15 00
649	J. M. & T. Railroad	Freight on freight	August 17	1 95
650	S. Long	Discharged convict	August 17	15 00
651	Shadrach Harvey	Discharged convict	August 17	15 00
652	H. Sargent	Procurements	August 18	3 03
653	Conrad Healy	Procurements	August 19	12 15
654	Samuel Hodges	Lease	August 21	18 70
655	Samuel Hodges	Rent	August 21	6 27
656	George L. Thomas	Discharged convict	August 22	15 00
657	Amos Layman	Discharged convict	August 22	15 00
658	Richard Mozier	Discharged convict	August 22	15 00
659	W. W. McMillan	Discharged convict	August 23	15 00
660	William Campbell	Discharged convict	August 24	15 00
661	Flam Cook	Discharged convict	August 24	15 00
662	Harry Conners	Discharged convict	August 24	15 00
663	William Grogan	Discharged convict	August 24	15 00
664	James Mac	Discharged convict	August 24	15 00
665	John Smith	Discharged convict	August 24	15 00
666	William Furnish	Discharged convict	August 26	15 00
667	Samuel T. Caplinger	Discharged convict	August 27	15 00

568	John Connors.....	Discharged convict.....	August 29.....	15 00
569	Albert Edwards.....	Discharged convict.....	August 29.....	15 00
570	T. J. Swartz.....	Provisions.....	August 29.....	62 05
571	Julius Bendall.....	Discharged convict.....	August 29.....	15 00
572	S. C. McClure.....	Expense.....	August 29.....	12 75
573	Loren Patterson.....	Provisions, \$2.70; repairs, \$7.00.....	August 31.....	9 70
574	Frank Norris.....	Discharged convict.....	August 31.....	15 00
575	S. C. McClure.....	Expense.....	August 31.....	19 05
576	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Expense.....	August 31.....	2 53
577	Horr & Taggart.....	Provisions.....	August 31.....	325 74
578	Horr & Taggart.....	Provisions, \$31.45; repairs, \$10.43; expense, \$49.54.....	August 31.....	91 42
580	G. W. Lewman.....	Hospital, \$39.00; invoice, \$1.40.....	August 31.....	41 30
581	John Duff.....	Provisions.....	August 31.....	870 00
582	H. N. Holland.....	Invoice.....	August 31.....	5 85
584	T. & N. Sparks.....	Clothing.....	August 31.....	6 00
585	A. Sauer.....	Provisions.....	August 31.....	108 75
586	George Willacy.....	Invoice.....	August 31.....	10 50
587	Jeffersonville Gas Co.....	Fuel and Light.....	August 31.....	48 95
588	M. V. McCann.....	Fuel and Light.....	August 31.....	160 00
589	H. Wellington.....	Hospital.....	August 31.....	12 40
590	Officers' pay roll.....	Salary, officers'.....	August 31.....	533 83
591	Guards' pay roll.....	Salary, officers'.....	August 31.....	1,500 00
Total.....				\$4,576 01



# WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts and Expenditures for the Month of September, 1878.

OF WHOM RECEIVED		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	
Amount			Amount
Page 25		Fish for convict	\$510 00
1,170 00		Pay for convict	271 63
1,170 00		Bedding	10 20
510 00		Repairs	63 32
		Lighting	30 36
		Tools	4 70
		For fuel and light	10 00
		Sundry of others	1,730 50
		Balance	891 07
\$3,503 70		Total	\$3,503 70

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of September, 1878.

No. of Vouchers.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.		Date.	Amount.
692	Frazier Miskell.....	Discharged convict.....	Team.....	September 2.....	\$15 00
693	Charles Yakel.....	Provision.....	Provision.....	September 2.....	4 70
694	Joseph Bozell.....	Provision.....	Provision.....	September 2.....	202 08
695	J. Bruner.....	Provision.....	Provision.....	September 2.....	17 00
696	G. N. Prather.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 3.....	4 25
698	Simpson Wollon.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 4.....	15 00
699	Joseph Smith.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 4.....	15 00
700	John Poe.....	Provision.....	Provision.....	September 4.....	15 00
701	William Swyers.....	Repairs.....	Repairs.....	September 5.....	2 00
702	E. V. Stanley.....	Expense.....	Expense.....	September 5.....	35 30
703	J. G. Moore.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 6.....	2 00
704	Robert Reese.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 6.....	15 00
705	Winfield Scott.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 7.....	15 00
706	Thomas Carroll.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 7.....	15 00
707	James Williams.....	Provision.....	Provision.....	September 7.....	15 00
708	Robert Roscoe.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 7.....	24 65
709	T. J. Swartz.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 7.....	15 00
710	John Williams.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 7.....	15 00
711	Robert Chambers.....	Bedding.....	Bedding.....	September 7.....	15 00
712	John Stacy.....	Expense.....	Expense.....	September 9.....	10 20
713	J. M. & T. Railroad.....	Provision.....	Provision.....	September 10.....	3 35
714	S. C. McClure.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 12.....	12 75
715	John Watson.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 12.....	15 00
716	William Fordner.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 13.....	15 00
717	Theodore Applegate.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 13.....	15 00
718	Frank Livingston.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 13.....	15 00
719	Reinzer Bros.....	Provision.....	Provision.....	September 13.....	7 94
720	Silas Griffiths.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 14.....	15 00
721	John N. Goble.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 14.....	15 00
722	Robert Reeves.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 17.....	15 00
723	Frank Brown.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 17.....	15 00
724	Charles Willis.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 18.....	15 00
725	William Strong.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 18.....	15 00
726	Ellison Dunn.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 20.....	15 00
727	John Craig.....	Repairs.....	Repairs.....	September 21.....	15 00
728	F. Mohs.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 22.....	3 90
729	August Becker.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 24.....	15 00
730	John Goin.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 24.....	15 00
731	James Murphy.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 25.....	15 00
732	John Brown.....	Discharged convict.....	Discharged convict.....	September 26.....	15 00

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of September, 1878—Continued.

No. of Vouchers.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Date.	Amount.
733	Caleb Holding.....	Discharged convict.....	September 26.....	\$15 00
734	Samuel Hulin.....	Discharged convict.....	September 26.....	15 00
735	Frank Stewart.....	Discharged convict.....	September 27.....	15 00
736	Nelson Sumner.....	Discharged convict.....	September 28.....	22 84
737	J. R. Gadrington.....	Food, \$10 00, tobacco, \$12 84.....	September 28.....	15 00
738	Jacob Miller.....	Discharged convict.....	September 29.....	8 67
739	Chris. Rosenburg.....	Discharged convict.....	September 30.....	15 00
740	Richard Chamberlain.....	Discharged convict.....	September 30.....	15 00
741	Charles Blankenship.....	Discharged convict.....	September 30.....	12 35
742	S. C. McClure.....	Discharged convict.....	September 30.....	3 26
743	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Expense.....	September 30.....	11 08
744	Porter & Galt Manufacturing Co.....	Repair.....	September 30.....	533 33
745	Officers' pay roll.....	Salary, collectors.....	September 30.....	1,266 17
746	Guard's pay roll.....	Salary, collectors.....	September 30.....	22,699 63
		Total.....		

## WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts and Expenditures for the Month of October, 1878.

OF WHOM RECEIVED.	Amount.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID		Amount.
Balance on hand September 30.....	\$894 07	Discharged convict.....		\$360 00
United States, maintenance of convicts.....	513 50	Repairs.....		93 31
Perin & Gaff Manufacturing Co., convict labor.....	\$1,215 00	Provision.....		1,825 59
James W. Gaff, convict labor.....	1,215 00	Hospital.....		19 75
Oliver Perin, convict labor.....	1,215 00	Expense.....		107 03
Visitors from November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878.....	71 50	Team.....		5 40
Team account, feeding horses.....	74 84	Balance.....		3,029 24
Perin & Gaff, feeding horses.....	70 00			
Expense account.....	5 62			
Provisions.....	165 85			
Total.....	\$5,440 34	Total.....		\$5,440 34

# DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures for the Month of October, 1878.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	6% WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Date.	Amount.
749	Leotis Jacobs.....	Discharged convict.....	October 4.....	\$15 00
749	Tim. Henson.....	Discharged convict.....	October 7.....	14 00
750	Joseph Henry.....	Discharged convict.....	October 10.....	15 00
751	Thomas Callahan.....	Discharged convict.....	October 11.....	15 00
752	Leotis Allison.....	Discharged convict.....	October 12.....	15 00
753	J. M. McDonald.....	Discharged convict.....	October 14.....	15 00
754	Ames Friend.....	Discharged convict.....	October 15.....	15 00
755	James Downs.....	Discharged convict.....	October 15.....	15 00
756	Luther Chambers.....	Discharged convict.....	October 18.....	15 00
757	William Appleby.....	Discharged convict.....	October 18.....	15 00
758	Hugh Brownlee.....	Discharged convict.....	October 18.....	15 00
759	Oliver Malone.....	Discharged convict.....	October 18.....	15 00
760	William Storey.....	Discharged convict.....	October 22.....	15 00
761	David Weeks.....	Discharged convict.....	October 22.....	15 00
762	John Wolfe.....	Discharged convict.....	October 23.....	15 00
763	George Childer.....	Discharged convict.....	October 24.....	15 00
764	James S. Taylor.....	Discharged convict.....	October 26.....	15 00
765	Dennis Ferrand.....	Discharged convict.....	October 26.....	15 00
765	John Hamilton.....	Discharged convict.....	October 26.....	15 00
767	Danield Radford.....	Discharged convict.....	October 29.....	15 00
768	Charles Keck.....	Discharged convict.....	October 31.....	15 00
769	H. S. Wright.....	Discharged convict.....	October 31.....	15 00
770	Frank Smith.....	Discharged convict.....	October 31.....	15 00
771	Levi Horton.....	Discharged convict.....	October 31.....	15 00
772	Perin & Galt Manufacturing Co.....	Repairs.....	October 31.....	15 91
773	H. Wellington.....	Provisions.....	October 31.....	19 75
774	Lancelotti & Son.....	Provisions.....	October 31.....	5 00
775	S. C. McJure.....	Provisions.....	October 31.....	5 25
776	J. M. & T. Railroad.....	Provisions.....	October 31.....	6 15
777	A. Bradley & Co.....	Provisions.....	October 31.....	217 40
778	Joseph Bezel.....	Provisions.....	October 31.....	82 61
779	George H. Frank.....	Repairs, \$ 15; team, \$ 10.....	October 31.....	10 89
780	M. A. Sweeney.....	Repairs.....	October 31.....	61 45
782	Martin Miller.....	Provisions.....	October 31.....	5 00
783	Hor & Taggart.....	Provisions.....	October 31.....	576 03
784	Hor & Taggart.....	Provisions, \$105.25; repairs, \$10.50.....	October 31.....	216 28
785	John Duff.....	Provisions.....	October 31.....	757 50
Total.....				\$2,111 70

# SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS from November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878.

65

RECEIPTS.	Balance.	State of Indiana.	Convict Labor.	Provisions.	Visitors.	Team.	Clothing.	Expense.	United States.	Total.
*November 1, 1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$15,803 12
November, 1877 .....	.....	\$12,166 37	\$3,636 00	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	5,097 93
December, 1877.....	.....	3,956 30	1,141 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,059 32
January, 1878 .....	.....	3,077 37	2,981 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,662 65
February, 1878 .....	.....	2,556 07	3,106 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,821 71
March, 1878 .....	.....	882 16	3,939 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,016 55
April, 1878.....	.....	3,958 65	2,057 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,764 46
May, 1878 .....	.....	2,961 76	3,802 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,122 90
June, 1878 .....	.....	1,588 61	3,534 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,765 46
July, 1878.....	.....	.....	5,765 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,774 84
August, 1878 .....	.....	1,695 99	2,078 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,593 70
September, 1878.....	.....	.....	3,593 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,546 27
October, 1878.....	.....	.....	3,645 00	\$165 85	\$71 50	\$144 80	.....	\$5 62	\$513 50	\$73,028 91
Total.....	.....	\$32,843 28	\$39,283 61	\$165 85	\$71 50	\$144 80	75	\$5 62	\$513 50	\$73,028 91

\*Belonged to specific appropriation.



# SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS from November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878.

PAID OUT.																	
	Provisions.	Garden.	Discharged Convicts.	Escaped Convicts.	Salary of Officers.	Hospital.	Expense.	Permanent Repairs.	Repairs.	Bedding.	Clothing.	Teams.	Fuel and Light.	Stationery.	Invoice.	TOTAL.	
November, 1877	\$2,402 87		\$255 00	\$150 00	\$2,057 90	\$58 15	\$134 17		\$471 50	\$543 41	\$5,493 16	\$74 42	\$447 74	\$20 90		\$47 15	\$12,186 37
December, 1877	3,807 96		270 00		2,006 48	45 05	271 30		249 93	26 67	1,307 54	242 90	489 20			17 65	8,704 68
January, 1878	1,971 58		450 00		2,032 29	86 89	220 86		266 32	14 00	249 88	112 10	620 15			15 25	6,059 32
February, 1878	1,924 41	\$256 50	225 00		2,074 99	38 51	145 81		234 49		127 78	13 70	534 81			86 65	5,662 65
March, 1878	1,539 16		275 00		2,125 89	67 33	169 35		136 28		7 50	22 80	326 65			57 25	4,821 71
April, 1878	2,959 05	6 75	345 00	91 70	2,110 66	181 41	40 30	\$100 00	329 30	9 95	76 40	118 33	276 60	8 80		52 10	6,016 55
May, 1878	1,683 22	25 00	180 00	18 80	2,065 43	52 45	115 71		525 40	22 80	1,075 11	132 04	263 08			605 42	6,764 46
June, 1878	2,031 25		45 00	27 00	2,137 76	54 05	74 11		217 11		128 62		215 00	1 00		192 00	5,122 90
July, 1878	1,852 36		285 00	160 00	2,047 95	77 10	72 81		161 11		60 90	26 77	212 35			7 95	4,984 30
August, 1878	1,526 55		465 00		2,033 34	52 30	83 87	41 69	89 67	21 27	14 00	18 70	208 94			17 75	4,576 00
September, 1878	271 55		510 00		1,799 50		30 36		63 32	10 20		4 70	10 00			2,699 63	
October, 1878	1,825 59		360 00			19 75	107 05		93 31			5 40					2,411 10
Total	\$23,105 55	\$288 25	\$3,765 00	\$447 50	\$22,512 19	\$732 99	\$1,456 90	\$144 60	\$2,837 74	\$648 30	\$8,540 89	\$771 86	\$3,604 53	\$44 20		\$1,099 17	\$69,989 67

## SUMMARY.

Receipts	\$73,028 91
Disbursements	69,999 67
Balance on hand November 1, 1878	\$3,029 24

## EXPENSES AND EARNINGS for the Year Ending October 31, 1878.

EXPENSES.	Amount.	EARNINGS.	Amount.
Provisions.....		Convict labor.....	\$43,608 68
Garden.....	\$23,809 70	United States.....	513 50
Discharged convict.....	288 25	Visitors' fund.....	71 50
Escaped convict.....	3,765 00	Expense over earnings.....	28,539 53
Salary of officers.....	447 50		
Hospital.....	24,404 82		
Expense.....	804 89		
Permanent repairs.....	1,454 98		
Repairs.....	144 60		
Bedding.....	2,865 55		
Clothing.....	648 30		
Teams.....	8,540 14		
Fuel and light.....	627 06		
Stationery.....	3,786 58		
Invoice.....	46 65		
	1,099 17		
Total.....	\$72,793 19	Total.....	\$72,793 19

## GENERAL SUMMARY

## Of Expenses of the Indiana State Prison South.

EXPENDITURES.	Debit.	Credit.
To appropriation ending October 31, 1878, drawn from State Treasury .....	\$70,000 00	
By expenditures, as per vouchers on file in State Auditor's office, for the month of November, 1877.....		\$12,166 37
By expenditures, as per vouchers on file in State Auditor's office, for the month of December, 1877.....		8,734 68
By expenditures, as per vouchers on file in State Auditor's office, for the month of January, 1878 .....		6,059 32
By expenditures, as per vouchers on file in State Auditor's office, for the month of February, 1878 .....		5,662 65
By expenditures, as per vouchers on file in State Auditor's office, for the month of March, 1878.....		4,821 71
By expenditures, as per vouchers on file in State Auditor's office, for the month of April, 1878 .....		6,016 55
By expenditures, as per vouchers on file in State Auditor's office, for the month of May, 1878.....		6,764 46
By expenditures, as per vouchers on file in State Auditor's office, for the month of June, 1878.....		5,122 90
By expenditures, as per vouchers on file in State Auditor's office, for the month of July, 1878 .....		4,964 30
By expenditures, as per vouchers on file in State Auditor's office, for the month of August, 1878.....		4,576 00
By expenditures, as per vouchers on file in State Auditor's office, for the month of September, 1878.....		2,699 63
By expenditures, as per vouchers on file in State Auditor's office, for the month of October, 1878.....		2,411 10
Balance.....		33
Total.....	\$70,000 00	\$70,000 00

## GENERAL SUMMARY

Of Receipts for the year ending October 31, 1878.

RECEIPTS	Debit.	Credit.
To miscellaneous receipts for November, ending 30, 1877.....	\$3,636 75	
To miscellaneous receipts for December, ending 30, 1877.....	1,141 63	
By amount paid into State Treasury, January 4, 1878.....		\$4,778 38
To miscellaneous receipts for January, ending 31, 1878.....	2,981 95	
By amount paid into State Treasury February 8, 1878.....		2,981 95
To miscellaneous receipts for the month of February, ending 28, 1878.....	3,106 58	
By amount paid into the State Treasury, March 8, 1878.....		3,106 58
To miscellaneous receipts for March, ending 31, 1878.....	3,939 55	
By amount paid into State Treasury, April 10, 1878.....		3,939 55
To miscellaneous receipts for April, ending 30, 1878.....	2,057 90	
By amount paid into State Treasury, May 10, 1878.....		2,057 90
To miscellaneous receipts for May, ending 31, 1878.....	3,802 70	
By amount paid into State Treasury, June 14, 1878.....		3,802 70
To miscellaneous receipts for June, ending 30, 1878.....	3,534 29	
To miscellaneous receipts for July, ending 31, 1878.....	5,765 46	
By amount paid into State Treasury, August 28, 1878.....		9,299 75
To miscellaneous receipts for August, ending 31, 1878.....	2,078 85	
By amount paid into State Treasury, September 28, 1878.....		2,078 85
To miscellaneous receipts for September, ending 30, 1878.....	3,593 70	
By amount paid into State Treasury, October 18, 1878.....		2,699 63
To miscellaneous receipts for October, ending 31, 1878.....	4,546 27	
By amount paid into State Treasury, October 31, 1878.....		5,440 34
Total.....	\$40,185 63	\$40,185 63

## OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, January 7, 1879.

Upon careful investigation of the records in this office, I find that the foregoing summary of financial exhibit of the State Prison South, for the year ending October 31, 1878, is correct, and the original vouchers for the disbursements, and the State Treasurer's receipts for amounts paid into the State Treasury, are now on file in this office.

E. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

TABLE No. I.

Number of convicts in prison November 1, 1877 .....	590
Received during fiscal year ending October 31, 1878.....	335
	<hr/> 925
Discharged by expiration of sentence .....	240
Pardoned by the Governor .....	44
Died .....	7
Gone out on new trials .....	6
Escaped .....	2
	<hr/> 299
Now remaining in prison .....	626
Average number of convicts from November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878...	626

TABLE No. II.

Exhibit of Counties where Convicted, and Number of Each.

WHERE CONVICTED.	Number.	WHERE CONVICTED.	Number.
Bartholomew .....	14	Monroe .....	13
Brown .....	1	Orange.....	4
Clark.....	20	Ohio.....	2
Clay.....	12	Owen.....	8
Crawford .....	1	Posey .....	9
Dearborn.....	20	Pike.....	6
Dubois .....	12	Parke .....	3
Daviess .....	1	Putnam .....	16
Decatur.....	11	Perry.....	4
Fayette .....	1	Ripley.....	8
Franklin.....	4	Rush.....	12
Floyd.....	13	Scott.....	1
Gibson .....	12	Shelby.....	18
Green .....	9	Spencer.....	12
Hendricks .....	8	Sullivan.....	15
Hancock .....	5	Switzerland.....	8
Harrison.....	1	Union.....	1
Henry .....	6	United States District.....	10
Jefferson.....	25	Vigo.....	101
Johnson.....	20	Vermillion.....	8
Jackson .....	8	Vanderburgh.....	68
Jennings.....	15	Warrick .....	10
Knox.....	22	Wayne .....	24
Lawrence.....	4	Washington.....	3
Marion.....	4		
Morgan.....	11	Total.....	626
Martin .....	2		

## TABLE No. III.

## Different Crimes and Number of Each.

Aiding convict to escape.....	1
Assault and battery, with intent to kill.....	32
Assault and battery, with intent to rape.....	9
Arson.....	5
Blackmailing .....	1
Burglary and larceny.....	12
Bigamy .....	3
Burglary.....	52
Conspiracy.....	2
Counterfeiting.....	1
Concealing stolen goods.....	1
Forgery.....	25
Grand larceny.....	269
Incest .....	1
Malicious mayhem.....	1
Murder .....	68
Manslaughter.....	16
Obtaining money by false pretense.....	6
Obtaining goods by false pretense.....	5
Obstructing railroad.....	3
Petit larceny.....	82
Perjury .....	3
Passing counterfeit money.....	5
Possessing counterfeiting instruments.....	1
Publishing forged instruments.....	1
Receiving stolen goods .....	4
Rape .....	10
Robbery.. .....	7
Total.....	626



## TABLE No. IV.

## Period of Sentence of Convicts now in Prison.

For one year .....	58
For one year and six months.....	2
For two years .....	259
For two years and six months.....	5
For three years.....	79
For three years and six months.....	4
For four years.....	28
For five years .....	69
For six years.....	6
For seven years.....	21
For eight years.....	1
For nine years.....	4
For ten years .....	18
For twelve years.....	2
For thirteen years.....	1
For fourteen years .....	6
For fifteen years .....	2
For eighteen years .....	1
For twenty years .....	2
For twenty-one years.....	14
For life.....	44
<hr/>	
Total .....	626

TABLE No. V.

Pursuits followed before Conviction.

PURSUITS.	Number.	PURSUITS.	Number.
Bakers.....	1	Jockies.....	2
Bell boys.....	2	Laborers.....	116
Barbers.....	8	Loafers.....	6
Butchers.....	9	Millers.....	2
Boatmen.....	13	Machinists.....	14
Bar tenders.....	4	Moulders.....	7
Blacksmiths.....	6	Miners.....	3
Book-keepers.....	1	Musicians.....	1
Brush makers.....	1	No occupation.....	19
Box makers.....	1	Plumbers.....	1
Boiler makers.....	1	Plasterers.....	5
Brick masons.....	5	Printers.....	6
Brick moulders.....	1	Peddlers.....	4
Brick burners.....	1	Painters.....	11
Candy maker.....	1	Porters.....	2
Cooks.....	9	Physicians.....	2
Clerks.....	2	Railroaders.....	20
Coopers.....	6	Silver burnishers.....	2
Carpenters.....	21	Salesmen.....	3
Cabinet makers.....	1	Saddlers.....	1
Cigar makers.....	2	Stone and marble cutters.....	6
Carriage makers.....	2	Shoemakers.....	15
Cabin boy.....	1	Sailors.....	1
Coachman.....	1	Spoke turners.....	1
Core maker.....	1	Sewing machine agents.....	1
Dentist.....	1	School teachers.....	2
Draughtsman.....	1	Sand belters.....	1
Drummers.....	1	Saddletree makers.....	1
Engineers.....	6	Teamsters.....	4
Furniture finishers.....	1	Traders.....	2
Firemen.....	2	Tailors.....	5
Farmers.....	209	Tinners.....	2
Florists.....	1	Watchmakers.....	1
Gardeners.....	2	Wagonmakers.....	1
Gilders.....	1	Waiters.....	6
Gunsmiths.....	1	Wood turners.....	1
Hostlers.....	15	Weavers.....	1
Harness makers.....	4		
Hoop-skirt makers.....	1	Total.....	626
Iron workers.....	1		

TABLE No. VI.

## Place of Birth of Each Convict.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	Number.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	Number.
Alabama.....	2	Missouri.....	9
Canada.....	1	Mississippi.....	4
Connecticut.....	2	Maryland.....	1
England.....	10	New York.....	25
France.....	2	North Carolina.....	7
Germany.....	28	New Jersey.....	1
Georgia.....	4	New Hampshire.....	1
Indiana.....	267	Ohio.....	56
Ireland.....	20	Pennsylvania.....	21
Illinois.....	18	South Carolina.....	4
Iowa.....	5	Scotland.....	6
Kentucky.....	71	Tennessee.....	16
Louisiana.....	2	Texas.....	4
Maine.....	3	Virginia.....	22
Michigan.....	2		
Massachusetts.....	6	Total.....	626

TABLE No. VII.

## Age at Time of Conviction.

Number twenty years of age and under.....	96
Number twenty-five years of age and over twenty.....	187
Number thirty years of age and over twenty-five.....	138
Number thirty-five years of age and over thirty.....	85
Number forty years of age and over thirty-five.....	45
Number forty-five years of age and over forty.....	29
Number fifty years of age and over forty-five.....	19
Number fifty-five years of age and over fifty.....	13
Number sixty years of age and over fifty-five.....	9
Number sixty-five years of age and over sixty.....	4
Number seventy-five and over sixty-five.....	1
Total.....	626

TABLE No. VIII.

## Grade.

Number who could read and write at time of conviction.....	383
Number who could read only at time of conviction .....	73
Number who could neither read or write at time of conviction .....	170
Total.....	<u>626</u>

TABLE No. IX.

## Relations.

Number single.....	398
Number married.....	199
Number widowers.....	27
Number divorced.....	2
Total.....	<u>626</u>

TABLE No. X.

## Habits.

Moderate.....	282
Temperate.....	208
Intemperate.....	136
Total.....	<u>626</u>

TABLE No. XI.

Showing the number of Convicts received, discharged, remaining in prison, and daily average from 1822 to 1878, inclusive.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING	HOW DISCHARGED.								Total Discharged.	Remaining in Prison.	Daily Average.
	Received.	Expiration of Sentence.	Pardoned.	Died.	Mandate of Court.	Transferred to House of Refuge.	Transferred to Other Prisons.	Escaped.			
November 30, 1822.....	1									1	1
November 30, 1823.....	3									4	3
November 30, 1824.....	18	3		1				1	5	17	16
November 30, 1825.....	27	12	1						13	31	29
November 30, 1826.....	40	17	4					2	23	48	35
November 30, 1827.....	48	24	3					1	28	38	28
November 30, 1828.....	21	17	3	1				5	26	33	27
November 30, 1829.....	27	19	3	1	1			3	18	42	34
November 30, 1830.....	20	16	4	1				6	27	35	27
November 30, 1831.....	32	10	10	1					21	46	39
November 30, 1832.....	34	12	9	1				1	23	54	42
November 30, 1833.....	31	10	4	2	3			4	24	62	46
November 30, 1834.....	25	14	4	4				4	26	61	44
November 30, 1835.....	31	22	12	2				1	37	55	43
November 30, 1836.....	35	12	6	2	2			1	23	67	51
November 30, 1837.....	35	15	3	7				6	31	71	53
November 30, 1838.....	25	20	13	6				3	47	49	37
November 30, 1839.....	50	12	3	1				12	18	81	65
November 30, 1840.....	51	20	6	1				7	34	98	74
November 30, 1841.....	66	10	5	12	1			2	30	134	100
November 30, 1842.....	42	30	27	2	1			3	63	113	77
November 30, 1843.....	43	27	30	3				4	64	92	57
November 30, 1844.....	60	30	5	7	1			6	49	103	81
November 30, 1845.....	63	26	15	3	1			2	47	119	91
November 30, 1846.....	58	18	12	8				4	42	135	98
November 30, 1847.....	59	34	7	7	3			5	56	138	122
November 30, 1848.....	63	33	16	5	1				55	146	129
November 30, 1849.....	45	31	8	12	1			2	54	137	120
November 30, 1850.....	94	28	16	35	1			3	83	148	122
November 30, 1851.....	103	21	16	7	1			8	53	198	150
November 30, 1852.....	105	46	14	5				15	80	223	212
November 30, 1853.....	149	66	21	7	1			20	115	257	223
November 30, 1854.....	143	74	17	7	26			3	127	273	259
November 30, 1855.....	142	61	15	13	36			13	138	277	260
November 30, 1856.....	155	81	20	7	9			11	128	304	277
November 30, 1857.....	169	90	36	2	3			1	132	341	304
November 30, 1858.....	310	95	44	6	6			16	167	484	397
November 30, 1859.....	280	115	57	10	7			19	208	556	484
November 30, 1860.....	275	160	66	10	11	189		9	445	386	410
November 30, 1861.....	177	107	32	4	6	200		10	359	204	281
December 15, 1862.....	99	75	13	2	7			3	100	203	202
December 15, 1863.....	147	57	8	5	26			7	103	247	214
December 15, 1864.....	95	66	9	11	6			4	96	246	245
December 15, 1865.....	161	73	24	7	4			2	110	297	247
December 15, 1866.....	260	87	35	4	5			5	136	421	399
December 15, 1867.....	203	99	73	19	8			2	201	423	420
December 15, 1868.....	174	146	20	15	1	4		6	192	405	387
December 15, 1869.....	174	134	43	4	2	2		2	187	292	393
December 15, 1870.....	179	135	30	7	2	7		1	182	389	380
December 15, 1871.....	175	111	48	13	4	6			177	387	381
December 15, 1872.....	169	112	26	3	5			7	153	403	399
December 15, 1873.....	191	150	27	13	2		17	2	211	383	395
December 15, 1874.....	231	127	24	23	15	2		6	197	417	388
December 15, 1875.....	270	135	19	9	10	1		5	179	508	456
December 15, 1876.....	254	192	34	6	4			3	239	523	531
October 31, 1877.....	287	172	33	7	8				220	590	553
October 31, 1878.....	335	240	44	7	6			2	299	626	626
Total.....	6,526	3,540	1,072	353	237	22	406	265	5,900		

Received to October 31, 1878.....6,526  
 Discharged to October 31, 1878.....5,900

In prison November 1, 1878.....626

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1878.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
CLERK'S OFFICE.		
2	Desks.....	Old.
2	Secretaries .....	Old.
1	Case of drawers.....	Old.
1	Letter press.....	Old.
1	Seal .....	Old.
1	Matting.....	Old.
1	Safe .....	Old.
1	Stool .....	Old.
2	Chairs .....	Good.
3	Window shades.....	Old.
1	Stove and pipe.....	Good.
1	Map of Indiana.....	Good.
1	Map of Clark county.....	Good.
ARMORY.		
1	Armory case.....	Good.
2	Breech loading shot-guns.....	New.
8	Shot-guns.....	Good.
2	Henry rifles.....	Good.
1	Spencer rifle.....	Good.
9	Carbines .....	Old.
14	Revolvers .....	Old.
1	Powder flask.....	Good.
1	Lot of ammunition .....	Good.
WARDEN AND DIRECTOR'S OFFICE.		
1	Secretary.....	New.
1	Table .....	New.
1	Sofa .....	Good.
1	Spring chair.....	New.
9	Chairs .....	Good.
1	Wash-stand .....	Old.
1	Wash-bowl and pitcher.....	Good.
3	Spittoons .....	Good.
1	Carpet .....	Worn.
3	Window-shades. ....	Good.



## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
GUARD HALL.		
1	Large clock.....	Good.
1	Desk.....	Old.
1	Stove and pipe.....	Good.
1	Bedstead and mattress.....	Good.
3	Blankets .....	New.
.....	Sheets, pillows and slips.....	Good.
1	Bench .....	Good.
6	Chairs .....	Good.
1	Sink .....	Good.
3	Fire extinguishers .....	Good.
3	Pairs shackles.....	Good.
HOSPITAL.		
1	Bedstead and mattress.....	Good.
1	Wash-stand .....	Good.
1	Wash-bowl and pitcher.....	Good.
14	Spittoons .....	Good.
14	Window-shades .....	Good.
6	Tables .....	Good.
10	Medicine stands.....	Good.
1	Medicine case.....	Good.
2	Urinals.....	Good.
6	Chambers .....	Good.
6	Chairs .....	Good.
1	Water-cooler .....	Good.
3	Clothes presses .....	Good.
18	Iron cots.....	Good.
16	Straw ticks.....	Good.
45	Sheets .....	Good.
34	Pillow slips.....	Good.
54	Blankets .....	Good.
23	Spreads .....	Good.
14	Mosquito bars.....	Good.
1	Clock .....	Good.
1	Carpet .....	Good.
2	Stoves .....	Good.
2	Tubs.....	Good.
6	Keelers .....	Good.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
HOSPITAL—CONTINUED.		
1	Writing-stand .....	Good.
1	Mercurial bath tub.....	Good.
1	Fountain.....	Good.
1	Clothes box.....	Good.
6	Buckets .....	Good.
4	Roller towels.....	Good.
3	Pitchers .....	Good.
HOSPITAL KITCHEN.		
1	Cooking stove and utensils .....	Good.
1	Lot table ware.....	Good.
1	Kitchen safe.....	Good.
1	Cupboard .....	Good.
1	Dining table.....	Good.
1	Bench.....	Good.
2	Chairs .....	Good.
6	Towels .....	Good.
HOSPITAL DISPENSARY.		
2	Chairs .....	Good.
1	Dental chair.....	Good.
1	Table.....	Good.
1	Desk.....	Good.
4	Spittoons.....	Good.
2	Benches.....	Good.
1	Wash-stand .....	Good.
1	Water-cooler .....	Good.
1	Case bone forceps.....	Good.
1	Case surgical instruments.....	Good.
1	Case cupping instruments .....	Good.
3	Mortars and pestles.....	Good.
2	Pill tiles.....	Good.
1	Set dental instruments.....	Old.
3	Graduates .....	Good.
1	Pair scales.....	Good.
32	Glass jars.....	Good.
350	Assorted bottles .....	Good.
1	Lot shelving and drawers.....	Good.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
HOSPITAL DISPENSARY—CONTINUED.		
1	Lot drugs and medicines.....	Good.
1	United States Dispensatory.....	Good.
.....	Ludlow's Manual & Bermstead Venereal Disease.	Good.
GUARDS' ROOMS.		
10	Beadsteads and mattresses.....	Good.
54	Blankets .....	20 New.
26	Sheets.....	Good.
26	Pillow-slips .....	Good.
20	Pillows .....	Good.
10	Chairs .....	Good.
5	Stoves and pipe.....	Good.
4	Tables .....	Good.
3	Wash-stands .....	Good.
7	Wardrobes .....	Good.
12	Towels .....	Good.
2	Mirrors .....	Good.
5	Window-shades .....	Good.
4	Carpets .....	Old.
2	Desks .....	Good.
6	Buckets .....	Good.
GUARDS' TOWERS.		
6	Tables .....	Good.
6	Chairs.....	Good.
6	Buckets .....	Good.
6	Stoves and pipe.....	Good.
6	Wash basins.....	Good.
CELL HOUSES.		
1161	Blankets .....	New.
890	Old blankets.....	Good.
784	Bedticks.....	Good.
184	Cot beadsteads.....	Good.
4	Chairs .....	Good.
1	Table.....	Good.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
CELL HOUSES—CONTINUED.		
744	Spreads.....	Good.
15	Tubs.....	Good.
421	Night buckets.....	Good.
314	Water buckets.....	Good.
637	Wash keelers.....	Good.
22	Large water buckets.....	Good.
6	Stoves.....	Good.
1	Hand wagon.....	Good.
200	Spittoons.....	Good.
3	Water troughs.....	Good.
LAUNDRY.		
1	Engine and attachments.....	Good.
1	Washing machine.....	Good.
1	Wringer.....	Good.
1	Stove and pipe.....	Good.
30	Feet three-inch belt.....	Good.
20	Feet five and one-half-inch rubber belt.....	Good.
23	Feet five-inch leather belt.....	Good.
40	Feet four-inch leather belt.....	Good.
12	Buckets.....	Fair.
2	Heaters.....	Good.
4	Keelers.....	Good.
SHOE AND CLOTHING ROOM		
3	Work tables.....	Good.
8	Pairs shears.....	Good.
4	Sewing machines.....	Good.
2	Shoemakers' benches.....	Good.
2	Kits shoemakers' tools.....	Good.
3	Dozen lasts.....	Good.
2	Stoves and pipe.....	Good.
3	Clothes presses.....	Good.
1	Clothes rack.....	Good.
3	Cases shelving.....	Good.
8	Chairs.....	Good.
1	Set stencils and brush.....	Good.
6 PRISON SOUTH.		

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
SHOE AND CLOTHING ROOM—CONTINUED.		
12	Buckets.....	Good.
1	Standard measure.....	Good.
1	Step-ladder .....	Good.
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.		
300	Coats .....	New.
328	Coats .....	Worn.
500	Pairs pants.....	New.
875	Pairs pants.....	Worn.
400	Shirts .....	New.
1850	Shirts .....	Worn.
200	Caps.....	New.
428	Caps.....	Worn.
274	Pairs shoes.....	New.
500	Pairs shoes.....	Worn.
6	Pounds skein thread.....	New.
4	Gross small spool thread.....	New.
4	Great gross pants buttons.....	New.
8	Gross shirt buttons.....	New.
2	Dozen machine needles.....	New.
6	Papers hand needles.....	New.
12	Bolts Drilling, 481 yards.....	New.
65	Yards Coat lining.....	New.
1	Pounds shoe thread.....	New.
2	Pecks shoe-pegs.....	New.
25	Pound shoe-nails.....	New.
1	Quart sperm oil.....	New.
LIBRARY.		
1000	Books .....	Good.
500	Books .....	Worn.
1	Lot shelving.....	Good.
1	Table and secretary.....	Good.
1	Lounge .....	Serviceable.
4	Chairs.....	Good.
1	Carpet .....	Serviceable.
1	Spittoon .....	Good.
1	Stove and pipe.....	Good.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
<b>DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN.</b>		
58	Tables.....	Good.
58	Benches.....	Good.
2	Chairs.....	Good.
1	Bell.....	Good.
1	Lot table ware.....	Good.
42	Buckets.....	Serviceable.
24	Ladles.....	Good.
3	Large kettles.....	Good.
1	Cteam cooking apparatus.....	Serviceable.
3	Water troughs.....	Good.
3	Bread troughs.....	Good.
52	Bread pans.....	Serviceable.
4	Cupboards.....	Good.
1	Clock.....	Good.
2	Copper boilers.....	Good.
1	Hominy mill.....	Good.
1	Corn sheller.....	Good.
2	Pairs scales.....	Good.
2	Butchers' saws.....	Good.
6	Butchers' knives.....	Good.
2	Butchers' cleavers.....	Good.
1	Windlass.....	Serviceable.
1	Elevator.....	Good.
1	Pair steelyards.....	Good.
1	Coffee mill.....	Good.
1	Large stove.....	Good.
1	Medium stove.....	Good.
<b>STORE ROOM</b>		
32	Barrels flour.....	Good.
4550	Pounds bacon.....	Good.
24	Bushels beans.....	Good.
20	Barrels onions.....	Good.
30	Barrels potatoes.....	Good.
4	Boxes soap.....	Good.
5	Barrels vinegar.....	Good.
417	Bushels corn.....	Good.
8	Barrels turnips.....	Good.
20	Barrels sourkrout.....	Good.



## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
STORE ROOM—CONTINUED.		
7	Barrels salt.....	Good.
25	Barrels chowchow.....	Good.
8	Barrels Corn meal.....	Good.
3	Barrels hominy.....	Good.
6	Tubs .....	Good.
STABLES.		
2	Mules .....	Good.
1	Horse .....	Good.
2	Spring-wagons .....	Good.
1	Dump-wagon .....	Good.
2	Hay forks.....	Good.
2	Wheelbarrows .....	Good.
1	Cutting-box .....	Good.
1	Harrow .....	Good.
3	Ploughs .....	Good.
1	Lot Garden tools.....	Good.
2	Tons hay.....	Good.
140	Bushels corn.....	Good.
1	Ton feed meal.....	Good.
2	Sets single harness.....	Good.
2	Sets double harness.....	Good.
1	Set cart harness.....	Good.
2	Carts .....	Good.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Bell in tower.....	Good.
1	Fire engine and hose.....	Good.
2	Boilers and connections.....	Fair.
4	Water tanks and connections.....	Good.
1	Set blacksmiths' tools.....	Good.
1	Dozen lanterns.....	Fair.
1	Drill press.....	Unserviceable.
1	Lot carpenters' tools.....	Good.
1	Dozen picks.....	Good.
2	Dozen shovels.....	Good.













